THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED BY

The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

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BY

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PART II.—VOL. XXXV.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND FLORIDA AND ON THE GEORGIA COAST, FROM MARCH 1 TO NOVEMBER 13, 1864.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff and Artillery, Dept. of the South:

GENERAL: A deserter came from Lake City yesterday, who left there on February 29, and who is apparently a man of very clear and sound judgment. He was employed at the railroad at Lake City, and had ample means of observation. He states that immediately after the battle of Olustee (Saturday, February 20), twelve cars loaded exclusively with Confederate wounded came to Lake City. On Sunday, 8 a. m., seven more arrived, and at 4 p. m., eight additional. There was one passenger car, the rest box and platform. The passenger contained at least 60 wounded, and the remainder averaged 40 each, for all were crowded to their fullest extent. He estimated the wounded at the time at about 1,000. Our own wounded were taken to Tallahassee, so far as they could be moved safely; the remainder to Lake City, where the citizens generally showed them every kindness, cooking for them and paying them all the attention in their power. It is proper to add that an application was made to the general commanding Confederate forces to parole our wounded, which was refused. Copies of the communications accompany this.†

Another deserter states that he was told at Lake City, by the medical officer in charge of the hospitals there, that over 200 Confederates had been killed and died from their wounds, and a deserter this moment arrived states that he was on the field of Olustee after the action; that the belief and report among the burial parties (of whom he asked the information) was that 350 Confederates were left dead and that about 1,000 were killed and wounded. And every report that is received goes to show that it has been for them one of the severest engagements of the war.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*For Correspondence, &c., from January 1 to February 29, 1864, see Part I.
†See Part I, pp. 329, 330.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, March 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, in connection with my report of February 23,* No. 86, the following additional information in regard to affairs in my neighborhood, received from refugees and deserters:

There are at present 12,000 to 15,000 rebel troops at Mobile, including those who fell back from Meridian, with about 1,000 cavalry. General Maury was urging non-combatants to leave the city at once. General Polk's men decline to fight longer in Mississippi, and are deserting in large numbers. The trains on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad are only running 33 miles beyond the city to a place called Citronelle. The people of Mobile seem to be prepared to surrender as soon as the railroad communication with Montgomery is cut off. The rebel iron ram Tennessee succeeded in getting over the Dog River Bar in the Mobile Harbor, and as it becomes thus one of the possibilities in prospect that this formidable vessel, aided by others of similar power, may pass our blockading fleet and attempt an entrance into the Pensacola Harbor, I issued, at the suggestion of Admiral Farragut, the inclosed Special Orders, No. 46, directing the commanders of Forts Pickens and Barrancas to prevent the entrance of any vessel at night until its character is satisfactorily ascertained, requesting at the same time Commodore Smith, commanding the navy-yard, and Captain Gibson, senior officer afloat here, to secure for the two ports a seasonable information of the approach of any vessel of suspicious appearance.

In the rebel Camp Gonzales, 15 miles above Pensacola, there were on the 1st instant not more than 250 to 300 infantry (Tennessee troops) and 100 cavalry, but the garrison at Pollard was increased last Sunday to 3,000 in anticipation of a raid from here on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.

The Tennessee troops stationed at the camp between Blackwater and Escambia Rivers have been relieved again by Mississippi troops, paroled at Vicksburg. Their officers say they are exchanged.

Col. W. Miller, of the rebel conscript bureau for the Southern District of Florida and Alabama, intends to make a raid on East Bay with 300 cavalry, for the purpose of gathering up all deserters and refugees secreted in the woods and abandoned farms, and I have no means to prevent it. Union sympathizers in Florida and Alabama are organizing in bodies to meet the rebel cavalry parties who infest the country.

The Montgomery Daily Advertiser, of February 20, admits that 100 of those men (called tories) entered Pikeville, Ala., on the 11th of February, killing, wounding, and capturing several of the Confederate garrison.

Refugees and deserters are continually coming into our lines, although the facilities I can afford are very limited.

The number of the Florida recruits has already reached 300, but they have no horses, no arms, and no equipments, although proper requisitions were forwarded in time to department headquarters. Neither have I funds to pay the first installment of $25 of the regular bounty, and I would respectfully refer to my application for such funds submitted on January 21, Sub-No. 38.

*See Part I, p. 489.

One of the small expeditions started from here on the schooner Buchanan up the Santa Rosa Sound and Choctawhatchee Bay to Point Washington, Washington County, Fla., to collect recruits, met, after some success, with a reverse, the 2 officers concerned having exceeded my distinct written orders.

I beg to inclose copy of my instructions given to Captain Galloway, recruiting officer, authorizing him to receive those officers and men of the Confederate army who had expressed through delegates the desire to return to the old flag as friends; also copy of special order* to Lieutenant Ross, Seventh Vermont Volunteers, directing him to proceed to and encamp at Washington Point, at the head of Choctawhatchee Bay, with his company and receive, protect, and bring down to Barrancas all refugees willing to join the Florida cavalry, distinctly enjoining him to use all precautions necessary in face of the enemy and be vigilant day and night. But the eagerness of those officers to accomplish brilliant success by daring deeds induced them to penetrate, with the small force of 17 men of the Seventh Vermont and some refugees, about 15 miles into the enemy's country to capture Floyd's rebel company of infantry, encamped at Boydton's Bluff on the Choctawhatchee River. They succeeded in surprising and capturing, on the night of the 8th of February, the whole company, numbering 50 men and 3 commissioned officers, with all their arms and supplies. But on their return to Washington Point on the following morning they were overtaken by two companies of rebel cavalry under Captains Jeter and Milton, who retook the captured rebel company, with Lieutenant Ross and 11 men of the Seventh Vermont Infantry and Captain Galloway, with 5 of the refugees who accompanied the party.† The inclosed Montgomery paper gives a fair statement of the affair. A full report with list of officers and men taken will be forwarded by the next steamer.

At present I have a recruiting officer on the extreme end of the Santa Rosa Island, with facilities to bring refugees across East Pass and the sound, as well as down from Washington Point.

In regard to movements of Federal troops it is reported from rebel sources that Sherman has destroyed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with a large additional amount of rebel property, without much interference from Confederate troops; that Grant and Johnston have been engaged heavily at Dalton, and that a portion of Gillmore's command, after successfully landing in East Florida, on the Saint John's River, at Jacksonville, has advanced toward Lake City, on the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, which extends from Jacksonville through Tallahassee to Quincy.

Thus, it seems that Union forces of four departments, the Gulf, Tennessee, Cumberland, and the South, are co-operating against Alabama and Florida in a lengthwise half circle, the center of which is Mobile, and it is quite hard for me to be left inactive, although the nearest to this center. I hope, therefore, that the commanding general will kindly forgive me when, repeating once more my former request, I respectfully ask a chance to participate, in behalf of the Department of the Gulf, in the combined contest and contribute my humble part, at least within the limits of the District of West Florida, which I have the honor to command, so much the more so as Barrancas offers undoubtedly the best and safest base of operations.

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*Omitted.

†See also Peck's report, Part I, p. 356.

Two steamers, as already ordered by the commanding general, of not more than 4 feet draught, and one regiment of cavalry and two of infantry would enable me, under the above combined movements, to enter and control the Perdido, Escambia, Blackwater, Yellow-water, and Choctawhatchee Rivers, to destroy the rebel force at Gonzales Camp, to cut off the railroad communication of Mobile with Montgomery, capture all the isolated rebel camps this side the Mobile Bay, thus deprive the garrison of Fort Morgan of land support and of the possibility to escape Admiral Farragut's iron grasp; also prevent all further re-enforcements and supplies for Mobile from Johnston's army, send starvation to that city, and open the way for thousands of starving Union sympathizers in West Florida to return to their old flag and join the Union army.

At the present juncture the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad becomes the most valuable line of communication in the Confederacy, and its destruction appears not less important for us than the destruction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, just accomplished at Meridian, while it would require only a few regiments instead of as many army corps.

In case the combined movements above alluded to should prove a mere stratagem, calculated to avert the enemy's attention from another field of operation, and should thus Sherman's army withdraw from Alabama and Gillmore's forces from East Florida, then the necessity of the re-enforcements asked for would become only more urgent, as the rebel troops now concentrated at and around Mobile, relieved from the large opposing armies, would no doubt avail themselves very soon of the good chance to make a diversion upon the Pensacola navy-yard (probably in concert with the iron ram Tennessee) and a desire to strike the long-aimed blow upon my small command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA, *Barrancas, Fla., March 2, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. It being one of the possibilities in prospect that the iron ram Tennessee, which the rebels have succeeded in getting over Dog River Bar, in Mobile Harbor, may pass, with aid of other smaller vessels, our blockading fleet off Mobile, and attempt an entrance into Pensacola Harbor, the commanding officers of Forts Pickens and Barrancas will stop all vessels approaching the harbor during the night until their character is fully ascertained.

By order of Brigadier-General Asboth:

E. T. SPRAGUE.
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, Fla., January 28, 1864.

Capt. J. L. GALLOWAY:

CAPTAIN: It appears from your official report of yesterday that Lieutenant Talford and Private Carrol, from Floyd's and Curry's companies, of the Confederate army, deputed by their associates,

have pledged their word of honor to avail themselves of the amnesty of the President of the United States, and to return with their whole battalion, including horses, arms, equipments, &c., on 5th February, at Point Washington, at the head of Choctawhatchee Bay, to the old flag of the United States, in order to join the First Florida Cavalry, under organization here, in support of the Union.

This report, emanating from you, I feel bound to receive with full confidence. I have accordingly made proper arrangements to receive Lieutenant Talford, with all the officers and men of his battalion, at the time and place given by himself, and I will welcome them all in the name of the Government, the people, and Army of the United States, as friends, and give them all opportunity to unite once more their destinies with ours. I confidently hope that the example of Lieutenant Talford and his associates will be followed by many others, and that Western Florida will be in the Union very soon, not by conquest, but of her own free will and accord.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
DIST. OF FLORIDA, HDQRS. FORCES IN THE FIELD,
March 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. SEYMOUR,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: In further reply to your communication of the 25th February, 1864,* I have the honor to forward through you, to the widow of the late Colonel Fribley, an ambrotype supposed to be the one referred to in the memorandum accompanying your communication. Traces have also been discovered of his watch, a letter from his wife to himself, and his diary, and steps have been taken to recover possession of them; if successful the two former articles will be forwarded. That I may not be misunderstood, it is due to myself to state that no sympathy with the fate of any officers commanding negro troops, but compassion for a widow in grief, has induced these efforts to recover for her relics which she must naturally value.

I have the honor to call your attention to the following report of an officer commanding an outpost of this army: That at about 4 p. m. on the 2d instant, some 15 of the enemy, mounted, approached his advanced vedettes with a flag of truce, apparently. When within about 600 yards they threw out skirmishers, advanced about 100 yards, withdrew their flag, a white one, and then dashed forward; his vedettes fired upon them and retired, when, his reserve coming up, they retired. This statement unexplained, involves an act of perfidy in prostituting to base purpose one of the humanizing features of all civilized warfare. I have the honor to ask a full and satisfactory explanation of this act, and whether the same was perpetrated by and with the consent and approbation of the commanding general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*See Part I, p. 493.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. M. GARDNER,
Commanding Confederate Forces, East Florida:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day, with an ambrotype supposed to be that referred to in a memorandum previously forwarded, and for which, in behalf of Mrs. Fribley, you have my thanks. And certainly no kindness you can show in this connection can be construed otherwise than affecting those whom on both sides at all times we desire to shield from sorrow.

With respect to the circumstances reported by you as having occurred on the afternoon of the 2d instant, that a party of some 15 men of my command advanced under cover of a flag of truce, which was withdrawn and from which party fire was then opened upon your vedettes, due inquiry will be made, and extreme punishment administered in the usual manner of military justice, if the report be confirmed by investigation. But I believe that there must be an error in the statement, arising, probably, from the guidon of the company having been indistinctly seen. That such an act as is referred to could have been perpetrated by my "consent and approbation" is a suspicion not justified by any conduct of mine, and is unworthy of reply.

And I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
FORT PULASKI AND TYBEE ISLAND, GA.,
Fort Pulaski, Ga., March 5, 1864.

Col. J. B. HOWELL:

SIR: I have the honor to report that a blockade-runner ran ashore during the night of the 3d instant, on the east side of Tybee Island, was discovered by the pickets yesterday morning at 6. She proved to be a schooner of about 35 tons. Her cargo consists of alcohol and coffee. I shall take out her cargo to-night, as she cannot be got off. I have placed a guard on board, and await further orders. The crew consists of Capt. John Wicks. Supercargo C. W. Hawes, Mate Henry Caserdy, and 2 seamen, John Thomas and William Sands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. BAILEY,
Major Third Rhode Island Heavy Artlliery, Comdg. Post.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS HILTON HEAD DISTRICT,
Hilton Head, S. C., March 6, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the major-general commanding.

I respectfully further state that the prisoners are here, and in the custody of the provost-marshal's guard.

JOSHUA B. HOWELL,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Artillery:

GENERAL: I beg that the artillery that has been indicated as proper for the works at this place, or that may be decided upon, may be sent here without delay. There is now an abundance of labor here to move these guns, and, what is of more moment still, the moral effect upon the country people derived from the presence of large guns, as an assurance of our permanent occupancy, will be of great value. Therefore please hasten them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., March 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. H. TERRY,
Comdg. N. Dist., Dept. of the South, Folly Island, S. C.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding requests that you will send the detachment of the First North Carolina Colored Volunteers to Jacksonville as soon as in your judgment it is safe to do so.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., March 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. SEYMOUR,
Comdg. Dist. of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding is of the opinion that the state of affairs in Florida will not warrant an advance of your command for the present; that therefore you will only look to the security of your position at Jacksonville. And he again calls your attention to your communication on the Saint John's River and suggests, lest guerrilla parties or ambuscades may annoy your transports, that you land a regiment from time to time at points below Jacksonville, and scout the country a short distance into the interior. He has no doubt that the commanding officer of the naval forces in Saint John's will, on your application, co-operate with you with a gun-boat.

Should your information of the force and position of the enemy lead you to the opinion that an advance would be advisable, you will immediately communicate with the commanding general, but under no consideration will you make an advance without instructions. You will carry out your instructions in regard to garrisoning and fortifying Palatka, heretofore given, as soon as you can conveniently. In view of the limited number of horses at our disposal to replace losses, and the great exertion and fatigue of your cavalry force, and in order to save as many of Colonel Henry's horses as possible, it is recommended to you to call in his command of cavalry,

replacing your pickets by infantry, using cavalry vedettes and patrols, and allow Colonel Henry's command to recruit. The artillery you called for is being forwarded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., March 8, 1864.

Capt. J. A. BURNS,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Morris Island, S. C.:

The brigadier-general commanding directs that all the boats in your possession, including those that you have built, be fully equipped with oars, &c., and sent to Pawnee Landing this day.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADRIAN TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., March 8, 1864.

Capt. JOHN L. SUESS,
New York Volunteer Engineers:

The brigadier-general commanding directs that you immediately prepare material for repairing bridge from Cole's Island to James Island and have it loaded into lighters this day. Capt. J. A. Burns, acting assistant quartermaster, will supply the lumber requisite.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADRIAN TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., March 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Folly Island, S. C.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to request that you will get ready 1,000 men, in light marching order, with three days' cooked rations, to be in readiness to move at 4 p. m. this day.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADRIAN TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar copy sent to Colonel Davis.)

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., *March* 8, 1864.

Captain TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Folly Island, S. C.:

This will nearly clean me out of available force and leave nothing here to guard the island. To take this force from Morris Island

will endanger our defenses here. I will have the men ready, but while they are absent will not be responsible for what may happen. The First Brigade has not a man on this island that can be detailed for any purpose; the Second has present 2,000. Of these over 300 are without arms and 400 have just received arms; 450 are on special duty in boat infantry, and other purposes; 150 are the garrison of Shaw and can't be disturbed; then take out the cooks, musicians, &c., and there will be nobody left to call upon. I respectfully protest against troops being taken from this island for any purpose.

W. W. H. DAVIS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, March 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Artillery:

GENERAL: I have again to urge that guns may be provided here, without delay, of such a nature as will indicate that we may not evacuate this place in a hurry. If they are not to be expected, I beg that I may be so informed; if they are, that I be advised of the probable time of their arrival here. Rather than experience delay, I shall be glad to have any siege guns, 24-pounder James rifles, 8-inch siege howitzers, carronades, 24-pounders, anything of a tolerably heavy caliber and size. Two or three such might be spared from Fort Pulaski, perhaps.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, March 12, 1864.

More guns than General Seymour asked for have already been sent him.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have to inform you that there is nothing further to report, except that a force of infantry has been moved by the rebels to the King's road, and there are indications of defensive measures being taken by them on the Six-Mile or Cedar Creek. Deserters come in constantly and report that if they knew that they would be kindly treated, and not sent North, many more would come to us. One recently from Dalton, Ga., gives a firm conviction that when the time of service is out (May 1), many of the rebel regiments will stack their arms and refuse to fight longer. If guns were here so that I could place strong confidence in the resistive power of these

works, an expedition would be sent at once to occupy Palatka, but I do not like to weaken this command unless the works are perfected, armament and all. The hastening of cannon is therefore urged.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., March 12, 1864.

It is not understood that General Seymour is asking for guns in addition to those for which he has already made requisition and which have been sent to him.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, March 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, in connection with my report of March 4, No. 122, the following additional information received from a refugee, Thomas E. Cramner, just from Mobile, by way of Pollard: Colonel Holland, Thirty-seventh Mississippi Infantry, stationed at Pollard, is making preparation for a raid with 400 to 500 cavalry on the Pensacola navy-yard, in connection with the raid of Colonel Miller on East Bay. We are prepared with our small force to receive them properly. Mr. Cramner has taken an active part in the rebellion as engineer, but, availing himself of the President's amnesty, leaves to-morrow for New Orleans, and I thought it proper to give him an introduction to you in order that you may question him yourself. His statements are somewhat confused, and I do not feel inclined to give them much credit. Three other deserters, arriving also this day from Morgan and Dalton, have given me the inclosed statements, which I consider more reliable.

There are over 200 refugees and deserters in the neighborhood of Saint Mark's, Fla., the terminus of the Tallahassee railroad, in open war with the Confederacy, and I would respectfully request for the use of a transport steamer to bring in those men for the Florida cavalry. They have about 60 horses with them. Gillmore's forces have withdrawn from Lake City to Jacksonville; in my humble opinion, a combined movement toward Tallahassee from the Atlantic via Jacksonville and Lake City, and from the Gulf via Saint Mark's, would have proved more disastrous for the rebels, and I would most respectfully request to be enabled to establish a permanent post at Saint Mark's; it would afford another safe base of operations toward the interior of Florida, protected, as it is, by blockading vessels of Admiral Farragut, anchored near the light-house, 7 miles seaward from Saint Mark's.

I am, very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Statement of Lieut. John L. West, First Florida Infantry, C. S. Army.

Left his regiment on the 15th of February at Dalton, Ga. Johnston's army numbers 30,000 to 35,000 men. Veteran troops, forming two army corps under Hayman [Hindman] and Hardee. The men have no shoes; their rations consist of Florida beef and corn. The beef is so poor that the men cannot eat it. General Johnston does not intend to give battle at Dalton, but will withdraw toward Atlanta if pressed by Grant. The spirit of the army is in favor of peace. The men re-enlist only to get furloughs and never return. Horses are generally in very bad condition and sent to the rear to recruit.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Statement of A. S. Kitchen and B. B. Royals, First Battalion Alabama Artillery.

Brig. Gen. Edward Higgins is at present commanding at Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines, Fort Powell (Grant's Pass), and Cedar Point. The Tennessee is not yet over the Dog River Bar, but is sticking in the mud of Sponge River; the deepest channel 9 feet 10 inches. Six steamers were unable to move her back. They are at a loss what to do with her. Not one of the iron-clad boats is this side of the bar. There are four inside. The Tennessee, plated with 4-inch iron, mounts eight guns; ram Baltic plated with 2-inch iron, the wheel-house protected with cotton; Huntsville and Nashville with four guns each. Besides those iron-clads, there are three wooden gun-boats, Selma, Gaines, and Morgan. Selma was built for a lake boat at New York and is unseaworthy; the Gaines and Morgan were built at Mobile during the war and are good boats, but not much strength in them. They are building at present two floating batteries with one gun each. At Grant's Pass, boats with 10 feet draught can pass. They are trying to put obstructions in the channel, but they do not amount to much. The battery guarding Grant's Pass is considered bomb-proof, being covered with 10 to 15 feet of oyster shells.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS,
Key West, March 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith the copy of a letter from Lieut. Commander D. B. Harmony, commanding the U. S. gun-boat Tahoma, stationed at Saint Mark's Bay. The men alluded to have already had several skirmishes with rebel cavalry and are fully committed. I shall go up in a few days to enlist them, if practicable. If they decline I respectfully ask permission to furnish for their use arms and ammunition in moderate quantities, also provisions and shoes. These men will be useful to us, whether enlisted or not. They are, I understand, at the present time, under the advice of Commander Harmony, on an expedition to burn the bridge over the Suwannee River on the Jacksonville and Tallahassee Railroad, about 30 miles west of Lake City.

Respectfully,

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. S. TAHOMA,
Saint Mark's Bay, February 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. D. P. WOODBURY, *Key West, Fla.:*

GENERAL: Your note of 26th instant has been received, and also the ammunition, coffee, and sugar; the latter will be useful to the loyal people here, the former not, as they only have the Mississippi rifle and shotguns. I will give it to them, however, and they may be enabled to put it to some use. If possible, I would suggest the advisability of sending them good muskets. I feel certain they would do good service with them. Already have I employed them to assist me on an expedition about 45 miles east of this point to destroy the largest salt-works in the Confederacy—395 kettles and 52 boilers, having capacity to make about 1,600 bushels daily.

Some few days since, I had them all called together and regularly organized, under regulations or laws which I prepared. They were formed into two companies, each numbering about 80 men, elected a captain and 3 lieutenants for each. After they had organized I planned a raid on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to strike the bridge over the Suwannee River. Its destruction will give a good deal of trouble in moving their supplies from Tallahassee to their forces confronting General Gillmore's army, between Lake City and Baldwin.

I regret to say that I do not think any of them would be willing to enlist in the U. S. Army. They prefer to act independently. Their only objection to enlisting regularly is that they do not want to leave their homes, and they fear that they might be ordered away. Besides, almost every one is married, and that would be a decided objection. Every day they are increasing their numbers; 300 men from General Joe Johnston's army are en route to join them, and I have taken every means to let it be known whenever I have had opportunity that this organization exists here. I have directed some of the most intelligent among them to go out among the people in the different counties and canvass for recruits. Since it is known by the authorities that I am assisting them, they have increased their force in this neighborhood quite largely, which takes so many men from their army that are fighting General Gillmore. If I had arms, bread, and shoes to give them, I am satisfied I could get 500 men together in three weeks, and could employ them destroying railroads, bridges, and manufactories of shot, shell, &c., all of which would do the rebels great injury. They (the refugees) are determined to hang together until they have driven every rebel soldier out of Florida. There is another company down on the Suwannee River whose captain I have seen. I have advised that company to come up here. They number 50 men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. B. HARMONY,
Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the South:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that the Harriet A. Weed may be sent here for duty in this river, or that some vessel of light

draught, well armed, may be supplied for this purpose. And if a small, very light draught steamer (4 feet) can be supplied for running into the small streams that empty into the Saint John's and into the shallow waters at the head of the river, it will be of the greatest possible value. I trust such may be captured here, but it is too doubtful to be relied upon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General TURNER, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have this morning decided to occupy Palatka without longer delay, and have accordingly ordered Colonel Barton to proceed to that place to-night; his command is strengthened by five companies of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (Colonel Hartwell) and two sections of James' battery. Lieutenant Michie accompanies Colonel Barton, with instructions to throw up such defensive works as may be necessary, and to be held by a minimum garrison of about 500. Colonel Barton is instructed to send a force to Orange Springs, if on his arrival he shall ascertain that a steamer is there, and that there is no body of the enemy to oppose materially, and with a view to obtaining possession of a light-draught vessel. As no cavalry can be spared from here, Captain James will mount, for this purpose, as many of his drivers as can be spared. The Columbine, to be followed immediately by the Ottawa, will convoy the transports. It is believed that there are many would-be loyal persons who will resort to us for protection when Palatka is known to be permanently occupied.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, March 12, 1864.

Palatka should be fortified so that the position can be held against great odds. A field-work, inclosed with a formidable obstacle on all sides, will perhaps suffice, and no offensive operations involving the possibility of a defeat should be undertaken until these defenses are in an efficient condition.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., March 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo,* in reply to mine of the 13th and 16th. I certainly failed to make myself understood, if I conveyed the idea that I con-

*See Part I, p. 493.

sidered matters of a private and personal character of sufficient importance to take me from my duties. With regard to Florida, my letter of February 13, from Jacksonville, stated briefly the approximate strength and disposition of the forces that I intended to keep there. General Seymour's discomfiture at Olustee has somewhat disarranged my plans and delayed their execution, and has rendered it necessary to place for the present in Florida nearly three times as many troops as I intend to keep there after the defensive arrangements ordered at certain points are completed, and especially after the enemy withdraws a portion of the forces from the State, as he assuredly will when our armies at other points resume active operations. The value of Florida to the enemy has been overlooked by us to a great extent. I am convinced that they have drawn from the counties along the line of the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad an average of 2,000 head of cattle per week during the past year. As regards prospective operations against Charleston, I had a long conference with Rear-Admiral Dahlgren some days since, on the evening before he started for Washington. The admiral desires to resume active operations in that quarter as soon as he receives the expected re-enforcements to his fleet, and it is of course my wish to co-operate with him. I informed the Department in my communication of December 17, 1863, that with 10,000 or 12,000 good infantry I could operate by way of James Island or Bull's Bay. I understood from Admiral Dahlgren that either of these operations, or the capture of Sullivan's Island instead, would meet his views of the requirements of the case. When my veterans return I am prepared to undertake one or the other of these operations. The new colored regiments add materially to my strength for such work. I have directed General Turner, my chief of staff, to deliver this letter. He is prepared to enter more fully upon the merits of the question than I can in writing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, March 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that at daylight this morning Colonel Barton occupied Palatka without opposition. It had not been possible to ascertain the localities of the steamers on the Ocklawaha up to the time the transports left Palatka (3 p. m.). The enemy's cavalry pickets were 9 miles from Palatka, a small force at Gainesville, 1,000 cavalry at Starke. More cavalry is badly needed here, and I would urge that as soon as a few companies of the Third New Hampshire can be mounted they be sent here, where they will be rapidly instructed. Captain Elder desires that he may be furnished with the 12-pounder howitzers left at Kiawah, the 3-inch rifles being of exceedingly little use in a wooded country like this. I suppose that Captain Langdon would also be provided with them instead of the 12-pounder, which is too heavy. The subject merits consideration.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., March 12, 1864.

Langdon's and Elder's batteries will have to remain as now organized, which organization was approved and desired by them before they went to Florida. There is more artillery now in Florida than it is the intention to leave there. Palatka should be fortified at once. The Third New Hampshire Mounted Infantry will be sent to General Seymour in a few days.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS BARTON'S BRIGADE,
Palatka, Fla., March 10, 1864.

Capt. P. R. CHADWICK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Florida:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to advise you that, in accordance with the instructions from the brigadier-general commanding the district, I occupied this place without opposition at early daylight this morning. I learn that the enemy's pickets are at Nine-Mile Hammock, on the Orange Springs road, and at a point 4 miles distant, from Palatka on the Rice Creek road; a force of over 1,000 cavalry, under General Patton Anderson, are at Starke. There is considerable uncertainty as to the present whereabouts of the small steamers which formerly plied on the Saint John's River, but one of them is supposed to be at Fort Brooke. As I have reason to believe that the enemy is ere this apprised of our arrival, I have not deemed it prudent to make an attempt to secure this boat, as any movement in that direction would undoubtedly call down the whole of Anderson's force (it being as near Fort Brooke as we are), and would result in the capture or destruction of the inferior force I might send. I have, however, sent Captain James out in the direction of Nine-Mile Hammock and on the Rice Creek road, for the purpose of capturing a noted rebel or two in that quarter. There seems to be none of the enemy's troops on the Saint Augustine side of the river. I send you a deserter to whose statements I respectfully direct your attention, especially as regards the force in your front.

The Delaware and Houghton are sent. The Maple Leaf is hard aground, and the Hunter is employed in unloading her. The defensive works are well under way.

W. B. BARTON,
Colonel 48th New York Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

FLAG-SHIP NEW IRONSIDES,
Off Morris Island, S. C., March 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Comdg. Department of the South, Hilton Head:

SIR: If the services of the U. S. ship McDonough can be spared in Light-House Inlet, I can use her elsewhere. I do not wish to take her from her station, however, if she is useful to you. I should be glad to have your views on the subject.

S. C. ROWAN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, pro tem.

JACKSONVILLE, *March* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have to report that I returned from a visit to Palatka last night. The defensive works there are already in a condition for use, and although more extensive necessarily than was anticipated, on account of the topographic features of the locality, are very favorable for defense by a garrison of from 500 to 800 men.*

The redoubt in the center will require two or three siege guns, and I shall probably send there two 24-pounder smooth and one of the old carronades; the two 6-pounders captured here to be so arranged as to be placed wherever circumstances may direct, and to be harnessed by the post teams and left habitually in reserve. As Saint Augustine cannot now be approached by any force except small squads of cavalry, a few of the unimportant guns there might properly be taken either to this point, Jacksonville, or to Palatka. I would recommend that Picolata be occupied soon, or a point immediately opposite it would be better, if a favorable place can be found for holding by a small force.

There are many refugees in the vicinity of Palatka, and particularly on the east side of the river, and as soon as it is evident that Palatka is permanently occupied I doubt not but that many deserters will cross to the east side of the river, and that some organization may be effected for their protection.

There is no news from the immediate vicinity. I would suggest to the major-general commanding the propriety of bringing to this point, when the veterans shall have returned, every available man in the department, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's force near here. Probably an overpowering attack might have the happiest result.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

MARCH 16, 1864.

The intrenchments at Palatka should be made very strong, as regards their power of passive resistance. The establishment of a post at Picolata is not deemed advisable just now.

I desire that especial attention be directed to the safety and perfect security of our water communication as far up as Jacksonville. The enemy ought not to be allowed to get on the bank of the stream below that place. Frequent scouts from the river under cover of a gun-boat are recommended.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff and of Artillery, Dept. of the South:

GENERAL: I have to report that there are now here three 30-pounder and two 20-pounder Parrott rifles, one 24-pounder James

*Small diagram omitted.

rifle, two 8-inch siege howitzers, four 24-pounder howitzers (brass), one 42-pounder carronade, one 32-pounder carronade, two 18-pounder siege guns (smooth-bores), two 8-inch siege mortars, and that two 8-inch sea-coast howitzers and one 8-inch naval gun are expected soon.

The following disposition will be made of the above guns, unless good reasons should be found for modifying the plan on account of the arrival of cannon not expected at present:*

First. Redoubt Sammon, one 8-inch sea-coast howitzer, one 8-inch siege howitzer, one 24-pounder James, one 8-inch mortar.

Second. Battery Myrick, to be occupied by field guns, as occasion may require.

Third. Redoubt Fribley, one 8-inch naval gun, one 8-inch siege howitzer, two 30-pounder Parrotts, one 8-inch mortar.

Fourth. Battery McCrea now has two 6-pounder field (brass), to be vacated soon.

Fifth. Redoubt Reed, one 8-inch sea-coast howitzer, one 42-pounder carronade, one 30-pounder Parrott, and one mortar, if it comes.

Sixth. Redoubt Moore.

Seventh. Battery Hamilton by field guns, as No. 2 and No. 4. The four 24-pounder howitzers and two 20-pounder Parrotts, with the three 3-inch captured rifles, to be parked as a reserve.

Redoubt Moore has not yet been commenced, and upon examination to-day, after the ground has been well cleared of trees, it seems unnecessary to place one there (at the cemetery). The ground across the creek (Hogan's) is perfectly commanded by the fire from Redoubt Reed. Until the major-general commanding can inspect and decide upon this I have decided that the ground be not disturbed. The cutting of timber proceeds as rapidly as the want of axes will allow, and the country across the creek is now well opened.

At Palatka has been constructed a central redoubt (No. 2), and at Nos. 1 and 3 are positions for one or two field guns.*

The only artillery now there is two 3-inch rifles and two 12-pounder howitzers of Captain James' battery.

It is probable that the redoubt will be armed with the two 18-pounders and one 32-pounder carronade now here, and probably (if an arrangement to be suggested should fail) that the two captured 6-pounders now here will be sent there, and such means supplied as will compel no portion of a mounted battery to be kept there. The works are probably nearly ready for these guns.

The arrangement referred to is that there be sent here any old iron guns (field) that may be useless elsewhere. I believe that there are several such at Hilton Head. If I am not mistaken there are several at Saint Augustine, quite useless there, that may well be brought here, and that are good for canister to any extent. I propose to go to Saint Augustine soon to procure such guns. One or two are much wanted at Yellow Bluff, one or two at Palatka, others here. They are as good for these purposes as brass guns of later date.

The work at Yellow Bluff is complete. A signal tower there is nearly finished, and is already occupied by a party (to-day), and a station is established at the mouth of the Saint John's. It will be necessary to construct a tower here. These communications will be of great service.

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* Small diagrams omitted.

When the three 8-inch shell guns and another 8-inch siege mortar shall have arrived, no more guns will be required, except as above referred to, and these, perhaps, can be procured at Saint Augustine, as indicated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *March* 16, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The furloughs of veteran regiments from the Department of the South (Hilton Head) are about to expire. If it is proposed to bring any troops North from that department for the coming campaign, should not these regiments be retained, in order to avoid double transportation?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 16, 1864—7 p. m.
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

To avoid double transportation I desire the veteran regiments from the Department of the South rendezvoused at some point from whence they can be moved with facility, either to the Army of the Potomac or to Hilton Head, as may be required.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Department of the South:

GENERAL: Your dispatches of the 10th, transmitting your statement of the Olustee affair in Florida,* is just received. The statement will be immediately copied and submitted to the Secretary of War, to accompany the papers called for by the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Until Lieutenant-General Grant returns from the West I presume no additional instructions will be given by the War Department in regard to military operations in your department.

In regard to your suggestion that General Turner, of your staff, bearer of dispatches, will enter more fully into the merits of your plans, I beg leave to remark that the War Department disapproves the sending of staff officers to Washington to discuss or explain plans of generals in the field. In the first place, verbal explanations by subordinates are liable to be misunderstood, and subsequently to give rise to questions of facts and conflicts of memories. A ver-

*See Part I, p. 276.

bal message or statement transmitted through three or four different persons is very likely, with the best motives of all concerned, to have a very different aspect when it reaches the Secretary of War or the President than it had when first uttered.

In the second place, plans of operations should [not], as a general rule, be divulged to subordinates. I do not mean that opinions of subordinates should not be consulted, but the final determination of the general should be known to as few persons as possible.

Moreover, the Secretary of War very strongly disapproves of the practice of sending staff officers to Washington for the purpose of delivering dispatches which could be as well sent by mail. He regards it as an abuse of authority on the part of generals, and as entailing an unnecessary expense on the Government. In several instances he has ordered back the officers and charged the expense of their transportation to the generals who sent them here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 16, 1864.

Capt. G. B. BALCH, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Naval Forces, Saint John's River:

CAPTAIN: I am happy to announce to you that the Columbine captured, on the 13th instant, in Lake George, the steamer Sumter with all her officers and crew; that the Sumter has been manned and sent after the Hattie Brock, which it is believed will also be captured, with about 150 bales of cotton.

This information is received this morning from Colonel Barton, and will give you no greater pleasure than it has given myself. The difficulties that have been overcome by the Columbine are represented as having been great, and its commander deserves much credit for the exercise of great intelligence and energy in having overcome them. I trust these qualities will be rewarded to a still greater extent by still greater success.

Those small steamers will be of the greatest value to us in navigating the river, and for scouting in regions where vessels of heavier draught could not penetrate. If possible, I shall therefore be glad to have them for these purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 16, 1864.

Col. W. B. BARTON,
Forty-eighth New York, Comdg., Palatka, Fla.:

COLONEL: The quartermaster is directed to send you 50 horses, saddles, and bridles, without delay. You will select and mount an infantry company temporarily, being careful to select a good captain, who will see that the best use possible is made of these animals,

than which no better are now at my disposal. You will appoint an officer to receipt for the ordnance that is sent to you. Lieutenant Michie, U. S. Engineers, will inform you as to the destination of the cannon. Two 18-pounders, two 6-pounders (brass), and two 3-inch rifles are forwarded. Captain James' guns will be left in reserve, and as 2 horses can draw these small guns a short distance, Captain James may be charged with the conduct of the two rifles (3-inch) as a part of the reserve artillery. The rifle-pits running through the oak wood will be enlarged so that the ditch will be a decided obstacle, which stockade will be placed at Mr. Michie's direction. A line of abatis from the river to the cleared ground, through this wood, will be constructed, say 200 yards in advance of the ditch, and this abatis will be made as strong as possible. Some of the trees near the works (and in rear) will be arranged so that sharpshooters can occupy them; a plank with slats nailed to it so as to ascend the tree. The wood will be spared the ax at present. The palmettoes can probably be burned; if so, put a regiment out to effect it. Place all the obstacles in front of your works that you can, particularly on the left.

The Ottawa goes up to-day; as she cannot get over the flats without assistance, you will send the Hunter to assist her at the earliest moment. Send the Hunter back the night following her arrival.

I am doubtful about your sending to Silver Springs; it is some distance beyond Orange Springs, on the road to Gainesville. Any cavalry that you send there will probably be lost, and you will undertake nothing that does not give every prospect of success. As your information is much better than mine, the matter is left to your own discretion. Endeavor to get reliable persons to penetrate (to be gone several days) to Gainesville, &c. A good negro guide, with a good white soldier, seems the best method.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to the major-general commanding the suggestion that during April and May operations can go on in Florida with perfect comfort to the command, after which extreme hot weather will probably preclude all offensive movements.

Charleston, the Confederates now well understand, cannot be seriously approached with any force in this department; the same is doubtless true of Savannah. At both those points neither offensive nor defensive operations will be of much moment.

In Florida the enemy has concentrated all troops that can be spared from the above points. Attention can be distracted to other places, and by the use, for a week or so, of all the troops that can be spared elsewhere, the opposing forces here should be overcome. If such a result can be obtained, its importance cannot be overrated. To vanquish such troops as are in the field is the final military aim

of our cause, and there have previously been no such opportunities for the armed force of the Department of the South to be well employed as in Florida. And now that the State is to be considered an object worth holding or attaining, these opportunities may well be improved. These considerations have doubtless already occurred to the major-general commanding, but there can be no impropriety in stating them in this manner.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: It is reported to me this morning by Major Stevens, commanding mounted force, that a sergeant and 1 private of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and a negro (Jerome), not an enlisted man, who were sent out on the 14th as scouts, have been captured by the enemy, whose very largely preponderating force of cavalry makes any such mode of obtaining information very uncertain.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 121. } *Washington, March* 18, 1864.

* * * * * * *

16. Veteran regiments and companies from the Department of the South now in or to arrive in their respective States on furlough will, on the expiration thereof, be ordered by the superintendents of the volunteer recruiting service for the States concerned to Washington, D. C., reporting to Major-General Casey, U. S. Volunteers, who will command them.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., March 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In response to your letter of the 26th ultimo,* to which I partially replied in mine of the 10th instant, I have to say that from 7,000 to 11,000 effective fighting men may be spared from this department and still leave it in a condition of safe quiescent defense.

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*See Part I, p. 493.

This force corresponds pretty nearly with the present available strength of the thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of heavy artillery, one battalion of cavalry, one regiment of volunteer engineers, and the four batteries which comprise the Tenth Army Corps. There seems no special objection to a division of the engineers and artillery force of the corps should circumstances render it necessary or advisable to do so. I therefore request, in case it be decided to leave the force on this coast in a purely defensive attitude, that I may be ordered out of this department with my own corps to some command where it can serve together as a unit, with authority to leave behind me temporarily such portions of the artillery and engineer force of the corps as I may deem proper. I desire very much to join some large army in the field where the operations will be purely military and not dependent for success upon two distinct branches of the public service. If I cannot take the Tenth Corps to some point where it can serve as a unit of an army conducting offensive operations I have no desire to take it out of this department. There are, however, sanitary reasons why the troops comprising this corps should leave the coast. I inclose a note from my medical director covering this point. I desire in this connection to express my opinion that all the troops now serving in this department can be used here to advantage.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
March 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to your inquiry of this date in regard to the class of troops, with reference to their date of service in this department, which should, if the exigencies of the service demand it, be transferred to a more northern climate, I would respectfully say, in my opinion of the sanitary condition of the soldiers, you should select the regiments which have passed two summers here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EBEN. SWIFT,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., March 21, 1864.

Commodore ROWAN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, off Charleston:

SIR: I have now in use in this department five armed steam transports, their service being chiefly picket duty; they are also used for transportation or convoys along those of our inland routes of communication where there is danger of meeting the enemy, also for scouting. These operations are not deemed important enough to call for the co-operation of your branch of the service. I have experienced, as you well know must be the case, the inconvenience of

having no officer possessing sufficient experience to properly outfit and command such vessels. My steam-boat masters are citizens and know nothing of artillery. My artillery officers are not sailors and are not acquainted with naval gunnery.

It would be of advantage to this army if I could avail myself of the services of one of the young officers of your squadron for the duty above indicated. I take the liberty of suggesting Acting Ensign William C. Hanford, now executive officer of the U. S. brig Perry, on the Fernandina Station, as a most suitable officer for this duty, from his large experience in similar service to that above designated in our Western rivers under Admiral Porter. If you will order him to report to me for temporary duty I will esteem it a favor.

I congratulate you heartily, commodore, on your being confirmed in your present rank, and assure you that the event affords pleasure to my whole command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I am informed authentically that the rebels are taking up the railroad from here to Baldwin, and for the purpose of constructing one between the Georgia and Florida Railroad. Also, that about 5,000 of their best infantry have gone back to Charleston and that about 10,000 remain here, of which a very large proportion is cavalry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff and of Artillery:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of my returned communication of March 15, on the subject of the artillery defenses of Jacksonville and Palatka.

The major-general commanding has indorsed on the letter that "there are twenty-six pieces of artillery for position on the west bank of the Saint John's. This is more than is necessary, or than I ever intended." The major-general commanding adds that "it is not his intention to have any guns moved from Saint Augustine at the present time." The twenty-six guns referred to by me are doubtless more than are necessary, unless an attack should be made. As such an attack was anticipated, it is not believed that undue preparation has been made, and I desire to call attention to the facts here indicated:

First. That at Palatka the permanent artillery consists of two 18-pounders and one 32-pounder carronade; total, 3.

Second. At Jacksonville: Fort Sammon, one 8-inch sea-coast howitzer, one 8-inch siege howitzer, one 24 James, one 8-inch mortar; total, four. Fort Fribley, one 8-inch naval howitzer, two 30-pounders, one 8-inch siege howitzer, one 8-inch mortar; total, five. Fort Reed, one 8-inch sea-coast howitzer; one 30-pounder; two 42-pounder carronades; one mortar; total, five. Total, fourteen.

March 21, grand total of permanent garrison artillery on north bank of Saint John's, seventeen. This excludes four 24-pounder howitzers and two 20-pounder Parrotts indicated as a reserve force, and not to be put in position unless in case of attack; also all the field batteries in the command. It will be seen that except the three 8-inch guns, all these cannon are siege, and can be promptly moved wherever the major-general commanding may direct and whenever he may desire. But I would not recommend that any of these seventeen guns should be removed unless necessary, as I consider them a minimum armament. Yet the 8-inch siege howitzers and the 30-pounder Parrotts might be supplied by field guns at the option of the major-general commanding.

Of these seventeen guns it may be observed that the two 18-pounders, the two 42-pounder carronades, and one 32-pounder carronade, total five guns, have not been, I believe, employed elsewhere, so that only twelve of what may be considered as the permanent artillery armament have been really withdrawn from the parks elsewhere. I take it for granted that the reserve force, six guns, can be taken from here at any moment.

As to bringing guns from Saint Augustine, I would state that there is a very heavy, and in some respects useless, armament at Fort Marion, that it cannot be attacked while we hold Palatka and Jacksonville, that several iron field guns on Gribeauval carriages can be spared from there with the most perfect propriety, and that Yellow Bluff requires two such guns, while two more could be so placed here as to liberate two field pieces of more importance.

I understood that these works were to be armed in the most economical manner possible. I believe that they will be so armed, but ask that the Saint Augustine guns be put to this suggested use in order that the best possible security be given to the works on the west bank of the Saint John's, which security is absolutely essential.

And I would add that all except the seventeen guns and mortars herein designated, and the old field guns asked from Saint Augustine, may be removed thereafter at the discretion of the major-general commanding, and without causing the least anxiety on my part as to want of efficiency of armament. At present I hardly think the removal of any of the captured guns, which will do for reserve, is desirable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR, DIST. OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. SEYMOUR,
U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Since I have been at this post I have had conversation with various medical officers in regard to the late action at Olustee,

and am fully convinced that the number of men actually rendered unserviceable has been greatly exaggerated. The wounds were generally very slight and many men left the field who should have remained. Only two capital operations were required, and it is probable that not four more cases were proper subjects for operation. About 100 men were returned to duty within ten days from the general hospital at this post, and one-third of the number of wounded should be able to join their regiments within thirty days, and the majority of the remainder within sixty days.

The arrangements in regard to the wounded were good; over 200 were at once transferred to the Cosmopolitan, and the remainder were comfortably cared for in buildings in Jacksonville and sent as rapidly as possible to Hilton Head and Beaufort and to their regiments as they recovered.

This communication is made to you unofficially, as I thought you would be interested in these facts.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. GROSS,

Surg., U. S. Vols., and Medical Director Dist. of Fla.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 122. } *Hilton Head, S. C., March 24, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to temporary duty in command of the District of Florida, and will relieve Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour, U. S. Volunteers.

Brigadier-General Seymour will turn over the command to Brigadier-General Hatch, with all the records, maps, and correspondence relating thereto, and will report in person at these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff and of Artillery, Dept. of the South:

GENERAL: I have to report as follows:

First. That on the afternoon of the 21st, some cavalry attacked the outposts at Palatka and drove them in. Colonel Barton sent out infantry, before which the cavalry disappeared. A few guns were fired by the Ottawa on this occasion. Nobody hurt.

Second. A portion of a large and dilapidated building at Palatka that I ordered removed has been brought to this place to construct a bakery.

Third. Colonel Barton reports that old settlers here are of opinion that the greater part of the cattle in Florida are east of the Saint John's River.

Fourth. The small steamers Hattie Brock and Sumter, captured by the navy, are now here. The Sumter would be exceedingly use-

ful as a ferry-boat, &c., and the Brock as a river conveyance instead of the Hunter. I have applied to Captain Balch for them, and trust they may be turned over for our use.

Fifth. As there is now no small armed vessel in the Saint John's (the Columbine, navy tug, having been ordered away), the Harriet A. Weed seems essential to our use, and I trust she may be allowed to remain here.

Sixth. The works at this point, Palatka, and Yellow Bluff may now be considered effective. No attack is apprehended.

Seventh. No attempt to interfere with our river communication above or below has been made, and the precautions taken are sufficient, I believe, to save us from that annoyance.

Eighth. The enemy is under the impression that these forces will be soon withdrawn; that our occupation is only temporary. This opinion is referred to or confirmed by the letter from General Anderson, in his last communication, copies of which have been forwarded. And deserters state that if we remain here their forces (now 10,000 to 12,000 infantry and 1,800 or more cavalry) will suffer exceedingly during the summer. They say, also, that corn and beef are very scarce, and that their horses are breaking down rapidly.

General Beauregard was at Baldwin a few days since, and I believe remains here constantly. Upon the occupation of Palatka, some force was moved to Baldwin with a view to operating there. Generally, matters go well here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 24, 1864.

Maj. A. H. STEVENS,
Commanding Light Brigade:

MAJOR: It is reported to the brigadier-general commanding that, during the skirmish of the 1st instant, a sergeant and certain men of the Massachusetts cavalry, construing their orders too literally, resisted the advance of largely superior numbers, and were finally captured, but not before every shot had been expended with such courage and skill as to have commanded the admiration of the enemy.

It will please the brigadier-general commanding to mention such circumstances in general orders, and you are requested to give whatever information you may have, and the names of the party in question.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. HALL,
First Lieut., First U. S. Artillery, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., *March 25, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Special Orders, No. 121. War Department, directing veteran regiments and companies from this department on furlough,

*See General Orders, No. 16, Part I, p. 365.

or to be on furlough, to proceed to Washington, leaves no doubt in my mind that it is not the present intention of the Government to resume offensive operations on this coast.

I therefore, in the firm belief that I am acting as the interests of the service imperatively demand, recommend that the Tenth Army Corps be ordered into the field where it can serve together as a unit, and that two or three (or even more) regiments of newly raised colored troops be sent here for garrison duty. It might be well to leave here, at least temporarily, the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery and the battalion of Massachusetts cavalry. I should prefer to have discretionary power, to act as is deemed best on these points. By adopting these views an effective force of 10,000 men, first-rate men, too, could take the field. I, of course, desire to go in command.

It has been reported to me that the veterans of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, who are North as individuals and not as a veteran regiment, have been stopped with a view of their being ordered elsewhere. If such be the case the effect on the regiment will be very bad indeed. Special Orders, No. 121, does not apply to this case, and should not. The point is to take the Tenth Corps intact out of this department. Most of it can go even if no colored troops are sent here. But these new troops will do very well to garrison points on this coast, while the old troops would doubtless be much superior to new ones for active campaign duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 26, 1864.

Major-General GILLMORE,
Department of the South:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 19th is received. General Grant directs that all of the available force in your department not required to hold your present positions be assembled and prepared for orders to another field. The portions of your command now on furlough at the North have been ordered to rendezvous here to join their commands, wherever they may be sent. All available land transportation will be sent with the troops into the field. Your own destination has not yet been decided upon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, *Hilton Head, S. C., March* 26, 1864.

I. In accordance with orders from the War Department, the First and Second Regiments South Carolina and the First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers (colored) will hereafter be known and designated, respectively, as the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Regiments U. S. Colored Troops.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff and of Artillery, Department of the South:

GENERAL: Some of the most intelligent and best disposed of the citizens of this place are much exercised lest it may by some possibility be abandoned, as has thrice been the case already. They have sought assurances from me to the contrary.

I shall be glad to give them the highest possible authority that no such abandonment is contemplated or probable, and if you will favor me with definite promises on this point it will be a great service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 27, 1864.

Col. W. B. BARTON,
Commanding, Palatka, Fla.:

COLONEL: A refugee just in states that on Wednesday last three regiments and some cavalry, comprising Finegan's and Colquitt's command, left for Palatka. Whether this be so or not, you will probably have learned definitely before this will have reached you. With the means at your disposal you are probably quite strong enough to resist any assault upon your works, which, however, you should not fail to strengthen in every manner possible. The ditch of the intrenchments through the oak grove should be dug wide and deep enough (beginning at the water's edge) to be a positive obstacle.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., March 27, 1864.

During the absence of Brig. Gen. J. W. Turner, Lieut. Col. C. R. Brayton, Third Rhode Island Artillery, is temporarily appointed chief of artillery of this department, and will establish his office at these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE, HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., March 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you that one of the officers of the Engineer Regiment New York Volunteers, who had charge of the important engineer depot at Jacksonville, has been abruptly

taken from his duties there and detailed on other than engineer duties with Brigadier-General Hatch. No notice of the fact was ever communicated to me, and when I went yesterday to attend to an important requisition of this officer I was suddenly apprised of his removal.

I have endeavored for some time past to introduce system and order in regard to the collecting, storing, and issuing of engineer materials. It is quite a labor to get matters arranged properly. Great care has to be observed in selecting the proper officers who will attend to the issuing of the tools and materials economically and hold those who receive them to strict accountability. But until this is done waste, confusion, and inferior work will be the result.

It is perfectly impossible for me to maintain depots, keep them properly provided, and keep myself informed of their contents, if I am to be thus interfered with and engineer officers removed from their stations without either any notice or time given to supply their places. The importance of facilitating work at Jacksonville just at this time renders the affair the more embarrassing.

I would therefore, general, respectfully request that Lieutenant Talcott be ordered to resume his duties at the engineer depot at Jacksonville, and if I must lose one of my officers I could better spare Lieutenant Van Winkle, One hundred and third New York Volunteers, from this office, where I have everything under my own eye.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant

JAMES W. ABERT,
Major, U. S. Engineers, Assistant Engineer.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, March 31, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Hatch.

Lieutenant Van Winkle, One hundred and third New York Volunteer Infantry, will be ordered to report to Brigadier-General Hatch for duty as aide-de-camp, and General Hatch will, as soon as practicable, return Lieutenant Talcott to his duties in charge of engineer depot at Jacksonville.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 1, 1864.

Major-General GILLMORE,
Department of the South:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 25th is received. The object in directing the regiments and portions of regiments on furlough from your department to rendezvous here is not to separate them from their commands, but simply to retain them here till General Grant determines where their commands are to go. If they remain in the Department of the South, or go to the Gulf, their men will be sent to them there; if they come north, these men will meet them on the way or join them at their point of debarkation. General Grant has gone to Norfolk, and will probably decide these ques-

tions on his return. I showed him yesterday your private note in regard to taking the field with the Tenth Corps. He has not yet decided that question.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 136. } *Hilton Head, S. C., April* 1, 1864.

I. The Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers (mounted infantry) will proceed at once to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch, commanding the District of Florida. They will take with them their camp and garrison equipage. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

II. Company A, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, is hereby ordered to be mounted as a light battery, the armament to be four 12-pounder howitzers.

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore :

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL : On examining a young man who has come to-day through the enemy's lines I got the following information, which I am inclined to put some faith in :

The enemy's number in our front is about 10,000, 1,000 of whom are at Baldwin throwing up intrenchments, the remainder encamped at McGirt's Creek. An outpost of two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry is established at Cedar Creek, a few pickets east of the creek. General Anderson is in command, assisted by Generals Finegan and Colquitt. Generals Taliaferro and Gardner are at Baldwin, but have no commands and are to return to Charleston.

Baldwin is being strongly fortified. The works were laid out by General Beauregard, and are still incomplete. General Colquitt's troops have been under marching orders for two weeks. The force opposite Palatka is small ; our force there much exaggerated, it being believed that our main force is there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH.
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., April 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Folly Island, S. C.:

GENERAL : I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to request that you will forward to these headquarters as soon as practicable a report of the events of principal importance in this

vicinity during the past month, including such information as you have been able to collect in regard to the movements of the enemy in our front and the force opposed to us, the position of their camps, &c. To this you will please add such further information as you may possess in regard to the works thrown up for the defense of Charleston, whether within the city limits or within its neighborhood, their usual garrison, the guns mounted in them, and in general such other items as you may deem of any military importance, the description of the localities to be, so far as possible, illustrated by maps. You will also please include in this report all changes in your own troops, and a list of the earth-works and fortifications within your command, with a brief sketch of the work performed upon them during the month of March.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADRIAN TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEABROOK, HILTON HEAD, S. C., *April* 3, 1864.

Maj. T. B. BROOKS,
Aide-de-Camp:

MAJOR: I have the honor most respectfully to submit the following statement as to a verbal order received by me from Maj. John W. Hicks in relation to the arrest of a naval officer belonging to the ship Vermont:

On or about the 5th day of February, 1864, Maj. John W. Hicks ordered me to put on my sword and proceed with my horse to Elliott's plantation (which is about 1¼ miles from this place) and order a naval officer to report to his (the major's) headquarters, and if he refused to come to bring him. I immediately proceeded and found the officer seated near the beach.

I told the officer that Major Hicks ordered me to order him (the naval officer) to report to his (the major's) headquarters. He asked, "Where is the major's headquarters?" I replied, "At Seabrook," when he, with one of his men, came with me, I walking my horse, conversing with him, until within about 300 yards of Seabrook, when I galloped into camp. By the time I put up my horse the officer had arrived and was conversing with the major in my office. I did not pay any attention to the conversation, but from what I did hear the major treated him very courteously.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD,
Second Lieutenant, Seventy-Sixth Pennsylvania Vols.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff and of Artillery, Dept. of the South:

GENERAL: A dispatch received this day from Colonel Barton, commanding at Palatka, reports that all is quiet at that place. A detachment of the One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers,

*For other correspondence upon this subject see Part I.

under command of Capt. S. P. Smith, was sent up the river 34 miles. They surprised and captured a picket of 1 sergeant and 9 men, with arms and equipments complete, and 13 horses. The affair was admirably conducted, and Captain Smith is deserving a commendation for the energy and good judgment displayed. Unfortunately the enemy have captured a picket of 1 sergeant and 3 privates of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, immediately in front of Palatka.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Department of the South:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Grant directs that you move, with all possible dispatch, so much of your forces as in your judgment can be safely spared from the Department of the South to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, who will have orders in regard to your future operations. You will turn over the Department of the South, and the troops which you may deem necessary to leave there, to Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch. You will be joined at Fort Monroe by the regiments and fractions of regiments belonging to the Department of the South which have been on furlough at the North and are now rendezvousing here preparatory to their return to your command. The troops which you bring with you and those which join you at Fort Monroe will constitute the Tenth Army Corps.

You will bring with you their arms, baggage, and transportation. Fractional portions, now North, of such regiments as you may leave in the Department of the South, will be sent by you from Fort Monroe to their proper commands in the South. Of course the arms, baggage, &c., of such parts of organizations will not be brought north. The selection of the troops to be brought north for active operations in the field is left entirely to your own judgment. The lieutenant-general, however, expects, from your own reports, that your effective command, on its arrival at Fort Monroe, will be from 7,000 to 11,000 men. This corps, increased by such forces as we may be able to give it, will be commanded by you in the field.

General Grant hopes that your command will reach Fort Monroe by the 18th instant; if not by that time, as soon thereafter as possible. The troops should arrive ready in every respect for the field.

Apply to Major-General Butler for such supplies as you may require. Should he not be able to meet your requisitions, telegraph immediately, on ascertaining that fact, to the proper departments in Washington.

The Twenty-sixth U. S. Colored and the Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Regiments will be immediately sent to the Department of the South; they number about 900 each. Possibly another colored regiment will be sent to that department, but do not rely on it. General Meigs is collecting vessels to assist in bringing up your forces and their transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, on assuming temporary command of the Tenth Army Corps, will proceed to organize the corps into brigades and divisions, agreeably to the programme arranged at these headquarters, and will see that the wants of the troops are promptly supplied, agreeably to the within instructions.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. M. R. MORGAN,
Chief Com. of Subsistence, Hilton Head, S. C.:

COLONEL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, suggesting that the troops at Fernandina and Saint Augustine furnish themselves with fresh meat, &c., and to inform you that the following indorsement has been placed thereon:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 4, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan's recommendation is approved, and is referred to the commanding officer of the District of Florida for his information. It is presumed that the supply of fresh beef must all come from the country east of Saint John's River; for the present it had better be collected by one party, under the immediate control of the district commander, the supply for Saint Augustine and Fernandina to be sent to the latter place in transports. There are plenty of opportunities to send from Fernandina to Saint Augustine.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISRAEL R. SEALY,
Capt., Forty-seventh New York Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 4, 1864.

Col. W. B. BARTON,
Commanding at Palatka:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant. Please convey to Captain Smith and his command his thanks for the skill shown by them in their late expedition, which will be acknowledged in general orders.*

The general is not of opinion that any large force of infantry or artillery is in front of your position. From the most reliable information obtained, he is induced to believe that the force consists of the Fifth Georgia Cavalry, one company of Florida cavalry, one

*See General Orders, No. 19, Part I, p. 382.

regiment of infantry, and some light guns, the number not known. The gun-boats are constantly patrolling the river, and a battalion of infantry in boats watching its west bank.

There are no shells here for the 18-pounders. A requisition has been forwarded for them. Major Stevens will probably arrive opposite your post with his cavalry to-morrow. Let the Weed convoy the steamers on their return trips to the gun-boat lying below the flats.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. HALL,
First Lieut., First U. S. Arty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, *Hilton Head, S. C., April* 4, 1864.

I. The Second Battalion of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry will proceed immediately to Hilton Head and report to Col. J. B. Howell, commanding district. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 5, 1864.

Major-General GILLMORE:

GENERAL: I send you the list of veteran regiments which have up to this date rendezvoused here, viz:

Command.	Aggregate.	Character of arms.
39th Illinois (ten companies)	530	Springfield rifles.
25th Ohio (nine companies)	460	Do.
62d Ohio (detachment)	425	Springfield and Austrian rifles.
67th Ohio (ten companies)	485	Springfield rifles.
46th Pennsylvania Infantry (recruits)	46	No arms.
24th Massachusetts (detachment)	350	Do.

In addition, there are recruits for nearly all the regiments in the Department of the South, numbering about 1,500, now arriving here.

Please give Captain Smith a list of the regiments you propose leaving in the Department of the South; it is possible the detachments and recruits for them may be forwarded to Hilton Head while the Tenth Corps is coming north.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
[*April* 5, 1864].

Confidential memorandum for General Meigs:

General Grant has directed General Gillmore, with about 10,000 men, to report at Fort Monroe. I understand that General Gillmore

has water transportation for about 5,000; consequently he must make two trips, unless vessels can be sent to him from the North. There are two colored regiments (1,800 men) at Annapolis to be sent to South Carolina, and a third will probably be ready in about a week. Can vessels be sent with these and bring back Gillmore's command? Can any vessels be sent for troops to Department of the South?

Please give memorandum to Captain Scott, or see me before 2 o'clock.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 5, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster, New York:

SIR: It is reported that the Cahawba, Fulton, United States, El Cid, Weybosset, are in New York. Send one of them to Annapolis to transport colored troops thence to Port Royal. Prepare the rest to sail for Port Royal, fully coaled and watered, as soon as the storm is over. They will receive orders from General Gillmore on arrival. Report any other steamers at New York, or arriving, with their capacity, and report capacity of vessels sailing under this order, and time of sailing.

M. C. MEIGS.
Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 5, 1864—3 p. m.

Lieut. Col. H. BIGGS,
Chief Quartermaster, Fort Monroe:

SIR: Send the Spaulding to Annapolis immediately to take a colored regiment thence to Hilton Head. Have you any other steamer fit for this purpose to go with her? The steamer should not leave the Chesapeake until the storm is over, and should have coal and water to go farther, after reaching Hilton Head, where they will report to General Gillmore for further orders.

M. C. MEIGS.
Quartermaster-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *April* 5, 1864—6.30 p. m.
(Received 12 m., 6th.)

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

Your telegram received. Spaulding is at New Berne. Storm renders it impossible for any vessel to go to Annapolis. I have the Montauk and two other similar propellers, that have come in for shelter. They can go to sea and carry 800 men. General Butler would like to know when he can count on return of his transportation. I will telegraph you as soon as storm will admit of any vessel

leaving for Annapolis. What we have in harbor not capable of going to sea. Please inform me how many troops there are in the regiment at Annapolis, and whether I shall send the propellers as soon as storm subsides. No indications of its subsiding.

HERMAN BIGGS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Quartermaster.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
Seabrook, S. C., April 5, 1864.

Maj. T. B. BROOKS,
Aide-de-Camp:

SIR: From the limited evidence I have been able to get in relation to statements of Major Hicks and Lieutenant Moorhead, I am inclined to think that Lieutenant Moorhead is correct, but believe the actions of naval officer were reported to Major Hicks as being an aggravated case.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. CAMPBELL,
Colonel Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff and Artillery, Headquarters Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: I inclose with this a circular, issued by my order, which will, I think, have the effect of bringing in deserters from the enemy.

All the ponies brought in will be needed as pack animals when our cavalry commence moving. I hope the promise to purchase the animals will be approved by the general commanding, and the quartermaster here will be furnished with the funds necessary to pay for them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR.] OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 4, 1864.

All refugees from the rebel lines and deserters from the rebel armies, and all persons desiring to become such, are hereby informed that they will not under any circumstances be compelled to serve in the U. S. Army against the rebels. This assurance is fully given in General Orders, No. 64, of date February 18, 1864, from the War Department.

All such refugees and deserters who are honest in their intentions of forever deserting the rebel cause will be allowed every opportunity of engaging in their usual avocations; or, if they desire

employment from the United States, will, as far as expedient, be employed on the Government works, receiving proper compensation for their services.

All refugees or deserters who may bring horses or mules into the Union lines will be paid their full value.

T. A. HENDERSON,
Lieut. Col. and Provost-Marshal, Dist. of Florida.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Palatka, Fla., April 5, 1864.

Lieut. R. M. HALL,
First Lieut., First U. S. Arty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and to state that I have conveyed to Captain Smith the very complimentary message of the brigadier-general commanding the district.

Everything here since my last has been quiet with the exception of occasional demonstrations against the pickets, which have resulted in no harm to us. I sent the Weed this morning up the Saint John's for the purpose of destroying several flats and other boats, which she succeeded in doing without any difficulty. The wharf on the east bank of the Saint John's is progressing rapidly, and I hope to have it completed this week; meanwhile I have arranged to cross Major Stevens' command over at a point farther up where the steamer can approach very near the shore.

I have directed the Houghton and Mary Benton to be sent to Jacksonville at daylight, in order that they may be available for any purpose required to-morrow p. m. The Weed conveys them to the flats.

I would respectfully call the attention of the commanding general to the inclosed communication from Lieutenant Avery, acting commissary of subsistence, showing our status as to supplies. We are also greatly in need of clothing, of which we have none, many of the men being ragged in the extreme. Requisitions for both supplies and clothing are already in.

I send to the district provost-marshal 2 prisoners of war, recently captured by Captain Smith, one of them a scout belonging to Dickison's company; also Captains Cabell and Tumblin, in regard to whose crossing the lines I recently spoke to the commanding general. I think that they (the latter) should be sent to Hilton Head, and detained there until the information of which they have undoubtedly become possessed shall have grown old.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. BARTON,
Colonel Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morris Island, S. C., April 6, 1864.

Capt. ADRIAN TERRY.
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Northern Dist., Dept. of the South:

CAPTAIN: In answer to your communication of the 3d instant, requesting me to forward to your headquarters a report of the events

of principal military interest in this vicinity during the past month, including such information as I have been able to collect in regard to the movements of the enemy in our front, the force opposed to us, the position of their camps, &c., I have the honor to submit the following:

During the past month I have learned but little in addition to the information I already possessed and have communicated to you concerning the situation and strength of the enemy's forces in my immediate front. Colquitt's brigade, which was formerly encamped on James Island, near Secessionville, went to Florida with Beauregard in January, and has not yet returned. The troops at present on the island are Hagood's brigade, not over 3,000 strong, and a regiment or two besides. On Sullivan's Island there is less than a brigade (some 2,000 men), under command of Colonel Keitt. Not more than a regiment is seen drilling at any time on the beach. There is one battalion in the city of Charleston. Sumter, James Island, Mount Pleasant, and Charleston are all connected by submarine cables. There are but few pickets on the water front of the city. The only points at which sentries are stationed, as far as I can learn, are at the foot of Tradd Street, at Chisolm's Mills, and at two small batteries and one wharf on Cooper River. They have three iron-clads afloat, four guns in each. One of them is the Chicora, whose machinery is out of order and is in dry-dock being repaired. The garrison in Sumter consists of from 250 to 300 men, artillery and infantry, and is changed every fifteen days.

The enemy is strengthening Castle Pinckney, which now mounts three 10-inch columbiads and one rifle, and Ripley mounts two guns. They talk of mounting a gun at Sumter for the purpose of firing at our calcium light at Gregg. The "big gun" in Charleston is mounted on Frazer's wharf, and not long ago a solid shot was fired from it as far as Castle Pinckney; shell a good deal farther.

I learn from deserters that after the destruction of the blockade-runner Presto on the 2d of February the troops on Sullivan's Island got hold of the liquor on board of her and had a "grand drunk," and it is alleged that 300 men at that time could have taken the island, but unfortunately it was not known until the opportunity had passed.

During the month of March I find the following work to have been done and alterations made on rebel batteries in and around Charleston Harbor:

The northeast front of Battery Marshall, on the east end of Sullivan's Island, has been strengthened with sand and sod and the magazines repaired. There is now being built a parapet on the sea front and they have one pivot gun in position on that face. They seem to be changing somewhat this battery so as to give it more command over Long Island.

There has been no visible change in the three two-gun batteries between Marshall and Beauregard.

A new traverse has been built at the west end of Fort Beauregard, behind which, I think, a gun has been mounted. A new gun (a columbiad, I think) has been mounted near the center of the fort. There has been considerable work done just to the rear of the spot where the Moultrie House stood, but it has not assumed sufficient shape to determine what they intend building, but I presume a mortar battery. Near this place two platforms have been built on which are two pieces of light artillery.

A little to their right there is a small work built wholly of sand and thought to mount two mortars. Still further to the right is another small work on which there have been built three traverses and in which one columbiad has been dismounted and a gun, supposed to be a rifle, mounted in its place.

At Fort Moultrie the parapet has been strengthened, the ditch deepened, two columbiads dismounted on the east end of the fort, and two rifles mounted in their places.

The traverses in the two batteries west of the Moultrie, which were built of sand bags, were torn down and rebuilt with sand and sod, and the three-gun battery some distance to the west of these has been rebuilt in the same manner.

On the northeast corner of Sumter a traverse has been built with sand bags, either to protect guns mounted on the lower tier of casemates or to cover mortars mounted behind it. Quite a considerable amount of railroad iron has been stuck up around the same corner, close down to the water. The southeast corner of the fort has been strengthened with sand bags and palmetto, and the bomb-proof at the southwest corner with sand and sand bags. On the south face, about midway between the top of the fort and the water, a line of posts has been planted, about 10 feet apart, extending the full length of the wall, and we discovered to-day that these posts are the supports of a wire fence.

The enemy is building a new battery in the swamp, some distance to the west and front of the Mount Pleasant House. It is constructed of logs and turf to the height of about 6 feet, and they are completing it with sand which they haul from the beach. No guns are yet in position, but I believe it is intended for a three-gun battery.

A great amount of work has been done at Castle Pinckney in the past month, but it is not yet possible to tell the object of it. There has been a large amount of sand and turf carried inside the fort, and from present appearances they have commenced a wall of sand and turf within the original wall of the fort.

At Fort Ripley there has also been considerable work done. The magazines and traverses which were made of sand bags have been covered with sand and turfed over. Lately there have been seven schooner loads of sand used in this work.

The battery on the northeast wharf of Charleston has been turfed and one gun mounted on it.

Fort Johnson has been turfed and the large bomb-proof west of the fort is now being so repaired. A garrison has lately taken up quarters inside the fort.

One new gun has been mounted on Battery Simkins, but no other work has been done on it, except repairing the damage done by our shells. At the battery next on the right of it barracks have been built for a garrison. A little beyond a new battery has been lately commenced, which is progressing rapidly. Between this point and Secessionville there has been no work done on the batteries except a little repairing and dressing of slopes.

One gun has been mounted in a battery just at the edge of Secessionville and a garrison placed on it.

The officer in charge of the engineers reports the following amount of engineer work done on the forts and batteries on Morris Island, during the month of March: At Fort Putnam about 30 yards of palisading, washed away by the high tides, have been reset and the

damage done by the enemy's fire to the slopes and magazines repaired. At Battery Chatfield the inclosure of palisading has been completed and the gates put up; revetment around magazine to the 300-pounder and mortar batteries has been repaired; sand ridge in front of gun No. 2 has been graded and a flag-staff has been put up. The embrasure of gun No. 2 has been enlarged so as to allow it to fire on Moultrie; a platform for morter shells has been laid; the platform to 100-pounder has been raised and leveled; the embrasure of the 300-pounder has been enlarged so as to enable it to fire on Sumter and timbers have been put under them.

At Fort Shaw the slopes have been graded and dressed with manure; two gates have been put up and the sand ridge north of the fort has been graded.

The work on Fort Putnam and Battery Chatfield is now completed. A number of stockades are still to be set at Fort Shaw and the grading of the sand ridge north of it completed. The stockades are cut at Kiawah Island and await transportation.

On Morris Island, including the little work on Black Island, there are ten forts and batteries, namely:

No. 1. Fort Strong, mounting twenty-one guns and mortars, ranging from 12-pounder field pieces to the 200-pounder Parrott, with a garrison of 4 officers and 132 men.

No. 2. Fort Putnam, mounting ten guns, ranging from a 12-pounder howitzer to a 200-pounder Parrott, with a garrison of 5 officers and 100 men.

No. 3. Battery Chatfield and 10-inch columbiad battery, the former mounting two 100-pounder and one 300-pounder Parrotts and the latter four 10-inch sea-coast mortars and two 10-inch columbiads.

No. 4. Battery Seymour, Battery Barton, and 13-inch mortar battery, the former mounting four 10-inch sea-coast mortars, the second the same as the first, and the third two 13-inch mortars. The garrison is composed of 2 officers and 39 men.

No. 5. Fort Shaw, mounting two 10-inch siege mortars and two 8-inch sea-coast howitzers, with a garrison of 3 officers and 159 men.

No. 6. Battery Purviance, mounting two 42-pounders smooth-bore and two 30-pounder Parrotts, with a garrison of 1 officer and 49 men.

No. 7. On Black Island there are mounted on the little work one 12-pounder Wiard gun and one 12-pounder howitzer, with 1 officer and a detachment of 10 men to take charge of the guns.

During the month of March the only change which occurred in the troops at this post was the removal of Company B, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, to Hilton Head. Their place has been supplied by a detail of men accustomed to the use of heavy guns from the Eleventh Maine Volunteers. I am now about changing the location of camps in pursuance of orders received from your headquarters.

A close watch is kept on the movements of the enemy on the neighboring islands and in Charleston, and I receive a report at night of what has taken place during the day. Five hundred men, with the proper number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, are sent to the front every evening at sundown and remain on duty for the night under the direction of a general officer of the day and a field officer of the trenches. They are posted at Strong, the batteries above (both sides of the island being picketed between Strong and Putnam), and at the left batteries. I have also placed

sentries on the eastern beach as low down as the Beacon House, where a constant guard is maintained day and night. In addition to this the boat infantry, in thirteen picket-boats, sentinel the harbor of Charleston every night. With this precaution it seems impossible for an enemy to approach without our getting notice in time to prepare to repel him. I believe the night duty, both on land and water, to be performed with commendable vigilance. The picket-boats are also stationed between Black Island and Secessionville, and there is one on duty every night in the creek 500 yards in advance of the Swamp Angel, toward Battery Simkins, on James Island.

Besides the ordinary camp and provost-marshal's guards, I maintain a post guard of sufficient strength to guard public property and maintain order outside of the camps. I have instituted the practice of compelling the quartermaster to turn out all his public transportation, including carts, wagons, horses, and mules, on Sunday morning for inspection, which I think has a beneficial effect and will insure greater care of this description of public property.

I should have mentioned at the proper place that the Swamp Angel was dismantled during the month of March and the two 10-inch mortars in position there were removed. The ordnance officer is now engaged removing the pieces of the 200-pounder Parrott which burst in that battery during the bombardment last summer.

We had but one gun to burst in March, the 30-pounder Parrott at Putnam, which was used to fire upon Charleston. It "gave up the ghost" at the 4,615th round, a remarkable number of shots to be fired from a single piece of ordnance.

In obedience to orders from your headquarters, I have caused rations to be stored in the bomb-proofs at Strong and Putnam and under cover in Fort Shaw. A part of the small ammunition has been delivered at each place and the balance shall be put in as soon as it shall have arrived from Hilton Head.

I have not been able to procure casks for water at these forts, but have caused wells to be dug which probably can be made to answer the purpose. For a considerable time there has been great irregularity in the delivery of wood from Small Island and sometimes the troops have had none to cook with, and I was compelled to draw from the quantity I had stored away in Fort Strong. I would suggest that the steamboat Philadelphia be detailed, if practicable, to transport wood, as it is the best adapted to that purpose.

From some deserters who reached the fleet two weeks ago, and whom the commodore was kind enough to send to me for examination, I learn some information about Mount Pleasant which is not unimportant. Mount Pleasant is a long, narrow peninsula, with the Wando River on the one side and the narrow water-courses which run around behind Moultrie on the other, and is several miles in length. The only troops on it are two light batteries, stationed at the lower point, near the village, close to timber.

About 7 miles up the peninsula is a low breast-work thrown up across from water to water, with a small battery on the right, but there are no guns mounted nor is any force stationed there except a small picket in the battery. From that point all the way down to Mount Pleasant village there is a good road, but no pickets or guards on it. These parties took a boat a few hundred yards above this battery, and, following the water-courses, came out through the inlet to the east of Dewees without being challenged by either pickets on the

water or on shore. They report that it is practicable for a boat expedition to make a landing above the battery referred to without opposition, and by a quick movement capture the batteries at Mount Pleasant.

I neglected to mention that Mount Pleasant is connected with Sullivan's Island by a bridge a mile long, and that once burned or even a portion of it destroyed there is no connection between the two, as the swamps are impassable. I am not at present [prepared] to send any maps descriptive of the localities mentioned, but will forward them hereafter if I can have them drawn.

Hoping this report may be satisfactory to the brigadier-general commanding the district, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. W. H. DAVIS,
Colonel 104th Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HATCH,
Commanding District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 3d instant, addressed to the chief of staff, reporting the success of the scouting party under Capt. S. P. Smith, One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers. I am instructed by the major-general commanding to direct that you express his thanks to Captain Smith for the zeal and ability displayed by him on that occasion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff and Arty., Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have nothing of importance to communicate. A rumor having been circulated within the enemy's lines that an attempt will be made to sink torpedoes in the channel near Saint John's Bluff, I have determined to build a block-house at that point and establish a small force in it.

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 6, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. The Ninth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, now at Beaufort, S. C., will proceed without delay to Hilton Head and report to the post commander. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Palatka, Fla., April 7, 1864.

Lieut. R. M. HALL,
First Lieut., First U. S. Arty., A. A. A. G.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date. Major Stevens, with the remainder of his command, arrived opposite this place yesterday, and was brought across the river without difficulty before night.

The wharf on the east side of the river will be available to-morrow, although it will not be entirely completed for two or three days. I have myself heard to-day the rumor you mentioned in regard to Finegan's command. I expect to know its destination in time to advise you by next opportunity. Rumors are very current outside our lines of a battery now being erected between this place and Jacksonville. I am endeavoring to become better informed on this subject also.

The persons spoken of in my last go down in the morning.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. BARTON,
Colonel 48th New York Vols., Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 7, 1864.

Col. W. B. BARTON,
Commanding at Palatka, Fla.:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 5th instant.

All the clothing that could be spared has been sent to you; more is expected daily, and will be forwarded without delay. The brigadier-general will endeavor to keep you well supplied [with] subsistence stores and will send you a supply of forage as soon as possible.

He cannot be positive whether General Finegan's command has gone up to Palatka or not; some say he has, and that he left three days ago, but the general is inclined to doubt it. The 2 prisoners of war referred to in your letter have not arrived. A list of the wounded, &c., in the hands of the enemy since the battle of Olustee, will be sent to you by the next opportunity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. HALL,
First Lieut., 1st U. S. Arty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: There is great uncertainty felt by the citizens of Florida about the troops remaining in the State. I did not ask the question of you when I was at Hilton Head, as I did not think at the time there could be any doubt of it. From General Seymour, when I arrived here, I learned that he had not been sufficiently certain on

the subject to enable him to assure the people that they would not again be abandoned. I feel that a decided policy should be adopted, and that immediately. If it is the intention to hold the positions we now have and endeavor to bring the people back to be loyal citizens I must be authorized to tell them they will be protected. Without protection we cannot expect loyalty. They are tired of the war, and, assured of protection, would, I believe, soon become loyal. I judge by what I know of the people living between the Saint John's and the coast. They feel comparatively safe from the incursions of the enemy, and are nearly all interested in supporting the Government. Their young men in the army take every opportunity to desert, and all declare they will not again be found in arms against the Government. I believe they most of them intend faithfully to keep their oath of allegiance. Assure those west of this river that this time they are not to be deserted and we will soon have all Southern Florida returned to its allegiance. The inhabitants of Marion County, South Carolinians by birth, may give us some trouble, but they will be so outnumbered that they will be forced to submit or leave the State. The raising of Florida troops, not to leave the State, will assist us much in bringing back a good state of feeling, and the organizing a State government at as early a day as possible should not be lost sight of.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA., *April* 9, 1864—10 p. m.
(Received 3 p. m., 10th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Will you please ascertain if General F. P. Blair is to be sent to General Sherman? If not, an army corps commander will have to be named for the Fifteenth Corps. I would much sooner have General Hunter or Buell at Memphis than Hurlbut, and General Sherman is not willing to try Hurlbut in the field again.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of the South:

GENERAL: When General Gillmore was here it was thought proper that a steamer should be constantly at Palatka. The Hunter was detailed for that purpose. I am now about sending to that vicinity Henry's Light Brigade, and the Hunter will be needed to transport forage and provisions. A boat will be more than ever needed at Palatka. To enable the cavalry to act with effect it will be necessary to be able at any time to transfer them with rapidity from one side of the river to the other. For this purpose I need a

ferry-boat, of which I am told there are two at Port Royal. I consider one absolutely necessary for the service and trust that the general commanding will agree with me and direct the chief quartermaster to transfer one early in the coming week.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. TURNER.
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of the South:

GENERAL: Since my last nothing of interest has occurred. A steamer yesterday from Palatka reports everything quiet in that vicinity. The force of the enemy there has not been increased, and their position has been ascertained. I have sent up by land all remainder of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, four companies of the Third New Hampshire Mounted Infantry, and propose sending the whole of Henry's Light Brigade to operate above Palatka in the direction of Gainesville and south of it in Marion County.

I think that in the latter county we will find quite a number of blacks, although I am informed that many have been sent into Georgia. I sent yesterday a flag to the enemy's lines with two women, wives of soldiers in the rebel army. I sent by the flag some newspapers to General Anderson. One of the officers said to Major Eddy that he would give him one of their papers; went to the rear and procured the paper, but Major Davant prevented his giving it to him. The major thought from his manner that it contained news that might be of interest to us. I yesterday sent a faithful scout to the west of Baldwin to watch the railroad and bring in word of any movement of troops on that route. Their pickets have been strengthened, it may be to prevent desertions, which have been so numerous lately. If there is any reduction of their force in my front it cannot be long concealed from me. The gun-boat Unadilla has been added to the squadron in the river; the Pawnee will remain at least two weeks longer. A few of the circulars, a copy of which was forwarded you, have been got through the lines of the enemy.

A steamer goes up to-day to the wreck of the Maple Leaf. An effort will be made to recover some of her equipment, anchors, &c.

To-morrow I purpose going to Saint Augustine; will return on Monday.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, April 10, 1864.

Commodore W. SMITH,
Commanding, Navy-Yard, Pensacola:

COMMODORE: I just received information that the rebel force of about 10,000 concentrated at Pollard started down toward us, and

that a considerable force is already near Pensacola and this side that place. It is also reported that the rebels are provided with pontoons for crossing the Bayou Grand.

Very respectfully, commodore, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *April* 11, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Culpeper, Va.:

The Secretary of War has no information in regard to General Blair's case. General Hurlbut has not sufficient military experience for so important a command as the Department of the South. I will write to you in regard to this matter, and also in regard to Generals Buell and Hunter. The Thirty-sixth Ohio ordered as directed.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *April* 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Culpeper, Va.:

GENERAL: I regard our establishments at Morris Island, Hilton Head, and on the sea islands of immense importance. As soon as Gillmore leaves the rebels will probably attack one or more of these places. To defend them properly we want a general there of experience and military education. My own opinion of General Hurlbut has been favorable, but I do not deem him equal to the command of the Department of the South with its diminished forces. General Hatch is hardly the man for the place, but probably he is the best that can now be spared from the field.

I would like very much to see Buell restored to a command and have several times proposed him to the War Department, but there has been such a pressure against him from the West that I do not think the Secretary will give him any at present.

I think General Hunter would not accept any command under McPherson, or if he did, trouble would follow. He is even worse than McClernand in creating difficulties. If you had him in the field under your immediate command perhaps things would go smoothly. Before acting on General Hunter's case it would be well for you to see his correspondence while in command of a department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 150. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, *Hilton Head, S. C., April* 11, 1864.

I. Colonel Hawley, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, will proceed with his regiment and the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers to

Hilton Head and report to Col. J. B. Howell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding district. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Comdg. Northern Dist., Dept. of the South, Folly Island, S. C.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you hold the following-named regiments and companies of your command in readiness to embark at short notice. All officers and men on detached duty, if within your command, will be relieved and sent at once to their regiments. The troops will take with them their camp and garrison equipage and the least possible amount of baggage, viz: Third New York Volunteers, Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Ninth Maine Volunteers, One hundredth New York Volunteers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. SAXTON,
Comdg. U. S. Forces, Port Royal Island, S. C.:

GENERAL: Hold the Eighth Maine, Fourth New Hampshire, and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania in readiness to embark to-morrow morning with camp and garrison equipage.

By order of Major-General Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Beaufort, S. C.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you hold the following-named regiments and companies of your command in readiness to embark at short notice. All officers and men on detached duty, if within your command, will be relieved and sent at once to their regiments. The troops will take with them their camp

and garrison equipage and the least possible amount of baggage, viz: Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, Eighth Maine Volunteers, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Battery D, First U. S. Artillery.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. W. SMITH,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 12, 1864.

Col. J. B. HOWELL,
Comdg. Hilton Head District, Hilton Head, S. C.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you hold the following-named regiments and companies of your command in readiness to embark at short notice. All officers and men on detached duty, if within your command, will be relieved and sent at once to their regiments. The troops will take with them their camp and garrison equipage and the least possible amount of baggage, viz: Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. W. SMITH,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HATCH,
Commanding District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you hold the following-named regiments and companies of your command in readiness to embark at short notice. All officers and men on detached duty, if within your command, will be at once relieved and sent to their regiments. The troops will take with them their camp and garrison equipage and the least possible amount of baggage, viz: Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Infantry, Third New Hampshire Mounted Infantry, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. W. SMITH,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 4th and 5th instant, by the hands of Captain Smith, of your staff. They arrived on the 11th. Your letters of April 1 and March 26 were also duly received.

The Tenth Army Corps will commence leaving for Fortress Monroe this evening. I hope to have from 7,000 to 10,000 men there by the 20th. It is impossible to do better. I inclose a list of the regiments that are to remain in this department. The furloughed veterans should not be detained North. The Twenty-fifth Ohio should be sent here without delay. The fragment of it that did not go on furlough is serving with a regiment that is to remain. When the veterans return there will be 16,086 effective men in this department, which I deem sufficient for a safe defense of the positions we now hold on this coast. Another colored regiment and, if possible, two of them ought to be sent here. I estimate that 5,000 men on Morris and Folly Islands, 5,000 in the vicinity of Port Royal Harbor and Fort Pulaski, and 5,000 in Florida are ample for defensive purposes, but if one or two more colored regiments can be spared for this command they should be sent. The principal cause of delay in moving the command north arises from its scattered condition and the uncertainty of crossing the bars with our steamers. If a northeaster should set in, it would stop our movements in concentrating troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 154. } *Hilton Head, S. C., April* 13, 1864.

I. The following-named regiments and companies will proceed immediately to Hilton Head and report at these headquarters. They will bring their camp and garrison equipage and 100 rounds of ammunition for the infantry (40 rounds with the men and 60 in boxes): One hundredth New York Volunteers, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, Ninth Maine Volunteers, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Third New York Volunteers, Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, and First Connecticut Light Battery.

II. Col. W. W. H. Davis, One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, will proceed with the following-named regiments to Hilton Head, without delay: One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

III. The following-named regiments will proceed to Folly Island and report to the officer commanding the Northern District: Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops, Thirty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Colored Volunteers, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Colored Volunteers.

IV. The following-named regiments and companies will proceed immediately to Hilton Head and report at these headquarters. They will bring their camp and garrison equipage and 100 rounds of ammunition for the infantry (40 rounds with the men and 60 in boxes): Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Fourth

Massachusetts Cavalry, Light Company B, First U. S. Artillery, Light Company M, First U. S. Artillery, Light Company E, Third U. S. Artillery, Light Company C, Third Rhode Island Artillery.

V. The following-named regiments, having reported for duty in this department, will proceed to Beaufort, S. C., and report to the post commander: Twenty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Volunteers.

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XIV. The following-named regiments of the Tenth Army Corps will proceed to Fortress Monroe by the steamer Fulton, and the senior officer will report in person to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina: Eighth Maine Volunteers, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers.

XV. Pending the action of the Secretary of War upon the application of Brig. Gen. T. Seymour to be relieved from duty in this department, he will proceed to New York and there await action upon his application.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., *April* 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that I may be relieved from duty in the Department of the South, with as little delay as possible, and that I may be ordered to proceed to New York, to report thence to the General-in-Chief for further orders.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., April 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the South:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of communication of the 12th instant, in regard to holding certain regiments of this command in readiness to embark at short notice, and to report that I have issued the orders required.

As the remaining troops of this command will be utterly insufficient to maintain our present extended lines, I have the honor to request instructions as early as practicable in regard to the position that I am to hold after the departure of these regiments.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HATCH,
Comdg. District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you send a force, to be taken from General Ames' original brigade, to relieve the garrison at Fernandina and Saint Augustine as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, April 13, 1864.

Commodore W. SMITH,
Commanding, Navy-Yard:

SIR: Two colored boys came in this morning with the following information:

They were cooks in the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry and deserted last night at 10 o'clock at the Seven-Mile Station. Colonel Maury is there with 160 mounted men, and said that he would take breakfast in the navy-yard to-morrow morning. I am sure you will have hot pills ready for them. They are repairing and building bridges on the several roads leading to us. Six hundred cavalry and 200 to 300 infantry are at Fifteen-Mile Station. They know of no more troops moving down from Pollard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, April 13, 1864.

Commodore W. SMITH,
Commanding Navy-Yard:

SIR: Lieutenant Breckinridge, U. S. Army, just reports the information received. He thinks from a reliable source that there is a cavalry force of ten full companies 3 miles from the head of the Bayou Grand.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 156. } *Hilton Head, S. C., April* 14, 1864.

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II. The following-named regiment of the Tenth Army Corps will proceed to Fortress Monroe, by the steamer North Star, and the

senior officer will report in person to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina: Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

III. The following-named regiment of the Tenth Army Corps will proceed to Fortress Monroe, by the steamer S. R. Spaulding, and the senior officer will report in person to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina: Seventh Connecticut Volunteers.

IV. Lieut. J. S. Gibbs, First U. S. Artillery, will proceed with Battery D, First U. S. Artillery, to Fortress Monroe, and report in person to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 14, 1864.

Col. GUY V. HENRY,
Commanding Light Brigade:

COLONEL: With your command, which is to consist of the battalion Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Infantry, six companies of the Third New Hampshire Mounted Infantry, and a section of James' artillery, you will scout the country lying between the Saint John's River and the coast, from Volusia to opposite Jacksonville. You will establish in the vicinity of Saint Augustine a camp, at which you will keep your dismounted men and broken-down horses. Forage and provisions will be drawn from the post at Saint Augustine on requisitions and returns. Small parties finding it most convenient to go to Picolata for provisions and forage will find a supply there for issue to them.

You will use every endeavor to assure the citizens within the district assigned for your duties of the protection and good will of the U. S. Government, and will arrest and send to Jacksonville all persons you may find endeavoring to intimidate loyal men or furnishing information to the enemy.

Bushwhacking is so far unknown in this State, but should it be attempted you will punish in the most summary manner any person detected in the act. Neglect no opportunity of ascertaining the feelings of the prominent citizens in the country toward the Government. Memoranda on this subject will be made and forwarded to these headquarters as confidential communications.

You will appoint a discreet person to act as provost-marshal, who will examine suspected persons, administer the oath of allegiance to loyal citizens, &c. He will keep records of his examinations and of the persons to whom the oath is administered, giving place of residence, and will report from time to time to the provost-marshal of the district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 160. } *Hilton Head, S. C., April* 15, 1864.

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V. The following-named general officers are hereby relieved from duty in the District of Florida, and will report in person at these headquarters: Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. A. Ames, U. S. Volunteers.

VI. Brig. Gen. William Birney is hereby relieved from duty at Beaufort, S. C., and will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Brigadier-General Hatch, commanding District of Florida.

VII. The following-named regiment of the Tenth Army Corps will proceed by the steamer Arago to Fortress Monroe, and the senior officer will report in person to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina: One hundredth New York Volunteers.

VIII. The following-named regiment of the Tenth Army Corps will proceed by the steamers Arago and General Meigs to Fortress Monroe, and the commanding officer will report in person to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina: One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEAUFORT, S. C., *April* 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the troops recently sent here are perfectly raw recruits, uninstructed in any of their duties. In consequence the fortifications here are entirely without artillerists to manage the guns. I therefore request that a full company at least of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery may be sent here as soon as possible to assist in the care of the works and the management of the guns. I would also call your attention to the great necessity of my having a light battery for the defense of the island.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. SAXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HILTON HEAD, S. C., *April* 15, 1864.

In the proposed arrangement of the troops to remain in this department, a light battery has been assigned to the Beaufort command.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General.

FLAG-SHIP NEW IRONSIDES,
Off Morris Island, S. C., April 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Headquarters, Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication of 14th of April, requesting that a strong naval force be kept in the Stono, and

suggesting that three gun-boats (steamers) would be sufficient; also that the Commodore McDonough be replaced by another light-draught gun-boat inside Light-House Inlet. In reply I would state that necessary repairs to the McDonough rendered her withdrawal from the inlet essential, nor can I at present detail another vessel for that station. I regret also to add that I have at this time no steamers available for the service required of them in the Stono, but will use my best endeavors to second your suggestion and send a force to that point at the earliest opportunity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. ROWAN,

Commodore, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA,
Barrancas, Fla., April 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, in connection with my report of April 4, No. 187, the following additional information in regard to affairs in my neighborhood, received from refugees, deserters, and my own scouts:

There is still a force concentrated at Pollard, about 10,000 strong, under command of General Cantey, organizing, collecting transportation, and preparing pontoon bridges. The troops which left Pollard in a southeasterly direction on the 8th of March, under General Clanton, comprising infantry, artillery, and cavalry, and numbering over 2,000, are operating in Santa Rosa and Walton Counties, up to Choctawhatchee River, with headquarters at McDade's Pond, between Yellow and Pea Rivers. Smaller parties, under command of Colonel Miller, are controlling the country between Escambia and Blackwater Rivers (Escambia County), scouting down to Gashorn's Point, where a schooner of ours, while collecting logs, was fired upon and driven back on the 10th instant. A third force is systematically co-operating between the Escambia and Perdido Rivers, and have already placed 7 miles of the Pensacola Railroad from Pollard in running order.

In addition to the former force at the Fifteen-Mile Station the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry, a full regiment, well mounted and well armed, has arrived, under Colonel Maury and Lieutenant-Colonel Myers. They are posted at the Seven-Mile Station (on the railroad, 7 miles above Pensacola) and at Turner's Mill, 4 miles west of Pensacola and 5 miles north of the Bayou Grand, with an advance post at Jackson's Bridge, over the Bayou Chico Creek, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the mouth of the Bayou Grand. They are day and night repairing bridges and opening several parallel roads leading to the bayou and around its head to our position. Scouting parties from 75 to 100 strong are daily approaching our lines. Five hundred additional infantry were expected yesterday by Colonel Maury. Beyond the Perdido rebel cavalry is also on the alert at Camps Withers and Powell.

Thus it becomes evident that the heavy force at Pollard, the combined distribution of troops in half circle from the head of the Choctawhatchee Bay to the camps at McDade's Pond, Pollard, Fifteen-

Mile Station, on the Pensacola railroad, and the mouth of Perdido, in connection with the activity all around, is calculated for an attack, not only on this place and the navy-yard, but also for a night attack upon Fort Pickens from the Santa Rosa Island.

I have made arrangements with the navy for proper co-operation, agreeing upon signals as given in inclosed Special Orders, Nos. 81 and 82, and hold my small command ready by day and night for any emergency, continually strengthening my position. But my handful of men is entirely inadequate to secure a long resistance to a tenfold superior force.

During the last three months I made several applications for reenforcements and steamers with the view of advancing into the interior of West Florida and destroying the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; now I am compelled to request, most respectfully and urgently, to be re-enforced with two regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, to meet successfully the impending attack and prevent a calamity which would, especially at the present juncture, prove a hard blow for us and an immense success for the rebels.

Commodore W. Smith has already removed the hospital from the navy-yard to the boats. I will remove nothing, but limit my preparations to a vigorous defense.

I am, very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 162. } *Hilton Head, S. C., April 16, 1864.*

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II. Brig. Gen. I. Vogdes, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby ordered to assume command on board the U. S. transport Arago and proceed with her to Fortress Monroe.

He will report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, for the purpose of organizing the troops belonging to the Tenth Army Corps, as they arrive, in accordance with instructions received from these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CULPEPER, *April* 17, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 7.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Send detachments belonging to regiments to remain in the Department of the South back to their regiments. All other troops belonging to Gillmore's forces send to him as soon as notice is received of his arrival at Fort Monroe.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FLAG-SHIP NEW IRONSIDES,
Off Morris Island, S. C., April 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of a communication from Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, addressed to you, with indorsement by yourself asking for the detail "of a small gun-boat to be stationed at or near Beaufort, with orders to cruise in these (those) waters." I regret to say that I have few vessels suitable for such duty, in good repair, but will instruct the commanding officer at Port Royal to avail himself of the first that may be completed that can be spared for that service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. C. ROWAN,
Commodore, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 163. } *Hilton Head, S. C., April* 17, 1864.

I. The following-named regiments of the Tenth Army Corps will proceed by the steamer Northern Light to Fortress Monroe, and the senior officer will report in person to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina: Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, and One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers.

II. The following-named regiment of the Tenth Army Corps will proceed by the steamer Ranger to Fortress Monroe, and the commanding officer will report in person to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina: Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers.

III. Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from command of the Northern District and will proceed to Fortress Monroe and report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, for the purpose of organizing the troops belonging to the Tenth Army Corps. He will ascertain the wants of the troops and make such requisitions as may be necessary to supply them.

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:
ED. W. SMITH.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HATCH.
Comdg. District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, asking authority to assure the people of Florida that they will not be deserted by the Union forces, and that a sufficient force will be retained there to hold all the country we may occupy, I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that it has never been his intention to evacuate the position now held by our troops. The withdrawal from Palatka was indispensable in order to effect the combinations necessary in moving troops according to instruc-

tions from the War Department. As the prospective commander of the department, he suggests that you can give such assurances as you may deem proper.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 165. } *Hilton Head, S. C., April* 18, 1864.

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III. The detachments of the following-named regiments of the Tenth Army Corps will proceed to Fortress Monroe, and the senior officer will report in person to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina: Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers.

IV. The headquarters of the Third Rhode Island Artillery are hereby ordered to be established at Hilton Head.

V. Col. W. W. H. Davis, One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Northern District and will proceed to Hilton Head and relieve Col. J. B. Howell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in command of Hilton Head, Fort Pulaski, Saint Helena, and Tybee Island.

VI. Capt. S. C. Day, Third New York Light Artillery, will proceed immediately with his battery to Beaufort, S. C., and report to Brigadier-General Saxton, commanding post.

The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., April 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH, *A. A. G., Dept. of the South:*

COLONEL: The various forts, magazines, &c., in this district which are constantly requiring repairs render it imperatively necessary that a company of engineers should be stationed within the command. I would respectfully, therefore, make application for the same, and should be much gratified if Captain Suess, New York Engineers, now here, could be allowed to remain or return, as he is thoroughly acquainted with the ground and the duties required of him.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., April 18, 1864.

Col. W. W. H. DAVIS,
Comdg. U. S. Forces, Morris Island, S. C.:

SIR: The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) Volunteers arrived this a. m. and has been ordered to report to you. General Schim-

melfennig directs that you send the Ninth Maine and as many companies of the Eleventh Maine Volunteers as may be required to make 900 men, by the steamer Cosmopolitan, to Hilton Head as soon as practicable. Special Orders, No. 154, headquarters Department of the South, is herewith transmitted.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. DEAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., April 18, 1864.

Col. W. W. H. DAVIS,
Comdg. U. S. Forces, Morris Island, S. C.:

COLONEL: The Cosmopolitan will carry about 900 men. Send the Ninth and Eleventh Maine Volunteers, if together they do not exceed that number. Get a steamer at Light-House Inlet of Captain Burns to take the baggage to Pawnee Landing. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts landed at Pawnee this noon and have probably reported to you by this time.

By order of Brigadier-General Schimmelfennig:

W. B. DEAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT,
Folly Island, S. C., April 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the South:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following arrivals and departures of troops from this command:

Arrived this day, the Fifty-fourth and five companies of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers (colored). Departed, April 14, the One hundredth and One hundred and forty-second Regiments New York Volunteers for Hilton Head. April 16, the Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers for Hilton Head. The First Connecticut Light Battery has embarked and is about to sail direct for Fortress Monroe; verbal instructions were given to Captain Rockwell by General Terry before he left here. Ready to leave are the Ninth and Eleventh Regiments Maine Volunteers, on the Cosmopolitan, and the Third Regiment New York Volunteers about to embark on the steamer Neptune.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT,
Folly Island, S. C., April 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the South:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have tried Hale's war rockets in regard to their correctness of flight, power of penetra-

*See p. 51.

tion, and the best methods of handling and discharging them. I have tried them against targets and against the enemy and have found them very serviceable. I have armed all the outer forts in which I did not wish to expose artillery with these rockets. I have organized a common rocket battery (the men are instructed and drilled), and am now organizing a boat rocket battery to accompany expeditions, &c. I regret to say that there are but 700 rockets on hand, and that they are of the large size (3¼-inch, nearly 32 pounds weight), which are less serviceable than the smaller ones. I beg that the major-general commanding will instruct his ordnance officer to obtain without delay for this district:

First. Three thousand 2¼-inch Hale's rockets, old construction, with rotation holes in the rear end and a 4-second fuse. With these I require no stands.

Second. One thousand 3¼-inch rockets, with 10 stands.

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
Hilton Head, S. C., April 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In taking the field with the Tenth Army Corps, I have deemed it proper to assign Brig. Gen. J. W. Turner, my chief of staff and of artillery, to the command of troops, presuming that there might be objections raised to my keeping an officer of that rank on my staff.

I prefer assigning my chief commissary, Lieut. Col. M. R. Morgan, to the position of chief of staff in addition to his other duties. Colonel Morgan, however, fears that the Commissary-General will object to this arrangement and will prefer that he occupy the position of chief commissary of some geographical department. His rank as commissary would make him chief commissary in General Butler's department, but Colonel Morgan prefers to remain on duty with the Tenth Corps in the double position that I have indicated above. What I desire is that instructions may be given to the Commissary-General to allow Colonel Morgan to remain on duty with his corps unless Major-General Butler prefers some other arrangement. I await a reply to this communication before I make the assignment.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
No. 169. } *Hilton Head, S. C., April* 19, 1864.

I. The following-named regiment of the Tenth Army Corps will proceed by the steamer Victor to Fortress Monroe, and the senior officer will report in person to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina: Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 20, 1864—12.05 a. m.

Brig. Gen. T. SEYMOUR,
New York:

You will report to General Dix for temporary duty, inspecting and forwarding troops to the field.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 171. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, *Hilton Head, S. C., April* 20, 1864.

I. The following-named regiments of the Tenth Army Corps will proceed to Fortress Monroe, and the senior officer will report in person to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina: Third New York Volunteers, Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, Ninth Maine Volunteers, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.

II. The following-named regiments of the Tenth Army Corps will proceed to Fortress Monroe, and the senior officer will report in person to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina: Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers.

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IV. Col. S. M. Alford, Third New York Volunteers, will proceed by the steamer Ben De Ford to Fortress Monroe and report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, for the purpose of organizing, under direction of Brigadier-General Terry, U. S. Volunteers, the Second Division of the Tenth Army Corps as it arrives.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT. DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., April 20, 1864.

Col. W. W. H. DAVIS,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Morris Island, S. C.:

SIR: I am instructed by General Schimmelfennig to transmit Special Orders, No. 165, headquarters Department of the South, relieving you from duty in this district, &c.* The general commanding directs that you turn over the command to Colonel Hallowell, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, as the Fifty-second and One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers will leave for Hilton Head as soon as transportation for them arrives. At present there is but one steamer here (the Sentinel), and that is now loading Battery F, Third New York Artillery, at Pawnee Landing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. DEAN,
Lieut. and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See p. 59.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
No. 39. } *Morris Island, S. C., April 20, 1864.*

The undersigned having been relieved from duty in the Northern District by virtue of Special Orders, No. 165, headquarters Department of the South, and ordered to report at Hilton Head, S. C., to assume command of the District of Hilton Head, Pulaski, Saint Helena, and Tybee Island, hereby turns over the command of the post of Morris Island to Col. E. N. Hallowell, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers.

The following-named commissioned officer and enlisted men are hereby relieved from duty at this post, and will accompany the undersigned to Hilton Head, S. C.: Maj. Edward L. Rogers, One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Henry J. Redfield, clerk, headquarters Second Brigade, Eighty-first New York Volunteers; Charles B. Johnson, Company D, One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Chapman Carver, Company B, One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Miles J. Eastman, Company B, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

W. W. H. DAVIS,
Colonel 104th Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 175. } *Hilton Head, S. C., April 22, 1864.*

I. The following-named regiments of the Tenth Army Corps will proceed to Fortress Monroe, and the senior officer will report in person to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina: Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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III. Brig. Gen. A. Ames, U. S. Volunteers, will assume command of the troops on board the transport Fulton, and proceed to Fortress Monroe and report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

IV. Brig. Gen. J. W. Turner, chief of staff, will proceed by the Fulton to Fortress Monroe and report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, for the purpose of taking necessary measures for the organization of the Tenth Army Corps.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

W. L. M. BURGER.
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, April 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE.
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, in connection with my report of April 16, No. 213, the following additional information

relative to affairs in my neighborhood, received from refugees and deserters:

The larger portion of the troops that were stationed at Pollard started suddenly on railroad for Dalton, leaving only 3,000 at Pollard. There are 700 infantry and 300 cavalry at Milton and 700 cavalry at Canoe Station, on the Mobile Railroad, 16 miles from Pollard, guarding the railroad. The fortifications at the terminus of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad at the Tensaw River are of very little strength.

The iron ram Tennessee is not yet over the bar, but ready to run the blockade, and considered a perfect success. There are several other smaller rams and a few wooden gun-boats at Mobile. The fortifications around the city are completed. The garrison at Mobile is not over 3,000 besides the militia.

Relative to the strength of the enemy from Pollard down to Pensacola I have not been able to get any additional information. The work on the railroad was discontinued, but the telegraph is in operation to Cooper Station, 20 miles above Pensacola. Approaching rebel parties were repeatedly fired upon by our pickets and twice shelled by the navy guard-ships off the mouth of the Bayou Grand. I expect this evening the return of one of my scouts with minute information.

Very few recruits can reach our lines at present, as all West Florida is swarming with rebel cavalry hunting refugees and deserters. In Walton County 7 citizens were hung last week for entertaining Union sentiments, and a woman, refusing to give information about her husband's whereabouts, was killed in a shocking manner, and two of her children caught and torn to pieces by bloodhounds.

A small steamer, long since applied for, would enable me to ascend to Washington Point, Washington County, at the head of Choctawhatchee Bay, and mouth of the Choctawhatchee River, and collect many of those unfortunate victims of the rebellion.

At East Pass I have to provide for 200 refugees, women and children, who arrived there in a most destitute condition. Here I have sheltered with condemned tents 609 destitute women and children, a majority of them suffering more or less from various diseases in consequence of their privations and hardships.

I am, very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

CULPEPER, VA., *April* 23, 1864—5 p. m.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Confidential letters of Admiral Dahlgren and Secretary of the Navy just received.* With the reduced state of the command at Charleston, I do not know what can be done in the direction recommended by the admiral; but I will send the letters by special messenger to General Gillmore, at Fort Monroe, and ascertain from him the exact situation and give directions accordingly.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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* See p. 67.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 23, 1864.

Col. A. L. HARRIS,
Commanding Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you will leave a sufficient number of men in camp for a guard, and proceed with the remainder on marches of 25 miles a day, by way of Saint Augustine, to the town of Volusia, on the Saint John's River. You are not to show yourself to people on the other side of the river; to picket all the fords and ferries in such a way as to prevent people passing from the east to the west side, allowing all persons to pass from the west to the east side, but not to go back. You will also place guards on the main roads running southward between Saint John's River and the ocean, the object being to prevent all passing from the east to the west side, so long as you are operating there. You will conceal your men as much as possible from persons on the west side. In passing southward you will make particular inquiries as to the probable supply of cattle from that region of the country. Your guard at Volusia will keep watch for the boat which will probably reach there, from Jacksonville, some time on Thursday. When the boat comes in sight you will call in all your pickets, and have your whole force as promptly as possible at Volusia Ferry. Your men will start with three days' cooked rations in haversacks, and with ten days' rations of hard bread, sugar, and coffee in knapsacks. Each officer and man will take one blanket or overcoat. All other clothing will be left under guard at camp or stored. Three 4-horse teams may be taken, loaded with oats. No hay will be taken.

The object of the general commanding is to protect and conciliate the people on the east side of the river; their property will be protected, and any man caught pillaging from a loyal citizen may be shot on the spot. Parties engaged as spies in the rebel cause, or in catching rebel deserters, will be summarily punished. You will be careful to arrive at Volusia on or before noon on Thursday. In case the boat does not arrive before Sunday morning, you will use your command in driving cattle to Jacksonville.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. HALL,
First Lieut., First U. S. Artillery, A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 23, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. NOBLE,
Commanding Post, Saint Augustine:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that on the receipt of this you will select a competent officer and a sufficient number of men from your command to guard Fort Marion; one or two companies will probably be sufficient. With the rest you will march so as to arrive at Volusia at noon next Thursday.

Your men will be provided with three days' cooked rations, and twelve days' rations of hard bread, sugar, and coffee in knapsacks. Neither overcoat nor blanket will be allowed, and each man will have

40 rounds of ball cartridges. You will see that all the men who march wear the Government bootees. You will receive further orders at Volusia by a boat which will probably arrive there on Thursday. Should the boat not arrive before Sunday morning you will use your command for the purpose of driving to Saint Augustine as many cattle as are needed for your command at that place, turning them over to the subsistence department.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. HALL,
First Lieut., First U. S. Artillery, A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 23, 1864.

Captain BAILEY,
Comdg. Eighth U. S. Colored Troops, Yellow Bluff, Fla.:

CAPTAIN: You will confer immediately with Captain Lewis, of the gun-boat Mahaska, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance in force of the country between Daniel and Trout Creeks.

You will find, if possible, such guides as are acquainted with the country, and push your reconnaissance, if possible, as far from railroad from Fernandina, touching it at the nearest or most convenient point for the purpose of destroying a small portion of it. This may be done by building a large fire of pine logs, and laying the iron rails across the fire. It is not, however, considered important to reach the railroad; the main object of the reconnaissance is to get to the rear of rebel scouts between Trout and Daniel Creeks. You will return to the river, sweeping, as well as you can, the country lying between the two creeks, taking care not to allow your command to be separated by Cedar Creek. You will arrange with Captain Lewis the point at which you shall disembark for the reconnaissance, and a point at which you shall embark after having made it.

Captain Lewis kindly promises to furnish four boats and the oarsmen, enough to furnish transportation for 60 men. You can use the oar-boats in your possession for the transportation of the rest of the party.

By order of Brig. Gen. William Birney:

P. F. YOUNG,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 178. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 23, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, U. S. Volunteers, will assume command of the troops on board the transport Ericsson and proceed to Fortress Monroe and report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES IN THE FIELD,
Culpeper Court-House, Va., April 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: Herewith I send you copy of letter from Admiral Dahlgren to the Secretary of the Navy, and from the latter to the military authorities, recommending certain movements near Charleston, S. C. The letters explain themselves. Please read them and send me your views on the proposed movements. Not knowing the situation of affairs about Charleston, and particularly since the withdrawal of so many of your forces, I can give no specific directions. I would state, however, that it will be of great advantage to us if the force at Charleston can be safely employed in keeping up a demonstration that will force the enemy to keep large numbers there to watch their movements.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
April 21, 1864.

[EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:]

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed to this Department by Rear-Admiral Dahlgren. As the hurricanes of July and August are likely to place in great peril the vessels lying off Morris Island, entirely unsheltered as that anchorage is, I invite your earnest attention to this project, as its success will afford an interior position beyond the reach of disaster by storm or the enemy. Morris Island, at present occupied by our troops, has been 4 feet under water in a hurricane.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 22, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant.
H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Sub-inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, *April 21, 1864.*

Hon. G. WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: As the demands of the public service elsewhere will prevent the detail of more iron-clads for service at Charleston, which will necessarily postpone any serious attack on the interior defenses of the harbor, I would suggest that combined operations be directed to the occupation of Long Island, with the view of an attack on the works of Sullivan's Island, to be prosecuted as far as the force

ashore and afloat may permit. If Sullivan's Island can be occupied, it would enable the iron-clads to maintain position in the harbor permanently, and in the end to drive the rebels from Charleston.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 24, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *Culpeper:*

GENERAL: If the iron-clads and the large number of troops off Charleston for the last year could not take and hold Sullivan's Island, how can they expect to do it with forces diminished more than one-half? Moreover, if taken, it would simply result in the loss from active service of 5,000 troops to garrison it, without any influence upon the coming campaign. It will require 60,000 men three months to take Charleston. The capture of Sullivan's Island would not have much influence upon the siege of that place, as it can be conducted with greater advantage from other points. I am satisfied that Admiral Dahlgren's letter was intended simply as an excuse in advance for the inability of the iron-clads to accomplish anything against Charleston.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 180. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, *Hilton Head, S. C., April* 24, 1864.

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II. The following-named regiments and companies belonging to the Tenth Army Corps are hereby ordered to proceed to Fortress Monroe and report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina: Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers, First Battalion Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, Light Company E, Third U. S. Artillery; Battery B, First U. S. Artillery; Battery M, First U. S. Artillery; Light Company C, Third Rhode Island Artillery; First New York Volunteer Engineers, except Company C. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., April 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South:

COLONEL: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that some of the colored regiments recently arrived in this district

(among them the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts) have not been paid for more than a year. The men and their families are suffering and greatly in need of the pay which is due them. As a consequence, the greatest discontent prevails, and in several instances a spirit of mutiny has been developed.

Deeming the circumstances of the case sufficiently grave, I have ordered Colonel Hartwell, commanding Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, to proceed to Hilton Head and there to lay the whole matter before the general commanding the department. I trust that his representation of facts may meet with attention and some measures be taken to remedy the difficulty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., April 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the South:

SIR: I have the honor to report that all the troops ordered away from my command have left with the exception of a part of the Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and ten teams, which will be forwarded as soon as transportation can be obtained. This district is at present divided into three parts, garrisoned as follows, viz:

Folly Island, commanded by Col. L. von Gilsa, Forty-first New York Volunteers, and comprising the Forty-first and Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers and the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Little Folly Island, commanded by Col. William Heine, One hundred and third New York Volunteers, comprising the One hundred and third New York Volunteers and the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (colored).

Morris Island, commanded by Col. William Gurney, One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, comprising the One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored), Twenty-first and Thirty-fourth United States (colored), five companies of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, and two sections of Light Battery B, Third New York Artillery.

I have given orders for the forts on Kiawah and Long Islands to be disarmed, and for the oyster-shell fort on Cole's Island to be thoroughly repaired and armed.

I have deemed it wise, while this movement of troops was going on, to show to the enemy as bold a front and harass him as much as possible, and deserters inform me that it has had the effect of detaining in Charleston five battalions that were going north, and that they have been in nightly expectation of an attack on James Island.

On Morris Island I have forbidden the firing at small fatigue parties, and only allow a few shots to be fired into Charleston during each twenty-four hours into different parts of the city, to render their movement of troops insecure.

During the last week I have had 3 men (One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers) wounded by the explosion of a torpedo on Battery Island, and 1 man (Fifty-fourth Massachusetts) killed while on picket on Morris Island by the enemy's shells.

Of the movements and dispositions of the enemy, I have reported in another letter.*

I would respectfully beg to be definitely informed whether I am to receive more troops here, and, if so, in what number. If not, I shall be obliged to make a different disposition of my forces, holding only the main points and chief lines of communication, such as Morris Island, Light-House Inlet, the south end of Folly Island, and Stono Inlet, abandoning the middle of Folly Island and Pawnee Landing, and holding Long Island only as a post of observation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., April 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the South:

SIR: As has already been represented by me in other letters addressed to you this day, I consider it my duty to keep the enemy on my front as actively engaged as possible. I shall continue to do so in the hope of retaining a superior force before me as at present during the decision of the campaign in Virginia. To meet the enemy to advantage, with my reduced and inferior numbers, requires two conditions fulfilled: First, the power to concentrate a heavy artillery fire at any point without regard to ground and risk; second, superior facilities of transportation. As regards the first condition I have but four pieces of light artillery. To make up for this deficiency, I have made application for a supply of war rockets to be obtained, and would like to be informed whether the requisition for the same has been forwarded approved. In the matter of transportation, I regret to state that the only seaworthy boat capable of being used as a dispatch-boat, the Nellie Baker, was obliged to remain at Hilton Head last time she went down for repairs, and of the four boats used as ferries and for internal transportation the Philadelphia and Frazier are so out of repair as to be entirely unserviceable. In view of these facts, I would request that a serviceable dispatch-boat be ordered to report to me without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: A refugee from the east side of the Saint John's, opposite Fort Gates, reports that a rebel cavalry force of 400 has been at Fort Gates since about Friday last; that they had raised one lighter and were repairing another, for the purpose of effecting a crossing

*See p. 72.

and making a raid toward Saint Augustine for the purpose of driving off all the horses and cattle on the east side and arresting all the Union men. It was said the Union men had taken to the woods, but that 17 were caught and hung on the spot. My informant was one of 13 refugees that got safely into Saint Augustine.

My measures are taken to meet this cavalry force. I go up the river to-night with 450 men of Colonel Beecher's regiment. Colonel Harris, with 220 mounted infantry, and Colonel Noble, with about 250 infantry, will meet the rebels at the head of Dunn's Lake.

In obedience to orders, or rather suggestions, of General Hatch, I had sent Colonel Harris to patrol that part of the country. He left Saint Augustine this morning. Colonel Noble left yesterday morning.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I shall myself go to the point threatened, leaving Colonel Tilghman in command of this post, which is quite secure, with its fortifications and the gun-boats.

WM. BIRNEY.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 184. } *Hilton Head, S. C., April 26, 1864.*

I. Col. W. W. H. Davis, One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby ordered to relieve Col. J. B. Howell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in command of Hilton Head, Fort Pulaski, Tybee, and Saint Helena Islands. Colonel Howell, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fortress Monroe and report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, for the purpose of rejoining his command with the Tenth Army Corps.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report received from Brigadier-General Schimmelfennig, commanding the Northern District of this department, relative to the movements of the enemy in his front. Confirming reports have been received from other sources.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., April 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of the South:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following information, obtained from deserters who have recently come on board the fleet, of the movements of the enemy and changes of their force upon my front. It is partly confirmed by the reports of reconnoitering parties sent out by me on James and John's Islands.

General Beauregard and staff, having returned from Florida, left Charleston for Virginia last week. Troops are constantly passing through Charleston from Florida and Columbia to the north. On John's Island and the mainland in its neighborhood, the force, instead of being as formerly (four regiments of infantry—Wise's brigade—and one regiment of cavalry), now consists of two regiments of infantry, one near Church Flats and one at Adams' Run; five companies of cavalry and one light battery. Two regiments of Wise's brigade are on their way north from Florida, and the remaining two are daily expecting orders to leave. The enemy have lately completed a new work on the mainland, to cover the ferry from John's Island and east of Rantowles Station. It mounts six guns and is garrisoned by one company of heavy artillery. A bridge across the Stono River, from John's Island to James, skirting the latter between Batteries Pringle and Tynes, is being built. It is a heavy bridge and the work progresses slowly. It is beyond the range of our guns.

On James Island there are now but two regiments of infantry, the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh South Carolina. The artillery force remaining unchanged (one regiment of five or six companies), but the cavalry (four companies Fifth South Carolina) and the Siege Train have gone to Virginia. Earth-works are being thrown up south of Fort Johnson on the beach. In the city of Charleston there is but one regiment of infantry and five or six companies of artillery, besides which the cadets do duty. At Fort Ripley the garrison is, as formerly, one company of artillery. The palmetto logs having given way in some places, the foundation of the work is being strengthened by filling in stone, &c. At Fort Sumter the garrison remains unchanged; the fort is being constantly repaired.

On Sullivan's Island heavy rifle-pits have been thrown up, connecting some of the batteries. Besides the heavy artillery, there is still one light battery on the island; one light battery is also reported as being at Mount Pleasant.

I am badly informed as to the infantry force in this neighborhood, but have understood that Evans' brigade has lately left the vicinity for Virginia. I have considered it my duty of late to harass the enemy on my front as much as possible, in order to interfere with his movements. From information received from a deserter, I understand General Beauregard recently kept five regiments who were on their way north in Charleston for some days in apprehension of an attack on James Island, and the artillery on the island were kept at their guns during the night. A reconnoitering party sent to John's Island the latter part of last week met with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, but in small force.

The enemy fires very seldom from his batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands, and at Fort Putnam only. On the night of the

21st–22d he opened very briskly and fired 50 shots in quick succession at Fort Putnam, killing 1 man of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, who was on outpost duty.

It seems that the enemy did not know what to make of the many steamers coming and going last week; was constantly in expectation of an attack and became nervous.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 187. } *Hilton Head, S. C., April 27, 1864.*

I. The following-named regiment of the Tenth Army Corps will proceed to Fortress Monroe, and the commanding officer will report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina: Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. They will take their camp and garrison equipage and 100 rounds of ammunition, 40 rounds with the men and 60 in boxes. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

II. So much of paragraph 4 of Special Orders, No. 184, current series, from these headquarters, as directs the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers to proceed to Jacksonville and report to Brig. Gen. William Birney, commanding District of Florida, is hereby countermanded. The regiment will disembark at Hilton Head and report to the post commander.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HATCH,
U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: In compliance with orders from the General-in-Chief, I shall in a few days turn over the command of this department to you.

I take with me a portion of the command, by the same authority, leaving behind between 18,000 and 19,000 effective men of all arms, including 800 veterans due from furlough. I deem this force more than sufficient to hold all the positions we now occupy upon this coast, besides conducting to a considerable extent effective operations in Florida.

The force left behind occupies three distinct districts of country, each intended to be independent of the other for its defense. With our facilities for water transportation, troops can rapidly be moved from one district to another in case of necessity. The districts referred to are as follows:

First. The position in front of Charleston, comprising Morris and Folly Islands and the outposts or pickets supplied from them. These islands are both strongly fortified with works capable of resisting an assault, and the force left there is more than sufficient for their

defense. Abreast of Morris Island lie the principal part of the blockading fleet. Inside of the Stono and behind Folly Island there has been always an ample naval force. The works for the defense of these islands and their outposts are mostly inclosed, are surrounded with formidable obstacles, and are perfectly safe against sudden assault if held with even moderate vigilance. My instructions have been to close the barrier, or gate, at the entrance every evening at sunset and not open it until sunrise in the morning. I announced those instructions to you as of great importance. If properly carried out, the position on the islands in front of Charleston, with the cordial co-operation which the navy has always afforded, would be securely held by 4,000 men. The force which I leave behind would justify the keeping of from 6,000 to 7,000 men on Morris and Folly Islands without hazarding the security of other points.

Second. The district around Port Royal Harbor, including Port Royal Island and Fort Pulaski, our depots on Hilton Head Island, and machine-shops at Land's End, Saint Helena Island. Five thousand men would be ample for the defense of this district. Between 6,000 and 7,000 men will be available for it without risking other points. The town of Beaufort and our depot at Hilton Head are both well fortified. A permanent garrison of 200 experienced artillerists is enough for Fort Pulaski. The orders are to keep both draw bridges raised during the night time. Big Tybee Island is occupied by a picket sent from Fort Pulaski. Ample naval cooperation has been afforded in this district. Hilton Head and Port Royal Islands are surrounded by deep water, navigable by gunboats. An armed transport has always been attached to the command on Port Royal Island, and another to the command on Hilton Head Island for patrolling the waters.

Third. The District of Florida, with which you are familiar, having been recently in command there for several weeks. Prior to the recent occupation of the west bank of the Saint John's River our troops occupied but two points in that State, each with a small force, viz, Saint Augustine and Amelia Island. I recommend the permanent occupation of Saint John's River as high as Jacksonville at least, and as much higher as possible. A small force can hold Jacksonville against anything but a regular siege. Five thousand men will be available for service in Florida, leaving in each of the other two districts the maximum force which I have mentioned above. I should deem 4,000 men ample in Florida. Of this I should keep 1,000 mounted and moving. Among the troops left behind are a battalion of the First New York Volunteer Engineers, eleven companies of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, twenty-six pieces of field artillery, of which fourteen are fully equipped and the others will be. There are plenty of guns in position in all the intrenchments and fortifications in the department. My own opinion is that 15,000 experienced troops would be sufficient to hold our positions on this coast. I leave more than that by over 3,000 men, because four of the regiments are new. Two of the regiments included in the order to move (viz, One hundred and fourth and Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers) are left behind until they can be relieved by other troops or you are willing to spare them. They are part of Davis' brigade, the balance of which has gone. Colonel Davis himself I have placed in command of the District of Saint Helena Island, Hilton Head, and Fort Pulaski.

I apprehend no trouble in this department from the land forces of the enemy, beyond small raiding parties, but should the rebel rams in Charleston Harbor ever succeed in breaking the blockade, you may look for them to visit this place. The heavy guns in Fort Welles and Fort Seward should be kept ready for them. The marine transportation of this department is, and always has been, very liberal. It includes at the present time thirty-eight steamers, of which three or four may possibly be detained in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. I take with me the legal staff of the Tenth Army Corps, also 1 officer of the ordnance department, leaving 1 behind; 1 officer of the U. S. Engineers, leaving 2 behind; 4 assistant quartermasters of volunteers, leaving 8 behind; 5 commissaries of subsistence, leaving 5 behind, and a minimum number of the medical staff.

I inclose herewith a detailed statement* of the force left in the department, and its disposition at the present time.

It is reported, unofficially, that the naval force has been removed from the Stono and Folly Rivers. I hope this is not so. Several days since I applied to Commodore Rowan, requesting that a strong force might be kept there. I mentioned three gun-boats as sufficient. I also asked that a gun-boat might be placed in Light-House Inlet, the one that was there formerly having been removed for repairs.

Last summer it was rumored that the enemy were deepening Wappoo Cut to enable them to put an armed vessel in the Stono. The barrier of piles across the Stono, commenced last fall, it would be well to complete. The opening for the gun-boat Pawnee to pass through was left in it.

When I took command of this department in June, 1863, the effective force was as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Present for duty	765	15,160
On extra and daily duty	61	2,303
Total	826	17,463

At that time we held Seabrook Island and Ossabaw Island, which places have since been evacuated by us. From the force above enumerated, I gather together over 11,000 effective men of all arms for offensive operations before Charleston.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 189. } *Hilton Head, S. C., April* 28, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. The Third Battalion Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, having reported for duty in this department, is hereby ordered to proceed to Fortress Monroe, and the commanding officer will report to Maj.

* Not found.

Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, for the purpose of joining the Tenth Army Corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish the transportation.

III. The following-named regiments will constitute a brigade, under command of Col. Thomas Bayley, Ninth U. S. Colored Troops: Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, First Michigan Colored Volunteers, Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops.*

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 191. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, *Hilton Head, S. C., April 29, 1864.*

I. The following regiments of the Tenth Army Corps will, as soon as they can be relieved, proceed to Fortress Monroe and report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, for the purpose of joining their corps. Paragraph I of Special Orders, No. 187, current series, from these headquarters, is amended accordingly: One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, HILTON HEAD.
FORT PULASKI, SAINT HELENA, AND TYBEE ISLANDS,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: In answer to your verbal request that I report to you an estimate of the number of men required in this district for its proper defense, I have the honor to submit the following:

Post of Fort Pulaski and Tybee: Fort Pulaski, 250; Tybee Island, 50; total, 300. The defensive work on Tybee is a martello tower, armed with a 30-pounder Parrott and inclosed in an earthen parapet. This is more a picket of observation than for any other purpose, as the island can only be approached across wide marshes.

Hilton Head Island: Four regiments, with an aggregate strength of not less than 3,000 men, one-half of which at least should be white troops. Of these one regiment, say 800 to 1,000 men, will be required for the picket-line from Drayton's plantation to Braddock's Point, two-thirds of whom should be whites. One regiment should be within the intrenchments and two close at hand outside ready for any purpose whatever. The most important point on the picket-line is Seabrook, which by reason of its being the coal depot invites attack. Any serious defense required must be made at the line of

*Amended May 17 so as to authorize the commander of the District of Hilton Head to "make such organization of his command as he may think proper."

intrenchments, hence the necessity of the main force being stationed near them. I do not believe the enemy will attempt anything beyond raids, but there should be preparations for a more serious attack. The picket-boats will enable the island to be held with a less force than would be otherwise required.

Saint Helena Island: Four companies, with an aggregate of 300 men, will be sufficient for this island, and I think it will be safe to place black troops there, for there is not much probability of the enemy landing while we have a gun-boat in Saint Helena Sound. As this island covers Bay Point the force now there, 25 men, I think sufficient for that point. For the district: Post of Pulaski and Tybee, 300; Hilton Head Island, 3,000; Saint Helena and Bay Point, 325; total force, 3,625.

I deem the above the maximum force that will be required for the defense of the district under any contingency likely to arise.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. H. DAVIS,

Colonel 104th Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 195. } *Hilton Head, S. C., April 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VII. The First New York Volunteer Engineers, excepting Companies A, C, I, and G, are hereby ordered to proceed to Fortress Monroe and report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, for the purpose of joining the Tenth Army Corps. The companies above mentioned will remain in this department under command of Major Place. All orders or parts of orders conflicting herewith are hereby countermanded. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of the South, Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, U. S. Army, commanding, for April, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	53	106	160	186	.....	.....
Port Royal Island (Saxton)	98	2,380	3,171	3,844	25	6
Northern District (Schimmelfennig)	196	5,071	5,918	6,968	78	10
District of Florida (Birney)	159	4,085	4,959	6,547	46	17
Hilton Head District (Davis)	151	3,588	5,015	6,358	.....	.....
Total	657	15,230	19,223	23,903	149	33

Troops in the Department of the South, Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore commanding, April 30, 1864.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER SCHIMMELFENNIG.

Folly Island.

Col. LEOPOLD VON GILSA.

41st New York, Col. Leopold von Gilsa.
54th New York, Col. Eugene A. Kozlay.
74th Pennsylvania,* Adolph von Hartung.
Infantry detachments.†

Little Folly Island.

Col. WILLIAM HEINE.

55th Massachusetts (colored), Col. Alfred S. Hartwell.
103d New York, Capt. Frederick Turnt.

Morris Island.

Col. WILLIAM GURNEY.

54th Massachusetts (colored), Col. Edward N. Hallowell.
127th New York, Lieut. Col. Stewart L. Woodford.
21st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Augustus G. Bennett.
34th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. James Montgomery.

Artillery.

3d New York Light, Battery B, Capt. James E. Ashcroft.
3d Rhode Island Heavy (Second Battalion), Maj. George Metcalf.

PORT ROYAL ISLAND.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS SAXTON.

29th Connecticut (colored), Col. William B. Wooster.
56th New York, Capt. Eliphas Smith.
26th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William Silliman.
33d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Thomas W. Higginson.
3d New York Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Samuel C. Day.

DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES SHAW, Jr.

144th New York, Lieut. Col. James Lewis.
75th Ohio (detachment), Maj. George B. Fox.
107th Ohio, Maj. Augustus Vignos.
7th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Llewellyn F. Haskell.

Jacksonville.

75th Ohio Mounted, Col. Andrew L. Harris.
35th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. James C. Beecher.
Signal Detachment, Lieut. Theodore C. Vidal.

Fernandina.

Col. PHILIP P. BROWN, Jr.

157th New York (six companies), Col. Philip P. Brown, jr.
21st U. S. Colored Troops (recruits), Capt. Mahlon E. Davis.

Artillery Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ULYSSES DOUBLEDAY.

3d U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Frederick W. Bardwell.
3d Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Battery A, Capt. William H. Hamner.

Yellow Bluff.

8th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Romanzo C. Bailey.

Saint Augustine.

17th Connecticut, Col. William H. Noble.

Picolata.

157th New York (four companies), Lieut. Col. James C. Carmichael.

* At Cole's Island.

† Commander not of record.

HILTON HEAD DISTRICT.

Col. WILLIAM W. H. DAVIS.

Hilton Head.

Col. CHARLES R. BRAYTON.

52d Pennsylvania, Col. Henry M. Hoyt.
104th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Thompson D. Hart.
3d Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Company B, Lieut. George W. Greene.
1st New York Engineers, Company C, Capt. Vincent W. M. Brown.

Bayley's Brigade.

Col. THOMAS BAYLEY.

1st Michigan (colored), Col. Henry L. Chipman.
9th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Samuel C. Armstrong.
32d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. George W. Baird.

Seabrook Island.

25th Ohio, Maj. Nathaniel Haughton.

Fort Pulaski and Tybee Island.

Maj. JAMES E. BAILEY.

3d Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Companies D, G, H, and L, Maj. James E. Bailey.
9th U. S. Colored Troops, Company C, Capt. Edwin Post.

Saint Helena Island.

Capt. DAVID C. BENJAMIN.

1st Michigan (colored), Company G, Capt. David C. Benjamin.
9th U. S. Colored Troops, Company B, Capt. William Cook.
Invalid Detachment, Lieut. Wilbur F. Still.

Cavalry.

4th Massachusetts, Second Battalion, Maj. David B. Keith.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 55. } *Hilton Head, S. C., May* 1, 1864.

The following-named staff officers are hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report for duty to the major-general commanding the Tenth Army Corps:

Brig. Gen. J. W. Turner, U. S. Volunteers, chief of staff.
Lieut. Col. E. W. Smith, assistant adjutant-general.
Capt. I. R. Sealy, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general.
Lieut. Col. M. R. Morgan, chief commissary of subsistence.
Lieut. Col. R. H. Jackson, assistant inspector-general.
Lieut. Col. C. E. Fuller, chief quartermaster.
Surg. J. J. Craven, U. S. Volunteers.
Maj. J. C. Henshaw, judge-advocate.
Capt. A. Mordecai, chief of ordnance.
First Lieut. P. S. Michie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 56. } *Hilton Head, S. C., May* 1, 1864.

In obedience to orders from the lieutenant-general commanding the armies of the United States, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the South to Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch, U. S. Volunteers.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 57. } *Hilton Head, S. C., May* 1, 1864.

1. Pursuant to orders from the lieutenant-general commanding the armies of the United States, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the South.

2. All orders and regulations established by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, and now in operation, will remain in force till otherwise ordered.

3. Capt. W. L. M. Burger is announced as the assistant adjutant-general of the department. All communications of an official nature for these headquarters will be addressed to him.

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 1, 1864.

Major-General GILLMORE,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, South Carolina:

GENERAL: Obeying instructions from the War Department, dated February 14, 1864, I have the honor to inform you that a number of copies of the President's amnesty proclamation, dated December 8, 1863, together with copies of General Orders, No. 66, from War Department, dated February 18, 1864, in pamphlet form, attached, have been ordered to be forwarded to you for circulation among the rebel armies and inhabitants in your front. The Secretary of War directs that, upon receiving the proclamation and orders, you will use such means as you have, such as sending scout and cavalry expeditions for this work, and that this distribution be made in such numbers that they cannot be suppressed.

One hundred thousand copies have been ordered to be forwarded, which will be sent to my address in your care. You will please open official communications sent to me, sign the receipt, and forward them to the Adjutant-General of the Army. I have also the honor to inform you that reports of operations and successes in this distribution will be called for by the Adjutant-General of the Army from time to time.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. ALGER,
Colonel Fifth Michigan Cavalry, Special Commissioner.

[Indorsement.]

File and send word to post-office that all letters addressed to Col. R. A. Alger will be sent to these headquarters.

JNO. P. HATCH.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., May 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Comdg. C. S. Forces, East Florida:

GENERAL: I regret to be obliged to call your attention to a violation of the flag of truce sent to my lines yesterday afternoon. During the time my officer was in conference with yours, my picket was charged upon and one man captured (Allen Vankirk, Company H, Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers).

I am confident, general, that this treachery was committed entirely without your knowledge, and that you will at once order the release of this man with his arms, accouterments, and horse, and will duly punish those who have thus compromised your honor and good faith. Until this is done, I can of course send no other answer to your communication.

I am just informed that during the flag of truce sent in by you on the 21st ultimo, a similar attack was made upon my pickets, but without result, which by some oversight was not reported to me until this moment. It is evident, therefore, that some of the officers of your outposts regard the sending of a flag of truce as a mere trick to throw our vedettes off their guard so as to attack them at an advantage. Unless the laws of honorable warfare are better observed in future all communications by flag of truce will become impossible.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, May 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY,
Comdg. U. S. Forces, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: I have just learned that while the flag of truce was pending yesterday, the officer commanding my advance on the King's Ferry road, not being aware of the flag, made a dash upon and captured one of your vedettes. I have the honor to return the man to your lines and beg that you will accept the assurance of my regret for this untoward occurrence.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY BRIGADE, ARMY OF EAST FLORIDA,
May 1, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: I have the honor very respectfully to forward to you, under flag of truce, one of your vedettes, Private Allen Vankirk, of Company H, Seventy-fifth Ohio Mounted Infantry, who was captured on your right yesterday afternoon pending a flag of truce on your left.

The officer who made the attack on your lines, though ignorant that a flag of truce had been sent to your lines, is nevertheless culpable for making any movement without the proper authority. The case is now undergoing rigid investigation, and proper steps will be taken to prevent any repetition of such irregular conduct.

Deeply regretting the occurrence, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. ANDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES IN FLORIDA,
May 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: I regret that you should have had occasion to complain of an act committed by an officer of my command in violation of the sanctity of a flag of truce. You are entirely correct in saying that while your officer was in conference with mine, under flag of truce, one of your pickets was captured by mine. Of this, however, I assure you I was not aware till after I had dispatched the flag this morning, as per verbal agreement between Major Fox, of your service, and Captain Buckman, of my staff, entered into on yesterday. As soon as I learned that one of your pickets had been captured, pending a flag of truce, I immediately dispatched a second flag to you, borne by Captain Walthour, Fifth Georgia Cavalry, and accompanied by the usual escort and the captured picket. As this flag passes Col. R. H. Anderson, commanding cavalry brigade, in my front, as he felt somewhat implicated in the violation which had occurred, and being more familiar with the facts in detail than myself, he very properly added a postscript to my communication in further explanation of the untoward but mortifying circumstance, and forwarded the explanation at once under flag to your lines before the return of Captain Buckman, bearing your reply of this date. Captain Walthour and Private Allen Vankirk, Seventy-fifth Ohio Regiment, together with the escort, were fired upon by your pickets, and he was not permitted to deliver the note of explanation and the prisoner, Allen Vankirk. I make no doubt but this firing by your pickets upon my flag of truce, sent in good faith for the purpose of making prompt explanation, was done under entire misapprehension of the true state of the facts in the case, and I hope to receive your assurances that I am correct in this opinion.

I forward you herewith my former communication* returning Private Allen Vankirk, improperly captured while flag of truce was pending, with Colonel Anderson's note of explanation appended, and also Private Allen Vankirk himself, again regretting that any occasion should have been given you of complaint in the premises.

Be assured, sir, that the laws of honorable warfare shall ever be strictly observed by myself, and the same observance will be exacted of those under my command. In this instance, as you have been assured, a rigid investigation will be had, and the guilty shall receive what I may deem just punishment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH.
Folly Island, S. C., May 2, 1864.

Col. L. VON GILSA,
Commanding, Folly Island:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you at once put the oyster-shell fort on Cole's Island in a state of defense, with a

*See p. 81.

view to arming it with two heavy rifled pieces and two mortars or field howitzers. The fronts toward Legareville, the Stono, and the two forts on the outposts are the ones that will be armed.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. B. DEAN,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., May 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Commanding C. S. Forces, East Florida:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by flag of truce of your two communications, dated May 1, and that of Col. R. H. Anderson, of same date, and also the return of Private Allen Vankirk, Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers, with his horse and a portion of his arms. I am happy to acknowledge that my anticipations of your prompt reparation of the irregularity of his capture have been fully confirmed, and I have no doubt that the remainder of his arms, consisting of one Colt belt revolver, holster, and belt, and one ditto, pocket size, of which he was stripped when captured, will also be restored at the first opportunity.

You are entirely correct in the supposition that the firing by my pickets upon the flag of truce sent by you in the interval between the dispatch of my protest and the receipt of your explanation was intended simply as a notification that no intercourse could be permitted until the difficulty had been cleared up.

I have now the satisfaction to state, in reply to your communication of April 30, that Mrs. Jacob Mickler, with her daughter, will be received within our lines and afforded every facility to reach her home in Saint Augustine.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 58. } *Hilton Head, S. C., May 3*, 1864.

The following-named officers are hereby announced on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Capt. W. L. M. Burger, assistant adjutant-general.
Lieut. Col. B. T. Morgan, Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general.
Capt. J. H. Moore, chief quartermaster.
Capt. T. A. P. Champlin, chief commissary of subsistence.
Maj. J. W. Abert, chief engineer.
First Lieut. C. R. Suter, assistant engineer.
First Lieut. J. R. McGinness, chief of ordnance.
Lieut. Col. Peter Pineo, medical inspector.
Surg. Ebenezer Swift, medical director.
Surg. Charles L. Allen, medical purveyor.
Maj. E. D. Judd, chief paymaster.

Col. C. R. Brayton, Third Rhode Island Artillery, chief of artillery.

Col. P. P. Brown, jr., One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, provost-marshal-general.

Second Lieut. Alexander F. Newman, First New York Volunteer Engineers, assistant provost-marshal-general.

Capt. H. R. Clum, chief signal corps.

Col. M. S. Littlefield, Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops, general superintendent of the recruiting service for colored troops.

Ensign W. C. Hanford, U. S. Navy, aide-de-camp and superintendent of armed transports.

Capt. L. F. Sheldon, assistant quartermaster and superintendent of telegraphs.

First Lieut. E. B. Van Winkle, aide-de-camp.

By order of Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.
Alexandria, May 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH,
Commanding District of Pensacola:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 16th instant [ultimo] was received to-day. The commanding general regrets that he is unable to aid you with the re-enforcements you desire.

Active operations have required the concentration of all the troops of the department with this army. The commanding general hopes that the necessities of the enemy east of the Mississippi will relieve your apprehensions before long. He has, however, ordered a large regiment of colored troops to you, which can soon be made efficient in working the guns.

The general commanding directs that you hold your position at Barrancas to the last extremity, and if compelled by vastly superior forces you withdraw to Santa Rosa Island and Fort Pickens, which latter fort you are ordered to hold at all events. The general commanding does not wish you to construe these directions into a permission to evacuate Barrancas and retire to Santa Rosa Island and Fort Pickens to avoid anything less than the last extremity. But he depends upon your wisdom and ability at once to make a devoted defense of your present headquarters, and to save Fort Pickens beyond a doubt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *May 5*, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Washington:

GENERAL: You will receive herewith a special order of the War Department placing you in command of the Department of the South. You will be shown in the Adjutant-General's Office a list of

the troops left in that department, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Grant to General Gillmore to move to Fort Monroe with all the troops of his command not required to defend, with the assistance of the fleet, the most important points of the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 168. } *Washington, May* 5, 1864.

* * * * * * *

17. Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. Volunteers, will immediately repair to the Department of the South and assume the command.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FLAG-SHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., May 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HATCH,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: I transmit for your perusal a letter* which was handed me after seeing you yesterday. Is it your impression from this and your own information that the rebels will be likely to increase the force of Sumter so as to render it a serious inconvenience to the works ashore or to the vessels? I would suggest, if consistent with your own views, that General Schimmelfennig be requested to come here and give his views personally. Will you do me the favor to return the letter after perusal?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 5, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: In answer to your letter of this morning, I must say that I believe that the intention of the enemy is, if possible, to draw us from the north end of Morris Island. It is probable that should they succeed so far as to silence our water batteries, they may cross to make a successful raid upon the squadron. General Schimmelfennig will be directed to come here for conference, as you suggest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* Not found.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 200. } *Hilton Head, S. C., May* 5, 1864.

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IV. Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty in command of the District of Florida and will relieve Brigadier-General Birney, U. S. Volunteers. Brigadier-General Birney will turn over the command to Brigadier-General Gordon and will report in person to these headquarters.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 5, 1864.

Col. W. W. H. DAVIS,
Commanding District, Hilton Head, S. C.:

The brigadier-general commanding directs that you have Fort Miller garrisoned by a sufficient number of troops to man all the guns in the fort, the garrison to be taken from the colored troops in your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 169. } *Washington, May* 6, 1864.

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11. Brig. Gen. Edward E. Potter, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Foster, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of the South, for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, May 7, 1864.

Col. J. W. SHAFFER,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state, from information received from the front this p. m., that General Hagood, with four regiments and one battery, left James Island, S. C., on the 5th instant. I respectfully request that this information be furnished Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch, commanding Department of the South.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to General Hatch.

J. W. SHAFFER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH.
Folly Island, S. C., May 8, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the South:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that I made application to Major-General Gillmore some weeks since to have an additional supply of Hale's war rockets drawn from the North, a copy of which letter I herewith annex.* I would respectfully inquire whether a requisition for them was forwarded by General Gillmore, and if not, beg that General Hatch would order such requisition to be made as soon as practicable. I consider it of the highest importance, indispensable in my present position here, that I should be supplied with this projectile. In no other way can I drive the enemy's picket-boats off the creek and during the night out of the harbor. I need them further to drive the enemy out of various positions which I cannot approach with artillery. I am convinced that the surest and speediest way of obtaining the rockets, so as to have them here at the time they are needed, will be to send an officer for them. I would respectfully request that orders be issued for Capt. F. K. Smith, One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, one of my aides-de-camp, who is thoroughly acquainted with the different varieties of the projectile, to proceed North without delay for the purpose of obtaining them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morris Island, S. C., May 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Comdg. Northern District, Department of the South:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that 12 refugees (colored), 8 men and 4 women, landed at Fort Putnam on the night of the 6th instant from Wando River, about 7 miles from Charleston. They report at the present moment there are no troops in the environs of the city, and that the batteries in rear are but few in number and hardly any guns mounted in them. They further state that most of the torpedoes have been removed from the harbor and that apparently there is no fear on the part of the enemy of our making an attack by that route. Much damage in the city is also reported to have taken place from our shells and many buildings destroyed. Within two weeks also two blockade-runners have entered and left by Beach Inlet, by way of the creek on the other side of Sullivan's Island. One of the refugees was a servant of Captain Lesesne, on duty at Castle Pinckney. Having received a pass he seized the opportunity to escape and left Charleston last Thursday. He reports that there are three rams completed with torpedoes on the bow. Two of them are armed with six 32-pounders, rifled, each, named the Chicora and Palmetto State. The other the Charleston, four guns only, same description. At Castle Pinckney he states that there is a 10-inch columbiad and one 9-inch columbiad and a 42-pounder rifle. It is also stated that a number of troops with General Beauregard have gone to Richmond.

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*See p. 60.

These refugees are from the plantation of Daniel Lesesne, Christ Church Parish, near Wando River, uncle of Captain Lesesne, of the First South Carolina Heavy Artillery; they escaped in a small boat, passing the city, Forts Ripley, Johnson, and Sumter, leaving about 10 p. m. on the 6th instant. They being field hands their report is rather vague and much credence cannot be attached to the minutia of it, though on the whole it tallies with the information previously in our possession.

I have the honor also to append the report* of the chief medical officer in regard to their physical fitness for military duty.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

WM. GURNEY,

Colonel 127th New York Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, May 9, 1864.

Col. J. C. BEECHER,
Commanding Thirty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops:

COLONEL: I have the honor, by the direction of Brigadier-General Gordon, commanding district, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th May, addressed to Lieut. R. M. Hall, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Rations will be sent up by your quartermaster, who will also take with him enough baggage to make yourself and officers comfortable. The men must hut, as the general has not determined whether to withdraw your forces or not. You will take command of all the troops at Picolata, allowing Lieut. Col. J. C. Carmichael to follow out the plan of picketing the river which he has hitherto adopted. The general desires the greatest vigilance to be exercised in watching for torpedoes. The Harriet A. Weed was to-day blown up by one in the river below Jacksonville. Five men were killed, and the vessel was a total loss.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. GRAY, JR.,

Second Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, May 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of April 26 and beg to report everything safe and quiet.

The Eighty-second Regiment U. S. Infantry (colored), Zulavsky commanding, has arrived, but the Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry (colored) has not yet complied with department Field Orders, No. 26, and is not heard of.

In my report to General Stone, of April 22, No. 227, I stated that the larger portion of the troops concentrated at Pollard started suddently on railroad for Dalton or Richmond (about 7,000 in number), leaving at Pollard 3,000; at McDade's Pond between the Yellow and Pea Rivers, 2,000; near Milton, 1,000; at Canoe Railroad Station, 16 miles below Pollard, 700; near Pensacola, 1,500; near the mouth of

* Omitted.

the Perdido, 200; in all, about 8,000. Now I have information from three different sources that the majority of those troops have also been ordered up or down the railroad, leaving only the First Alabama Infantry at Pollard, and Colonel Maury's Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry, with six additional companies of cavalry, this side of Pollard and between the Perdido and Yellow Water Rivers.

The report of John J. Moore, who came last night from Mobile, via Pollard, is, if true, of great importance, and I beg to inclose a copy of his statement,* asserting that a combined attack on New Orleans by river and by land is decided upon. Mr. Moore leaves this evening by steamer for New Orleans to report to Major-General Reynolds, with Mobile papers containing the news from Port Hudson and the Rapidan.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—I beg to add that I have handed a copy of Mr. Moore's inclosed statement to Admiral D. G. Farragut, for his information, sending also Mr. Moore himself to the admiral's flag-ship.

ASBOTH.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 63. } *Hilton Head, S. C., May* 11, 1864.

The following quarantine regulations for the port of Port Royal, S. C., will be put in operation from and after the 15th day of May, 1864:

1. The quarantine ground shall be located in Tybee Roads or Roadstead, at the "old Savannah quarantine," the exact place of anchorage being designated by a white buoy and flag.

2. It shall be the duty of the master and pilot of every vessel coming into this port from this date until further orders, except the pilot-boat returning from her ordinary cruising ground, to hoist a signal for a health officer in the fore-rigging, 15 feet from her deck, and come to immediately below and opposite the guard ship stationed half a mile below the inner buoy, and there wait his coming on board.

3. The health officer shall visit the vessel without unnecessary delay, ascertain her sanitary condition and the port whence she sailed. And it shall be his duty to order to the quarantine ground, there to remain as long as he may deem proper, all vessels having on board cases of yellow fever, cholera, or other infectious or contagious diseases; also all vessels coming from Key West, Havana, or any other port where yellow fever may exist.

4. No communication will be allowed with the vessel until she has been examined by the health officer, and no person will be permitted to leave her.

5. The fee of the health officer for visiting, examining, and certifying vessels arriving at this port shall be collected from all vessels except those in the Government employ or foreign war vessels, at the following rates: For each vessel from a foreign port, $6.50, and for all others, $2. The money thus collected will be turned over to the medical director for the use of the general hospitals in this department.

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*Not found.

6. These regulations will be strictly enforced by the health officer. Should there be any deviation therefrom, or should any of the orders given by the health officer to such vessels not be strictly carried out, he will report the fact to the medical director of the department, for the immediate arrest and imprisonment of the offender.

By order of Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, U. S. Army:

DEAR GENERAL: The barbarous treatment by the rebels of our colored troops demands immediate action on the part of our Government. The following suggestions are submitted to you, and if in your opinion good and practicable, might be laid before the proper authorities:

First. All prisoners of war captured by colored troops to be set aside as a reserved class.

Second. To this class add a portion of all prisoners taken in general engagements, in proportion to the number of colored troops serving with the army engaged.

Third. When selections are made in accordance with paragraph 2, let the larger portion be of officers or of men from influential families.

Fourth. All prisoners of the reserved class to be held for exchange for colored troops only, or for retaliation when such a course is unhappily found necessary.

Fifth. The names of all prisoners of the reserved class to be published in the Northern newspapers, and also issued in such a form as would enable our pickets, advance posts, or raiding parties to distribute them.

I do not know but some better plan has been already adopted. The method of retaliation by death would, I fear, cause foreign nations to interfere with the war.

Should you like the plan proposed by me, I would like a line from you on the subject.

Very truly, yours.

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 12, 1864.

Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have received an order directing Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster to take command of the Department of the South. The general will be here by the first steamer. He will be in command at the time we had fixed upon for the expedition, and as I do not think it

proper to saddle upon him an expedition to which he might be opposed, the further consideration of it had better be postponed until his arrival.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., May 12, 1864.

Col. L. VON GILSA,
Commanding, Folly Island:

COLONEL: I am instructed by the general commanding to inform you that a boat party from Light-House Inlet will proceed to-night to make an attack upon the block-house situated between Long and Black Islands. In view of this, the general directs, first, that you place a detachment of at least 20 men on Pine Island, who may from there be able to render assistance to our party in case of any accident happening to any one of the boats; second, that you keep a green lantern (and if that cannot be obtained, a white one) burning all night, suspended on the lookout on the right of Long Island. The general further directs that to-morrow morning you have your pickets posted on Pine Island, as they were before. If the enemy opens fire on them you will have such instructions given that your batteries on Cole's Island and Long Island will open on the enemy at the time of their relieving their outposts; the artillery with canister, and the rockets in one volley of twelve at a time. The troughs out of which the rockets are fired must be placed in position by daylight the day before. If you have not men properly instructed in the use of rockets on your lines please inform the general; he will order some men from the Rocket Battery.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. SCHAUFFLER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Colonel Rand has just arrived in this department, expecting to find his regiment here, two battalions of which he had seen embarked at Boston for this department. He finds that General Gillmore has taken north with him two battalions, and 200 horses from the Third Battalion, leaving 173 men of the regiment mounted in this department. I most urgently urge that the remainder of the regiment may be ordered to return to this department.

For service in Florida one mounted regiment is equal to four infantry regiments. The only cavalry we have is a small regiment of mounted infantry lately mounted, armed with muskets.

Colonel Rand's orders direct him to report to you for orders, and I sincerely hope that the interests of the service will be found consistent with the desire I have expressed about the regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 13, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that the effective force, nominally 17,000 men, left by General Gillmore, is inadequate to the defense of the department. Nearly 4,000 of these men are raw colored troops.

General Gillmore was instructed by General Halleck to send from the department what troops could be spared, and it was added that from a report made by him (General Gillmore) it was supposed the force would be from 7,000 to 11,000 men. The report referred to had been made by General Gillmore before he knew that he would himself leave the department. When the instructions came to send the troops north, the general learned that he was to accompany them, and then found that nearly or quite 20,000 could be spared, and that number was accordingly sent north.

Some cavalry, 4,000 disciplined infantry, and two light artillery companies should be sent here without delay. It would be useless to send mere raw colored troops as they do not add to our efficiency; on the contrary, are an element of weakness.

I would also request a reconsideration of the decision not to call out troops for special service in Florida. I believe a regiment could be raised there that for certain services would be more useful than any troops we have. They might be called militia and be called out for three months. I repeat what I reported to General Gillmore when I was there in command, that the people of Florida wish to be loyal, and would be if they were assisted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 208. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 13, 1864.

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IV. Brig. Gen. William Birney, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby temporarily assigned to the command of Hilton Head District.

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By command of Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., May 17, 1864.

Col. L. VON GILSA,
Commanding Post, Folly Island:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you send patrols daily to Broad Island, who will examine the whole island between Long and Cole's Islands. They will always report to the schooner opposite the white house when going. These patrols will sometimes be made by night and sometimes during the day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. DEAN,
Lieutenant, 127th N. Y. Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., May 17, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the South:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to request that the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, which has been under my command the past year, may be restored to my command and be mounted. The large extent of territory on the east bank of the Saint John's which it is now necessary to guard makes it indispensable that I have a full regiment mounted. The time of service of the Seventy-fifth Ohio expires this summer. I inclose the following letter from the major commanding the Twenty-fifth Ohio, expressing his wish to be again under my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

[Indorsement.]

Acknowledge receipt. State that two companies Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry will be sent to Florida immediately. The Twenty-fifth cannot at present be spared from the present post. The men of the regiment now on duty with Seventy-fifth can be retained until the arrival of the two companies Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry.
J. P. HATCH.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS OUTPOSTS,
Seabrook Landing, S. C., May 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON:

GENERAL: Permit me to take this unofficial method of addressing you and asking your assistance in receiving orders for my regiment to return to your command, in which we have once had the honor to serve.

I have with the Seventy-fifth Ohio nearly 200 men, which number will swell my "aggregate present" to about 660, 500 of whom have three years to serve from the 1st of January, 1864. The Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers is now acting as mounted infantry, and after our men are taken away from them will have but few

left. The regiment did not re-enlist as veterans, and consequently their term of service expires this coming fall. Captain Manning, who is now on his way to Florida, has orders to receive the men belonging to our regiment now doing duty with the Seventy-fifth.

Hoping, general, that you will do us the favor of having the regiment transferred to your command, and if possible mounted, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. HAUGHTON,
Major Twenty-fifth Ohio, Commanding Outposts.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., May 17, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. NOBLE,
Commanding U. S. Forces east side of Saint John's River:

COLONEL: In the conduct of military affairs within the limits of your command you will be governed by the following instructions:

First. Such disposition as will enable you to concentrate your forces without delay either to strike the enemy, should he attempt to cross the river, or to move into the enemy's country west of the Saint John's, should a favorable opportunity offer.

While having in view this concentration, the troops may be so disposed that the crossings of the Saint John's may be successfully watched from the right bank. The present location of the troops at Picolata, Orange Mills, Saunders, Welaka, and Volusia are well chosen for security. Frequent patrols between these stations and further south, in the direction of Indian River and Enterprise, will enable you to scour the country, give confidence to Union citizens, and cover the river guards. Beyond these points keep your scouts well out to the front as far as Lake Harney and Indian River.

With the large number of faithful scouts you have at your disposal, and with the strong interest they have in the work, it should be impossible for the enemy to threaten any of our isolated river posts without ample time for preparation and consequent security.

I wish to impress upon you that I should consider the isolated guards at Volusia, Orange Mills, and Saunders eminently insecure without a disposition of scouts far to the front, active and watchful to announce the approach of the enemy. I am of opinion that it is impracticable to establish a depot of supplies farther south than the present position of the cavalry camp; the advantages of a location farther south can be secured by patrols, the disadvantages of which are less than an extended transportation of supplies, with insufficient land transportation or by transports, subject to annoyance from the enemy's riflemen on the left bank.

General Orders, No. 29, of the 15th day of May, 1864, from these headquarters, place fully in my control all available men within my lines. I shall send many of them within your limits. Such as are available as scouts you will organize and use immediately. Others you will use as the best interests of the Government may require in the commissary department as herders and cattle drivers and in the quartermaster's department as teamsters and laborers. Such as may be organized as soldiers you will report.

I cherish the hope that before you are ready to submit the names of a sufficient number to make a military organization efficient, I

may receive the authority to form them into companies and regiments as a home guard. You will cause loyal citizens within your command to understand that while the Government of the United States is determined to give its aid and its power to their protection, it also demands their most vigorous assistance. Thus will their support flow from their labors, and thus will their oppressed State once more take its place as one of the sovereigns of the United States of America.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *May* 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General HATCH,
Comdg. Department of the South, South Carolina:

MY DEAR HATCH: I have received your order relieving the Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment from duty at Saint Augustine and assigning Colonel Montgomery with his old regiment to that port. I deem it so much my duty to represent to you the injury I think this change will work to the service that I dispatch this communication by the hands of my aide, Mr. Gray, for your consideration, with the hope that you may be induced to reconsider and revoke your order, at least for the present. I have assigned command of all the troops east of the Saint John's to Colonel Noble. These troops consist of the Seventeenth Connecticut, One hundred and fifty-seventh New York (six companies), Seventy-fifth Ohio Mounted Infantry (six companies), and Thirty-fifth Colored, Colonel Beecher. These troops occupy the region east of the Saint John's, and are posted on the river as far south as Volusia. While the cavalry scout as far as Lake Harney, my Florida scouts going much further south. This force constitutes the movable column formed under your suggestion, and though guarding the river is held in readiness to raid on the other side; is indeed at this time in a state of preparation to move into Marion County and thence south as much as circumstances may dictate. I only wait to hear from my scouts to order the movement. Some of my scouts are already operating on the trestle-work and bridges of the Florida and Tallahassee Railroad, being perfectly prepared with inflammable substances and having been gone some days. I have no one to whom I can intrust the movement across the river with such assurances of success and safety as to Colonel Noble. I have no one whose judicious management and whose admirable government of the loyal people of Florida east of the Saint John's could equal that of Colonel Noble. I have no one who understands my plans, and who can so well carry out my purposes (the plans and purposes we discussed) as Colonel Noble. Colonel Noble is a man of experience, a lawyer as well as a soldier, a statesman and a gentleman. He has a regiment of white troops whose influence and whose presence is much more favorable to the Government in winning back loyalty settlers and refugees than could Colonel Montgomery with his colored regiment. I say nothing of posting a regiment of black troops in Saint Augustine, for that is a matter of feeling with the inhabitants, but I think the act would be exceedingly injudicious. I very much wish Colonel Noble to retain command east of the

Saint John's. I am just reducing chaos to order. Colonel Noble is working out my plans and organizing the loyal Floridians into helpers for the Government with marked success. For these reasons I trust you will allow me to retain him. I do not know when or how to replace him. I therefore take the liberty of asking you to reconsider your decision, and leave Colonel Noble with his regiment east of Saint John's for the present.

I am thankful for the victories, but I pine to share them with the old Army of the Potomac.

Ever faithfully, yours,

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General of Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Florida.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., May 19, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. NOBLE,
Comdg. U. S. Forces east side of Saint John's River:

COLONEL: You will have received the order directing you to change the location of Colonel Beecher in such manner that Colonel Carmichael will command the post at Picolata. I learn from Colonel Beecher that you have sent some of Colonel Carmichael's men to Orange Springs and Volusia. I think you had better place that portion of the river between a few miles above Picolata and opposite Palatka under charge of Colonel Beecher, giving him exact instruction as to the duty of watching and holding his command in such readiness that you can collect and use them when I give the signal.

The portion of the river between Picolata and Jacksonville, or toward Jacksonville, will fall to Colonel Carmichael. I am so dissatisfied with the way in which the river is guarded that I send you the following sketch* and explanation. You will see that this requires eight boats and will see the location of these boats.

I have just received the advice from the best pilot on the river as to the channel from Jacksonville to Picolata. He thinks the most dangerous ground is that between Picolata and mouth of Black Creek. The pilot thinks if one boat was stationed at a point about 4 miles north of mouth of Six-Mile Creek, and one at Picolata (distance between the two places about 10 miles), these boats to patrol constantly until they meet, that distance would be well protected.

Second position would be, one boat from 4 miles north of Six-Mile Creek, and one opposite mouth of Black Creek, to patrol constantly until they meet (distance about 11 miles).

Third position would be one boat at mouth of Black Creek and one at Mandarin, to patrol until they meet (distance 12 miles).

Fourth position, one boat from Mandarin and one from Jacksonville, to patrol until they meet (distance 15 miles).

I will send one boat nightly from Jacksonville, and also post one at Mandarin, so that you will have but six to attend to. I will send you more if you wish it. These boats should halt and challenge all boats they meet. I wish you would also see that sufficient ammunition is supplied the troops of your command. See that all guns are in good order. Order Colonel Beecher to make a report for these

* Omitted.

headquarters of the condition of his guns and the steps he has taken to procure a change. You are again charged to locate this guard with precision; to give definite instructions, particularly to Colonel Beecher. A very small force at the boat stations along the river will answer. The utmost vigilance is required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, *May* 21, 1864.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF:

GENERAL: By direction of Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff, your attention is called to following extract from inspection report of your department for March, 1864, viz:

U. S. FORCES IN DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA.

I cannot without neglecting my obvious duty fail to report again the urgent need which exists for an increase of the force in this district, especially the garrison at Fort Pickens. The inadequacy of the garrison, even for its ordinary requirements of guard, picket, and fatigue duty, and of keeping the works in repair, was fully explained in my report of 20th December, 1863, and now exists even more strongly than before, the garrison being smaller than at that date on account of the discharge, by expiration of enlistment, of a number of men from Company K, Second U. S. Artillery, and the necessity is greater, because latterly good evidence is offered that an active enemy in considerable force is operating on the line of the Montgomery and Pensacola Railroad as far as Pollard.

Apprehension for the safety of Fort Pickens might reasonably be entertained if a force of a few hundred men were to move in the night with secrecy and dispatch and an attack by escalade or a surprise were attempted. A force of at least 20 mounted men are urgently needed as patrols and vedettes on Santa Rosa Island, with an outpost some miles up to give warning of the movements of an enemy and to secure the fort and garrison against surprise. The garrison now is so weak that the pickets are only advanced about 300 yards from the fort, and there are but 10 men stationed on picket, at a distance of nearly 600 yards from each other.

Besides this much-needed small force of cavalry 150 infantry at least are required in addition to the present garrison to offer even a creditable defense, the present garrison hardly being strong enough to defend the gates and posterns and man the flank howitzers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Captain, Fourth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 21, 1864.

The following-named officers are hereby announced on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

First Lieut. Thomas J. Robinson, Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops, acting assistant adjutant-general.

First Lieut. Daniel G. McMartin, aide-de-camp.

By order of Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., May 21, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE
NAVAL MORTAR SCHOONER,
Folly River, near White House:

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by General Schimmelfennig to inform you that parties of our forces will make an attack on the outposts of the rebels on John's and James Islands to-night, in order to get information. If it should be deemed desirable to have you open fire word to that effect will be sent to you, and without such word you will not fire. Our small boats will be passing up and down Folly River, and probably into Secessionville Creek. You will please not stop them to-night.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. DEAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., May 21, 1864.

Col. L. VON GILSA,
Commanding, Folly Island:

COLONEL: Outpost reports have been received from different points along the line indicative of movements of the troops on our front. It seems the enemy has considerably weakened his lines. It is absolutely necessary at once to obtain full knowledge of the facts, to what extent the enemy has weakened his lines, and what part of them is so affected. You are hereby instructed to send out reconnoitering parties, wherever you can, upon your front during the day, to keep a sharp watch from the lookouts, and make such arrangements as to insure the capture of some prisoners during this night. Prisoners can easily be made on John's Island; as to James Island, if information cannot be otherwise obtained, the outposts should be attacked. You will request the co-operation of the commanding [officer] of the naval forces in Stono Inlet, and a landing should be effected on the right bank of Stono River, on John's Island, above Legareville. If the gun-boats do not like to go as far up the river as Captain Gibson did last time, rocket-boats must go up and cover the landing, setting the farm on fire. The place where a landing can be effected is indicated on the map. The above are the instructions of the brigadier-general commanding.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. W. SCHAUFFLER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

(Same to commanding officer, Morris Island.)

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., May 21, 1864.

Col. LEOPOLD VON GILSA,
Commanding Post:

The general commanding has learned that bodies of the enemy's troops have been moving within range of our batteries, and that they have not been fired upon. The general commanding therefore

directs that whenever any movements of the enemy in force occur within range of our batteries they shall be fired upon day or night. This to be the general rule for the future.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. DEAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., May 21, 1864.

Col. L. VON GILSA,
Commanding, Folly Island:

The general commanding directs that you send a patrol in two light boats to Broad Island to remain during the night. One of the boats should try to get in Secessionville Creek at high tide for the purpose of assisting any men to escape who may become separated from their companies and left on James Island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. DEAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH.
Jacksonville, Fla., May 21, 1864.

Col. W. H. NOBLE,
Commanding Forces, East Saint John's River:

COLONEL: Your communication of the 20th instant announcing the capture of the small force at Welaka is received. I cannot think this could have happened had the officer in command been sufficiently vigilant. The Saint John's River is an obstacle which should have made surprise impossible, particularly on such bright nights as we are now having.

To avoid any further surprises you will immediately on receipt of this communication withdraw all your small infantry guards from Saunders, Welaka, Volusia, Horse Landing, and south side of Dunn's Creek's mouth. These points are in my judgment too far advanced to hold for any length of time, and offer too many temptations to the enemy to capture the guard with superior forces. You will immediately establish your cavalry so that the whole north side of Dunn's Lake and Creek and Haw Creek can be watched and patrolled by them. This line will be your southern line of position, though your patrols may go beyond these. So guard the river between opposite Palatka up to Picolata that a crossing by the enemy is impossible.

I wish you to concentrate your forces as much as possible, that they may be instantly moved in any direction when the enemy makes his appearance. South of Dunn's and Haw Creeks and at all the crossings of the Saint John's, below these creeks, your scouts must do the main watching and must give you the most reliable information of any attempt of the enemy to cross. You can supply a sufficient number of them with arms and ammunition for that purpose. Select the best scouts and use them even as the enemy do the same thing.

I will see you in a day or two and make arrangements about a move. I am only awaiting information from scouts. I want all the troops ready at any moment. I beg you will not allow the possibility of another capture of pickets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

NEW YORK, *May* 22, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have the honor to request permission for Mrs. Foster, child, and servant to accompany me to Hilton Head. Will you do me the favor to answer at once, as the steamer sails at 12 m.?

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 22, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER,
New York:

Your dispatch of to-day has just reached me. Mrs. Foster and your children may accompany you. I was a good deal surprised to learn that you had not gone to your command before this time.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLA., *May* 22, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I arrived at this place last evening, and to-day we are ordered on an expedition into the interior by General Gordon.

Colonel Noble says he has not received the order to turn over the command of the post to me, and that he waits to receive it through the proper official channel. My leaving Hilton Head on the night of the 20th was more hasty than I liked, but in the high state of excitement in which I found my men, it seemed to be a matter of the first importance to get away with them as quickly as possible. The sight and conduct of the women had thrown them into such a state of excitement, bordering on mutiny, as I never saw before, and hope never to see again. It was all over with them as soon as we got away, and they are now as gentle as ever. I have put a few of them in arrest, and have reduced one of the sergeants for refusing to assist in quelling the disturbance.

I have the honor to be, captain, your most obedient servant,

JAMES MONTGOMERY,
Colonel Thirty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops.

P. S.—The men had found liquor somewhere, but from whom they obtained it I have not been able to learn. Some of the men were intoxicated, and much, if not all, of the mutinous conduct can, I think, be attributed to that cause.

In justice to the men I will state that only a few of them are at all inclined to drink, and that the regiment as such is remarkably temperate.

J. M.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., May 23, 1864.

Col. L. VON GILSA, *Commanding Post, Folly Island:*

COLONEL: I have received orders this a. m. to make such demonstations in this district as to cause the enemy to concentrate his forces in Charleston. These demonstrations must be made at once in order to have the desired effect. You will therefore—

First. Order the commanding officer of Long Island to show a number of men in his front, and with unusual life to cross over troops ostensibly, say about 2 o'clock this p. m., to Tiger Island, where they should hide away. He should, however, not send such numbers over as to make the enemy's fire on Tiger Island effective. The troops must remain there until late at night; must not return before 12. He should show his boat howitzer up the creek. Should fire from the fort at the enemy's outposts toward the chimneys at 2 o'clock this p. m.

Second. You will order a strong patrol over to Broad Island. The men should show themselves and remain there until 12 to-night.

Third. You will order the commanding officer of Cole's Island to cross over at once with a force of, say, at least 60 men, to Battery Island. They should hide away as though taking a position as skirmishers. The howitzer should be taken at once to the fort on the right. A rocket volley should be prepared at the bridge on the right, and at least 30 rockets should be fired away in three volleys. Planks should be ostensibly brought to the bridge on the right, and the bridge on the left should be ostensibly fixed so as to alarm the enemy. The firing from Cole's Island should commence with the rockets and howitzer at 4 this p. m., and at 6 o'clock musketry fire should commence along the whole line.

Fourth. You will have the troops of the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Regiment ready at the wharf at 2 o'clock and embark them on the steamers ordered there for that purpose. Besides those of the Thirty-second you should have at least 60 veterans on these steamers. Three rocket-boats will be ready at the same time, and the men will report to you.

If the gun-boats should not go up, which they will be requested to do, the expedition will go without them, and start at 2.30 up Stono River. The boats will halt in the neighborhood of Battery Island, and land a small part of these troops there, but on the whole take such a position as to leave the enemy in an uncertainty whether we will land on James or John's Island.

They will take shelter behind the piles and will lie in the river until late at night, not to leave before 12. The rocket-boat will advance further. You will furnish Captain Jungblut with 40 men, which he will command besides his company. They will attack the farm on the right bank of the Stono River, about 2 miles above Legareville. Captain Jungblut will receive his instructions direct from the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

FLAG-SHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., May 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HATCH,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I have received yours of 23d May requesting that I would detail a ship for guard duty in the harbor in order to put in force the squadron regulation. It would give me much pleasure to comply with your request, but the effective force of my command is so much reduced at this time that I fear it will be out of my power to furnish a vessel for the purpose.

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA,
Barrancas, May 24, 1864.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Defenses of New Orleans:

MAJOR: I beg to submit, in connection with my report of 15th instant, No. 324, the following additional information received from refugees and deserters: The iron ram Tennessee is over Dog River Bar, and is now lying above Fort Morgan with three other smaller iron-clads and five wooden armed vessels, ready to come out at any moment. Admiral Buchanan is in command with the Tennessee as flag-ship. They practice daily, and intend, after the arrival of the two additional gun-boats, to raise the blockade and then proceed, if successful, direct to New Orleans and farther up the Mississippi River.

The rebels are working day and night a large number of negroes in building three lines of fortifications between Fort Morgan and Pilot Town.

Rebel reports from Pensacola claim that Beauregard, re-enforced by Lee, defeated Butler, driving him back to the protection of the gun-boats. I confidently hope this news to be untrue. Mr. Moore has not yet returned, nor has he been heard of. I have five Florida men out in the same direction and expect two of them in to-morrow.

Now is again the time to make a forward movement from my isolated position, but I have only a small company of cavalry, no horses or arms for my 500 Florida men, who are anxious to prove their loyalty by deeds; no horses for my battery, and no steamers or land transportation for my infantry. Two steamers with 26 mule teams and one good regiment of cavalry with 600 additional horses would enable me to accomplish great successes for the furtherance of our cause in West Florida.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 25, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: It was, until lately, the practice of the officer commanding the vessel blockading Saint Helena to send a boat or boats, at night, up into Coosaw Sound, opposite the shores of Coosaw and Morgan's Islands. I am informed that this has been lately discon-

tinued. I would respectfully request that instructions be given the officer at present commanding on that station to resume such patrol, and to extend the tour as far as the saw-mill on Coosaw Island. A descent was made night before last upon Morgan's Island, and 12 persons carried off. Parties have also been seen reconnoitering the saw-mill, the destruction of which would be a serious inconvenience to us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

FLAG-SHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., May 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HATCH,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: Your note of this morning is received, and I will order vessels up Broad River as you desire. Please let me know by signal of the Cosmopolitan being about to start, say half an hour previously, and the gun-boats will move up at the same time. I will send instructions to the officer at Saint Helena to resume the patrol which you mention.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 25, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to request that the quartermaster's department may be ordered to furnish Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury, commanding District of Key West and Tortugas, with two strong side-wheel steamers, drawing not over 7 feet when loaded, capable of carrying each 500 men; adapted also to carrying horses, cattle, and freight. These steamers should be strong enough for constant sea service, and to be able to carry at least 300 men under cover. Each steamer should have four large boats. With these vessels General Woodbury is of opinion that he can interfere very successfully with the driving of cattle in Florida by the Confederates, and can procure an abundant supply for his own command.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *May 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, *Department of the South:*

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that you order General Gordon to report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army in Washington, and place General Birney in charge of the military district in Florida.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, *Hilton Head, S. C., May 26, 1864.*

By direction of the President, in Special Orders, No. 168, dated May 5, 1864, from Headquarters of the Army, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the South.

All orders and regulations established by Brigadier-General Hatch, and now in operation, will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, *Hilton Head, S. C., May 27, 1864.*

The following-named officers are hereby announced on the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Capt. W. L. M. Burger, assistant adjutant-general.

First Lieut. T. J. Robinson, Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Lieut. Col. B. T. Morgan, Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general.

Capt. J. H. Moore, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, chief quartermaster.

Capt. T. A. P. Champlin, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, chief commissary of subsistence.

Lieut. Col. Peter Pineo, medical inspector.

Surg. Ebenezer Swift, medical director.

Surg. Charles L. Allen, medical purveyor.

Maj. E. D. Judd, chief paymaster.

First Lieut. C. R. Suter, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, chief engineer.

First Lieut. J. R. McGinness, U. S. Army, chief of ordnance.

Col. C. R. Brayton, Third Rhode Island Artillery, chief of artillery.

Col. P. P. Brown, jr., One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, provost-marshal-general.

Capt. H. R. Clum, chief signal officer.

Col. M. S. Littlefield, Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops, general superintendent of the recruiting service for colored troops.

Capt. Leslie Smith, First U. S. Infantry, commissary of musters.

Maj. John F. Anderson, aide-de-camp.

Maj. E. N. Strong, aide-de-camp.

Capt. George E. Gouraud, aide-de-camp.

Capt. Louis Fitzgerald, aide-de-camp.

Lieut. Col. S. L. Woodford, One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, acting judge-advocate.

Actg. Ensign C. C. Neil, U. S. Navy, aide-de-camp, chief of armed transports.

John H. Mars, chief marine engineer.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, *Hilton Head, S. C., May 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Hilton Head, Fort Pulaski, Saint Helena, and Tybee Island.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTY., *Hilton Head, S. C., May 29, 1864.*

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In accordance with instructions of yesterday from department headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of my department and the requirements necessary to make the same effective.

The effective light artillery within the department consists of three batteries, stationed, equipped, and armed as follows:

Regiment and company.	Station.	Men.	Caliber of armament.				Total.
			3-inch rifles.	12-pounder Wiard rifles.	12-pounder light guns (bronze).	12-pounder howitzers (bronze).	
3d Rhode Island Artillery, Company A	Jacksonville	130	2	.....	.....	4	6
3d New York Artillery, Company B	Northern District	140	.....	.....	4	.....	4
3d New York Artillery, Company F	Beaufort	140	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total	.....	410	2	4	4	4	14

Batteries B and F, Third New York Artillery, have sufficient men for six pieces, to which number it is intended to increase them when horses can be obtained. Company G, Second U. S. Colored Artillery, is recruiting at Hilton Head and numbers upwards of 110 men. It is intended to arm this battery with six 12-pounder howitzers. In the manner above mentioned it is intended to increase the light artillery within the department to twenty-four pieces, which will allow a six-gun battery for each district. Required to horse the different batteries, each increased to six pieces, 250 horses suitable for artillery purposes. The remaining necessary material can be obtained from the ordnance department when required.

The heavy artillery forces within the department consist of ten companies of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, with an aggregate strength of 800 men. Five companies are stationed on Morris Island, in charge of the important forts and batteries, assisted by sufficient details from the infantry to serve the offensive guns constantly when required, and the defensive ones in case of an attack.

The mortar batteries on Morris Island are necessarily without full reliefs on account of the small force on the island. The batteries on Folly Island, which are purely defensive, are served by details from the infantry, instructed by non-commissioned officers from the artillery.

Thirty shells are thrown into Charleston daily from the Morris Island batteries, directed at different portions of the city, and a slow mortar fire at different times opened on Sumter, with a view to prevent the mounting of mortars on the terre-plein. The armament of the different works in the Northern District are in good condition, and those on Morris Island ready at a moment's notice for offensive or defensive operations. Weekly reports of all firing, changes in garrisons, bursting of guns, with full history of same, together with accounts of the firing of the rebels, are required from the chief of artillery of this district.

The different forts and batteries at Beaufort are in charge of companies of the Twenty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, under the instruction of non-commissioned officers from the artillery. The armaments of these works are well cared for and ready for defensive purposes.

Four companies of heavy artillery are stationed at Fort Pulaski and one at Hilton Head; the latter company is now instructing the First Michigan Colored Volunteers in artillery with a view to have them serve such works in Hilton Head District which cannot be manned by the artillery.

The armaments of the works in this district are well taken care of. The details to serve as artillery from the infantry have not such opportunities for drill as I desire on account of heavy fatigue work now going on. Detachments from the artillery at Pulaski are serving on the armed transports May Flower, Thomas Foulkes, Plato, and Croton.

Fort Clinch, at Fernandina, is garrisoned by companies of the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York; the forts at Saint Augustine by detachments from the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers; the different batteries at Jacksonville by details from the Third U. S. Colored Troops.

The departure of the Tenth Army Corps left us with infantry garrisons, many of which were wholly ignorant of their duties as artillerists; non-commissioned officers and privates from the artillery have, however, been distributed as instructors, so that the different garrisons are in fair condition as regards drill. Copies of General Orders, No. 88, from War Department, relative to the care of field-works and their armaments, have been distributed to the different officers in charge of forts and batteries and provisions of the order required to be observed. The small number of artillerists now in the department renders it necessary that every available man should be on duty with his special arm, and as many are detailed as clerks, orderlies, teamsters, boatmen, bakers, and attendants in hospitals, I would respectfully request that all detailed men from the light and heavy artillery be ordered to join their companies, and that no details for any purpose, other than in the line of their duty, be made from the artillery.

Respectfully submitted.

C. R. BRAYTON,

Col. Third R. I. Arty., Chief of Arty., Dept. of the South.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., May 29, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM GURNEY,
Commanding, Morris Island:

The scout-boats in the creeks and marshes of this command are fired upon by the enemy oftener than is necessary, showing that they are too easily seen by him. This should be avoided, both as needlessly exposing life and as defeating our object of observing without being observed. The officers in charge of such boats in the creeks and marshes will have them trimmed around with a sort of hedge or bushes, concealing the men within, and making the boat very difficult to distinguish from the grass of the marsh or the shrubbery of the islands.

By order of Brigadier-General Schimmelfennig:

E. W. SCHAUFFLER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., May 29, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. NOBLE,
Comdg. U. S. Forces east side of Saint John's River:

COLONEL: The general commanding district directs me to say that he sends you the steamers Alice Price and Mary Benton. He wishes you to embark your command and reach the wharf at Jacksonville before daylight, so that the men may be disembarked without being observed, and bring with you every available man and every boat you can find. He further desires you to relieve the men on picket duty from Picolata to Jacksonville, that they and their boats may form part of the expedition. If this is found to be impracticable before daylight, let it be done after daylight, as that fact by itself will not excite suspicion. The general further directs that when you reach the wharf at Jacksonville you will move to a point within the fortifications, to bivouac until further orders. A staff officer will conduct you. The general hopes you will bring him at least 1,000 men. The general says if you cannot reach Jacksonville to-night in time to disembark before daylight to-morrow morning, you can wait till to-morrow night, but in that case you will send back the Alice Price immediately, and the general will send her up to you again to-morrow night.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. GRAY, JR.,
Second Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 30, 1864—8.30 a. m. (Received 1.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I take leave to transmit to you the following extract from an examination of a deserter from the City Battalion, Charleston Home State Defense. The same is substantiated by numbers of others:

They have taken away nearly all the troops from James Island. First they withdrew one brigade, Hagood's, and sent Colquitt's brigade there, and we had but just

arrived here when we found Colquitt's brigade come here also. Some men from our regiments who came up from there to the regiment here and arrived yesterday say that there is no one there now but the workingmen and foreigners from the city; those having business, protection, and the like.

This may be of use to General Foster.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
May 30, 1864—7 p. m. (Received 1.40 a. m., 31st.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I learn from a reliable deserter from the enemy that the Holcombe Legion, consisting of 300 or 400 men, has gone to Charleston, and that Colquitt's brigade is to follow on behind them. They were sent in pursuance of a telegram received by Beauregard on Saturday, saying that by the time Beauregard received the dispatch Secessionville would be in the hands of the enemy. This the deserter heard from Colonel Gaillard, of the Twenty-seventh South Carolina.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 31, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War;

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of a dispatch from Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut, dated the 9th instant, in which he states as his opinion that if two 15-inch guns are placed on the Old Spanish Battery at Barrancas, and two in an earth-work on the beach on the western front of Fort Pickens, the port of Pensacola will be rendered safe against the attacks of almost any enemy, and to request that prompt measures may be taken by the War Department to carry out the suggestion of Rear-Admiral Farragut.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 4, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JUNE 6, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Chief Engineer and Chief of Ordnance, for remarks.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Third indorsement.]

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
June 11, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Chief of Ordnance.

Captain Palfrey is now engaged in arrangements for repairing Fort Pickens. He is about arranging the works for an armament of the existing model of the Ordnance Department and will introduce the guns recommended by Admiral Farragut as soon as the nature of the case permits.

RICHARD DELAFIELD.
Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

[Fourth indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
June 14, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff.

I approve of the recommendation of Admiral Farragut, believing that guns of heavier caliber than are now mounted are wanted for the fortifications of Pensacola Harbor. The four 15-inch guns will be supplied by this Department, and with implements, carriages, and ammunition, whenever the arrangements for mounting them are completed and a requisition for them is made to this office.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Ordnance.

[Inclosure.]

No. 167.] FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON,
Off Pensacola, May 9, 1864.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

SIR: I would most respectfully suggest that an application be made to the War Department to have two 15-inch guns placed on the Old Spanish Battery at Barrancas and two in an earth-work on the beach, on the western front of Fort Pickens, as I think they would be sufficient to render this port safe against the entrance of almost any enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., May 31, 1864.

Col. L. VON GILSA,
Commanding, Folly Island:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you send out a party of 100 men, duly officered, onto Kiawah Island, to be out two nights and two days, and thoroughly to scour the island. They will start either to-night or to-morrow night, crossing to Kiawah Island after dark, and proceeding as far as Vanderhost's farm. The next day they will lie quietly near the farm without showing them-

selves on the Kiawah River bank. The second night they will advance to the broken-down bridge leading to Seabrook Island, and to the point of Kiawah at the Seabrook ford on the beach. At these points they will remain until a couple of hours after daylight, and carefully observe any signs of the enemy on Seabrook or John's Island. The party will then return to Folly Island. While this party is out, the negro, Frank, will be allowed to bring in any of his stuff or cattle still on the Vanderhost plantation, and for that purpose Captain Cushing will furnish the officer in command with two wagons on his calling for them.

You will notify these headquarters when the expedition is to start and who goes in command, and they will be accompanied by one of the general's staff officers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. SCHAUFFLER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 227. } *Hilton Head, S. C., June* 1, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. William Birney, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby ordered to relieve Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon of the command of the District of Florida, and will report immediately after the court of inquiry, now in session, have dispensed with his services.

Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, on being relieved, will, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, report in person to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, at Washington, D. C.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 2, 1864—2.30 a. m. (Received 10.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I forward for the information of the War Department an extract of a letter, dated Charleston, May 6, 1864, taken from the dead body of Col. O. M. Dantzler, Twenty-second South Carolina Regiment, who was killed in an attack upon our lines this morning, and whose dead body is in our hands:

No news; all very quiet here. We are very short-handed now. The Twentieth [South Carolina] was positively ordered, and was ready to go, but the order was countermanded and it is now the only infantry left nearer Charleston than Savannah. If we are allowed to remain quiet, all this is well enough, but if we should be attacked by any of the approaches to the city, I fear the consequences. The contingency is too gloomy to think about.

B. F. BUTLER.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 2, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the South:

I consider it my duty to lay before the major-general commanding the fact that two regiments of this command have not been paid

since they entered the service of the United States, now one year ago. This unhappy state of affairs seems to have been brought about by some misunderstanding between the United States and the State of Massachusetts in regard to colored troops. For this misunderstanding the enlisted men cannot be held responsible, and they consequently should not be made to suffer for it.

Letters have been constantly arriving for six months in these regiments, in which the wives of the enlisted men describe their sufferings and the sufferings of their families. Children have died because they could not be supplied with the proper food, and because the doctor could not be paid or medicines obtained from the druggist. Wives have proved untrue to their husbands and abandoned their offspring. Mothers advise their sons to throw down the musket and come home, it being impossible for them to live longer without their support. The effect of such letters on the minds of the enlisted men of these regiments may be easily imagined, and it reflects to the credit of the officers as well as the men that the efficiency of the regiments has not materially suffered under these trying circumstances.

I have ordered Col. A. S. Hartwell, of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, to explain the case personally to the general commanding, and to beg the general to send him north in order to procure an order from the Paymaster-General for the payment of these regiments as soon as possible, upon the law to that effect being passed. Sending the colonel north for that purpose would at least have the certain effect of keeping the men quiet while awaiting his return, and of convincing them that something was being done on their behalf which would prove decisive, whereas now many of them do not believe they will ever receive any pay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA,
Barrancas, June 3, 1864.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Defenses of New Orleans:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, in connection with my report of May 25 ultimo, No. 363, the following additional information received from refugees and deserters:

There are, besides the militia, but very few troops now at Mobile, Col. C. A. Fuller commanding. At Pollard are only five companies of the Second Alabama Infantry; Colonel Maury has at the Fifteen-Mile Station, Seven-Mile Station, and Turner's Mill about 500 of the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry, with three pieces of artillery at Fifteen-Mile Station. Three companies of the same regiment are still at and near Milton. The rest of the regiment are on the Perdido. In the Mobile Bay there are outside the Dog River Bar the Tennessee, Baltic, Tuscaloosa, and Huntsville, iron-clad rams, and the wooden gun-boats Selma, Morgan, and Gaines. The Nashville is not yet over the bar, but they have already the camels under her. Two more rams are at Mobile, not yet plated, and one got aground above Mobile while coming down from Selma. Of the four iron-plated floating batteries near the dry-dock, one was sunk.

The salt-works at Bonsecours Bay, producing daily over 1,000 bushels for the Confederacy, are now entirely unguarded.

I am very anxious to make immediate use of the small quartermaster steamer Lizzie Davis, sent from New Orleans, although only capable of carrying 200 men, but on her arrival the quartermaster reported her unfit for service, and she is still at the navy-yard repairing. The engineer entertains very little hope of making her serviceable, and I would urgently request to have her replaced by another steamer fit for immediate use.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., June 5, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the South:

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully request that the Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, a regiment organized and mustered in by me, shall be assigned to my command. This regiment was brought by me to the department, and I received repeated assurances from Major-General Gillmore that it should be restored to me. I would also request that the Thirty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops (Colonel Montgomery) shall be sent to me after it is armed. For these two regiments I will send in exchange any two white regiments now in this district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of communication from you of the 26th ultimo, directing that General Gordon be ordered to report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army in Washington, and that General Birney be placed in charge of the military district in Florida, and would state that the above conditions have been complied with.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 80. } *Hilton Head, S. C., June* 6, 1864.

The following sanitary regulations for the government of the troops serving in this department will be strictly enforced by all officers having charge of districts, posts, or camps:

I. Each camp must be thoroughly policed every morning and evening, and all garbage or refuse matter will be collected and buried in the sinks. Commanding officers will be held directly responsible for any neglect of police duty.

II. Each tent will be raised at least 18 inches from the ground, and placed on a platform, no obstruction being permitted to the wind passing freely underneath. The middle seam of the back of each tent, near the apex, to be opened about 24 inches, and a forked stick, 10 or 12 inches long, placed across, keeping it open at all times except during a violent storm. An officer of each company will inspect the tents of his men nightly to see that this provision is carried out. The bedding and clothing of the men must be well aired every fair day.

III. Great care must be taken in the construction of proper sinks, which must be screened by pine or palmetto branches, and the debris covered every morning with at least 6 inches of sand. Sinks will be dug on different sides of the camps, and it will be the duty of the camp police to see that only those on the lee side of the camp are used.

IV. Commanding officers will require their men to bathe or wash themselves at least twice in each week, and change their under clothing once a week, or oftener, if practicable. Sentry boxes of lumber, or small shade arbors of brush-wood, will be erected in the vicinity of all points where sentries are stationed.

V. Desiccated mixed vegetables will be issued to the troops at least twice in each week, and must be carefully cooked in the following manner: Place the vegetables in cold water after supper, and let them remain until the next morning; immediately after breakfast put them over the fire, with the water in which they were soaked, and let them boil four hours, adding fresh beef; salt to be put in when nearly done. An officer of each company will be detailed to superintend the cooking of provisions, taking great care that all food prepared for the soldiers is properly cooked.

District commanders and officers of the medical staff will see that the provisions of this order are strictly complied with, and will promptly report any failure or neglect of the same.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General BIRNEY,
Commanding District of Florida:

GENERAL: Having been assigned to command the District of Florida, I send you, by command of Major-General Foster, the following general instructions, which you will have carried out:

First, with regard to the general disposition of your forces. This will be made with a view to concentration and mutual support. The object is to hold as much of the country east of Saint John's River as possible. You will hold a place at Jacksonville, west of the Saint John's River, as a base of operations in that direction, and also Fort Clinch, which commands the entrance to Saint Mary's Sound. The main body will be stationed at Jacksonville, or within striking distance of that point. One regiment of white troops will be stationed at Saint Augustine. One regiment of mounted troops will be stationed on picket and scouting duty at the junction of the roads lead-

ing from Picolata and Saint Augustine southward and operate from that point in any direction you may order, holding that point as a place to be covered. A force will be stationed at Yellow Bluff, with a small detachment on Saint John's Bluff. A permanent picket will be maintained at the railroad bridges leading from Amelia Island. A small permanent picket in Fernandina and mounted men to watch the shore of the island and the crossings from the mainland. All other pickets to be movable, and will not be suffered to locate themselves in any one place long enough to hazard their capture.

The regiment of Florida volunteers, an order for raising of which has been ordered from these headquarters, will, it is hoped, furnish sufficient numbers for ordinary scouting and outpost duty. This regiment may be mounted if judged necessary by you, provided the men can furnish their own horses at Government prices. A detachment of Massachusetts cavalry will be sent down and will be remounted on horses previously turned over by them to the Seventy-fifth Ohio Regiment Volunteers. A portion of this regiment (the Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers) which you are able to mount may be retained as mounted infantry.

The One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers will be relieved from duty on Amelia Island and ordered to Beaufort. The regiment to relieve them, which you will order to take their place from Jacksonville, will take post at Fort Clinch. The One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers will also be relieved from duty in your district. Orders for them will be sent you in a few days.

The duties expected from you with your command is to act on the defensive, guarding the points mentioned above, protecting the loyal inhabitants, and annoying the enemy as much as possible by occasional scouting and raiding parties. It must, however, be understood that you are to abstain from destroying the property of Union citizens; and, when considered practicable, you will communicate to these headquarters all intended movements. You will not allow any accumulation of commissary or quartermaster's stores at other points than Fort Clinch, Jacksonville, and Saint Augustine.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HILTON HEAD, *June* 7, 1864.

General HALLECK:

GENERAL: I wrote you a private letter this morning, but as I have a moment before the steamer leaves, I wish to add that if you desire me to act with caution in any demonstration that you desire me to make, that I will change the point of attack from Charleston to Savannah, where there will be less liability to disaster in case we do not succeed. I think I can make an attempt on Savannah without much risk.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, NORTHERN DIST.,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., June 7, 1864.

Lieut. W. B. DEAN,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Northern Dist., Dept. of the South:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that at daylight on June 7, a small river steamer was discovered from Fort Putnam aground on a shoal 3,200 yards from the above-named fort. The position of the steamer was a point on a line drawn from the flag-staff in Putnam to the left (enemy's) of Castle Pinckney. No boats were seen to leave the steamer; neither did she have steam up when discovered. She probably was abandoned at the time of grounding, and the steam allowed to escape. The steamer was, at the time of running ashore, returning from Fort Sumter to the city. Fire was at once opened upon her with a 200-pounder rifle from Fort Putnam and one 100-pounder from Battery Chatfield. At 6 a. m., two 100-pounders were opened from Fort Strong, also one 30-pounder from Fort Putnam. The effect upon the vessel produced by these guns was very good. A shell from Fort Strong carried away the smoke-pipe. The upper works of the steamer were struck many times, and are broken up. Thirty shells struck the hull of the steamer, causing her to fill and sink to a level with her decks. The guns in Fort Strong were ordered to cease firing at noon. One 100-pounder rifle (Parrott) was burst in Fort Strong during the firing, also one in Battery Chatfield. The firing from 12 m. until 6 p. m. was from one 100-pounder in Battery Chatfield and one 200-pounder in Fort Putnam.

From daylight until 10 a. m., the enemy kept up a heavy fire upon our works from the James Island batteries. They fired 284 shot and shell during this time. There were no casualties. The only damage done by enemy's shell was to the slopes and parapets of our works. The steamer is now a complete wreck, rendered so by the following expenditure of ammunition on our part, viz:

	Rounds.
Fort Putnam	132
Fort Strong	57
Battery Chatfield	78
Total	267

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. AMES,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Rhode Island Artillery,
Chief of Artillery, Northern District, Dept. of the South.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 7, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HEINE,
Commanding, Folly Island:

COLONEL: The general commanding district directs that you have a few shots fired each day, until further orders, from 30-pounder Parrott guns on Cole's Island, to the rebel lookout at Legareville. These shots will be at irregular intervals and such arrangements will be made as will prevent the enemy from making any calculations as

to when they will be fired, or from receiving any warning to enable them to get out of the way of the shots. You will give proper notice of this order to the gun-boats in Stono River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. DEAN,

Lieut., 127th New York Vols., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HILTON HEAD,
Hilton Head, June 7, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Will you please call the attention of the general commanding to the necessity of an increased naval force in Calibogue Sound, since the capture by the rebels of the Water Witch. I think the admiral should put a vessel of similar draught and heavier metal there, to prevent her making raids up the waters now protected by our light-armed transports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., June 7, 1864.

Col. JAMES SHAW, JR.,
Commanding Post, Jacksonville:

COLONEL: Information has been received at these headquarters that loads of torpedoes have been sent by the rebels to Fleming's Island, above Doctor's Lake, and to the point of land lying between Doctor's Lake, McGirt's Creek, and Saint John's River. These torpedoes have either already been placed in the Saint John's River or will be shortly unless active measures are taken against it. It appears also that the residences of that part of the bank of the Saint John's are used for the purpose of espying the position of our gun-boats and picket-boats on the river, and the movements of our steamers. You are therefore directed to send a force of men, not exceeding 200, for the purpose of scouring completely the island and point above mentioned, capturing any rebel scouts or pickets or torpedo layers, and especially one O'Hern, and causing all the loyal inhabitants to remove to the east side of the Saint John's, and all the disloyal to remove west and within the lines of the enemy. Especial care will be taken to find torpedoes and to gain information as to where they are placed.

I inclose you four tracings* for the use of the commanding officer of the expedition.

It is recommended that row-boats shall be used for transportation.

By order of Brig. Gen. William Birney:

EDELMIRO MAYER,
Major 7th U. S. Col. Troops, A. A. A. G. and C. of S.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
Hilton Head, S. C., June 8, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN, U. S. Navy,
Present:

ADMIRAL: Will you do me the favor to inform me when you propose to visit the fleet near Charleston. I would like to go there at the same time to consult with you upon some matters relating to operations in that district.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 8, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following list of various fortifications in this department, their location, and object:

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Morris Island.

Batteries on north end, commanding the harbor, Fort Sumter, &c.:

First. Fort Putnam, armament, three 100-pounder Parrotts, one 10-pounder columbiad, four 30-pounder Parrotts, two field pieces.

Second. Battery Chatfield, armament, one 300-pounder Parrott, two 100-pounder Parrotts, four 10-inch sea-coast mortars.

Third. Battery Seymour, armament, eight 10-inch sea-coast mortars.

Fourth. Water Battery, armament, two 10-inch columbiads.

Fifth. Battery Barton, armament, two 13-inch sea-coast mortars.

Sixth. Fort Strong, armament, one 200-pounder Parrott, five 100-pounder Parrotts, two 30-pounder Parrotts, six 32-pounders, four 12-pounders, two 10-inch sea-coast mortars. This fort holds the upper end of the island. Those previously mentioned are merely arranged to prevent a surprise party from spiking their guns.

The works on the south end guard against an attack from Light-House Inlet mainly:

First. Fort Shaw, armament, two 8-inch sea-coast howitzers, five 8-inch siege howitzers, two field pieces, and two 10-inch siege mortars. This fort holds the south end of the island against an attack in any direction.

Second. Battery Purviance, armament, two 42-pounders, two 30-pounder Parrotts, commanded by Fort Shaw.

Outwork on Black Island, armament, two rifled field pieces.

Folly Island.

Work on north end commands Light-House Inlet:

Fort Greene, armament, two 30-pounder Parrotts, two 12-pounders, two carronades, two mortars.

Works on Pawnee Landing, to protect store-houses and command creeks:

First. Battery of two 30-pounder Parrotts.

Second. Battery of two 6-pounder Parrotts.

Works at white house to hold center of island:

First. Battery of two 30-pounder Parrotts and two 6-pounders.

Second. Work in progress for fourteen guns and four mortars.

Works at lower end command the Stono River:

First. Fort Delafield, two 42-pounder James rifles, three 32-pounder James rifles.

Second. Fort Mahan, three 32-pounder James rifles.

Works on Long Island cover approaches to Pawnee Landing and white house:

First. Large infantry keep stockade.

Second. Small fort, two 20-pounder Parrotts.

Works on Cole's Island cover approaches to white house and Stono Inlet:

First. Eastern Redoubt, commands Big Folly River.

Second. Western Redoubt, commands Stono River. No armament in these works when last heard from.

Works on Kiawah Island cover the Stono Inlet from an attack in this direction:

First. Lower redoubt, commands the beach.

Second. Upper redoubt, commands all the end of the island. The armament of these works has been removed. They are held by infantry.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Hilton Head.

Work to command the harbor: Fort Welles, seventeen guns.

Works to prevent a land attack:

First. Fort Mitchel, ordered to be dismantled.

Second. Line of intrenchments, undergoing alterations.

Saint Helena Island.

Work to command the harbor: Fort Seward, thirteen guns.

Port Royal Island.

Defenses of Beaufort:

First. Fort Duane and rifle-pit, armament, one 8-inch gun, one 32-pounder, four 18-pounders, one 12-pounder howitzer, two 24-pounder howitzers.

Second. Battery Burnside, two 8-inch guns, one 30-pounder Parrott, one 24-pounder.

Third. Battery Seymour, two carronades.

Fourth. Battery Saxton, three 8-inch siege howitzers.

Fifth. Battery Brayton, one 10-pounder Parrott, one 24-pounder howitzer.

Sixth. Battery Taylor, two 30-pounder Parrotts, one 10-pounder Parrott, one 24-pounder.

Cockspur Island.

Works to command the Savannah River:

First. Fort Pulaski.

Second. Water Battery, two 10-inch columbiads and two 100-pounder Parrotts.

DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

Fernandina.

First. Fort Clinch.
Second. Small battery, to command railroad bridge, Saint John's River, and Jacksonville. Saint John's Bluff, blockhouse for infantry.

Yellow Bluff.

Two small works for infantry defense; in one a carronade is mounted.

Picolata.

Block-house for infantry, two 6-pounders.

Jacksonville.

The town is surrounded by a line of inclosed works (redoubts and lunettes), connected by rifle-pits. Beginning at the right, they are as follows:
First. Battery Hamilton, open work for field guns.
Second. Redoubt Reed, three guns.
Third. Redoubt Fribley, four guns.
Fourth. Battery McCrea, for field guns, between Nos. 2 and 3.
Fifth. Battery Myrick, for field guns, commands railroad.
Sixth. Redoubt Hatch, four guns.
Seventh. Redoubt Sammon, three guns.
Eighth. Fort Seymour, four guns.

Saint Augustine.

Fort Marion.
The works in the Northern District and District of Florida are all in excellent condition. Those in the Middle District require extensive repairs and alteration. These are being made as rapidly as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. R. SUTER,
First Lieut., U. S. Engineers, Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
June 8, 1864.

Maj. JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Aide-de-Camp to General Foster:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a communication under date of the 6th instant, giving me certain "general instructions" by order of Major-General Foster. Allow me to ask whether the following passage is written as intended: "One regiment of mounted troops will be stationed on picket and scouting duty at the junction of the roads leading from Picolata and Saint Augustine southward," &c.

This is not a clear indication of your wish. The road running southward from Saint Augustine does not intersect with the one running southward from Picolata except at a point to the south of Haw Creek, unless we except the intersection of the trails at or near one of the crossings of Haw Creek. This is so far to the south, the country is so thinly populated, and transportation of forage and other supplies so difficult with the limited number of wagons left here, and our trains and couriers could so easily be ambuscaded, that I must believe that there is some error as to name of place. With the force of mounted infantry left me by the order taking away the men of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, I would regard it as extremely hazardous for me to attempt to maintain a permanent cavalry post so far from all support. The present cavalry camp was selected by me after a personal examination of the place. It was approved by General Gordon after he had also made a visit there. It is at the junction of the roads running from Volusia and Palatka to Saint Augustine, and only 8½ miles from the latter place. The position is the best I could select to cover Saint Augustine and the country between Picolata and the mouth of the Saint John's. Is not this the point meant by you?

It will take several days to execute the orders for the transfer of the men of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers for turning in their horses, arms, and equipments, and for mounting the men of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry on the horses belonging formerly to that regiment. Please instruct me by return mail. The only cavalry I have are 145 men of the Fourth Massachusetts, now dismounted. Colonel Harris' mounted infantry will be reduced to about 168 men within three days. Colonel Beecher's mounted infantry have less than 100 horses fit for service, and this number will be greatly reduced unless there is a supply of hay and small forage received here within a week. Your instructions say nothing about holding Picolata, now held by six companies of the One hundred and fifty-seventh. We have there three pieces of artillery and a stockade with a small redoubt. I trust this is not to be abandoned. Prior to the receipt of your communication, I had already ordered the two pickets on the southern part of Amelia Island to be withdrawn and mounted patrols to be substituted. You direct a small permanent picket in Fernandina. This will involve a change of the coal depot and the removal of the pieces of ordnance at the rebel fort at Fernandina. Shall I have a coal wharf built near Fort Clinch, and remove the ordnance to that fort? I do not regard Fernandina as in danger, except from a *coup de main* for spiking the cannon in the fort. The order for the organization of a regiment of Florida volunteers contains a clause, "without limitation as to place of service," which will stand in the way of recruiting. Will you authorize me to raise and organize that regiment, making my mustering officer, Lieutenant Waters, the mustering officer for the men, or will you send some one to do the work? I find no special order here on the subject. Will you relieve only that portion of the One hundred and fifty-seventh which is on Amelia Island or the whole regiment? Two companies are at Fernandina and six at Picolata.

When you order away the One hundred and forty-fourth and the One hundred and fifty-seventh, I would ask to be allowed to retain the men detailed here as clerks at headquarters and at the commissary's and quartermaster's. I cannot find any clerks in black regiments. It will be a matter of pride with me to protect all loyal citizens and residents in their persons and property.

There are no movements which I am prepared to recommend at present. At present I am scouting to find out where the enemy is, a kind of information of which I received none from General Gordon, except that a rebel force had been sent down by rail. Within a week I hope to be able to have more definite ideas on this point.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, June 8, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The country lying between Trout Creek on the south and Thomas' Swamp and Creek, Nassau River, and the Saint John's on the north, east, and southeast, has been scouted under my orders by a detachment from the Eighth U. S. Colored Troops. All that part of Nassau County is free from rebels. I have not yet received the detailed report. A second party is to-day scouring the neck of land lying this side of Doctor's Lake and between McGirt's Creek and the Saint John's. They are in search of a torpedo party said to have landed there.

Your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
June 8, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: It is important that there should be prompt and constant communication between this point and Saint Augustine and Picolata. The usual means employed in the army is the telegraph. It will require about 60 miles of telegraphic wire. I respectfully request that Captain Sheldon, or, in his absence, some one acquainted with the business, be ordered to report to me with the necessary materials for building the same. About 10 miles extra wire and some tap batteries should be added. This telegraph line I consider essential to the prompt concentration of the troops in Florida.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, June 14, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Captain Sheldon, superintendent military telegraph, Department of the South, for report.

These papers to be returned.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE OF U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
Hilton Head, June 14, 1864.

It is impossible to supply operators for the within proposed telegraph without closing offices now in operation in this department. The cost of material would be about $2,200 for 65 miles. The material could be forwarded from this post, and the line erected at once. No dependence can be placed upon the line unless it should be protected along its whole length from injury by guerrillas. It is certain that if the enemy meditated movements which would require the concentration of our forces, his first attempt would be to cripple the telegraph if possible, and thus defeat the main object for which the line is required.

Respectfully submitted.

L. F. SHELDON,
Capt., Asst. Quartermaster and Inspector of Telegraph.

[Third indorsement.]

JUNE 16, 1864.

Respectfully referred back to Brigadier-General Birney, for information as to the protection he can give the line if built.

If General Birney is satisfied upon this point, the material, &c., will be furnished by Captain Sheldon from these headquarters. The line, however, cannot be erected until operators can be obtained to work it.

J. G. FOSTER.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
June 20, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

Operators can be supplied from the enlisted men now in this district. The line runs through a part of the country entirely ours. I traverse it without a guard: single men and officers pass between this and Saint Augustine without apprehension. A loyal population is rapidly settling on the east side of the Saint John's. These men would promptly arrest any one from the rebel army. Our picket-boats and the gun-boats on the river make it a difficult matter for any to pass from the west to the east side of the Saint John's. On the whole, I consider the line as safe certainly as the one between New York and Philadelphia.

The aid of such a communication would be immense to the general commanding district in the ordinary administration. If the line cost $20,000 it should be made.

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
Hilton Head, S. C., June 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH,
Comdg. District of Hilton Head, Hilton Head, S. C.:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the camp of instruction for colored troops will be formed at

Beaufort, and that the One hundred and forty-fourth and One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers have been ordered to report to you for duty. He also directs that the proper arrangements be made for their encampment.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
First Lieut., 21st U. S. Colored Troops, A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., June 9, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Well-informed officers of the navy tell me that the rebel steamer Saint Mary's, sunk 5 miles from here, can easily be raised with the aid of a centrifugal pump, such as can be had on any iron-clad. If you will direct your chief quartermaster to send me such a pump, I will have an effort made to raise her. A few wreckers with their apparatus and machinery can raise all that is valuable in the Maple Leaf, the General Hunter, and the Harriet A. Weed. Are there not some at Charleston?

Your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., June 9, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF CONFEDERATE FORCES:

SIR: In the recent capture of the Columbine on the Saint John's River by a part of the forces under your command a number of officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States became, I am informed and believe, your prisoners of war. A few enlisted men were killed and others wounded. The relatives, friends, and comrades of the men in that unfortunate vessel are anxious to know their fate. I will promptly communicate to them such information as you may think proper to give.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a package of open letters for parties residing within the Confederate lines.

Your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 84. } *Hilton Head, S. C., June 10, 1864.*

I. The services of Col. P. P. Brown, jr., One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, being required with his regiment, he is hereby relieved from the duties of provost-marshal-general of this department, and will join his regiment without delay.

II. Lieut. Col. James F. Hall, First New York Volunteer Engineers, is detailed as provost-marshal-general of the department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. Paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 47, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked.*

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: Your notes of the 7th instant, marked private, are just received. I have no opportunity to communicate with General Grant with regard to their contents, as the telegraph line is not in operation to his headquarters, but will give you his views as I understand them.

In directing General Gillmore to bring to Fortress Monroe all troops in his department not required to hold our positions there on the defensive, General Grant did not intend that no demonstrations or attacks should be made against the enemy which the commanding general should deem feasible. He will expect you to employ your troops in the way you may deem most advantageous. It is proper to remark in this connection that General Gillmore has recently reported that he left more troops in the Department of the South than he deemed absolutely necessary for a simple defense, and that he has evidence that a greater portion of Beauregard's forces are now in front of Richmond. He therefore recommends that, if no offensive operations are intended there, at least 5,000 men can be spared from your department. This recommendation was submitted to General Grant, but no action on it has been taken by him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
June 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose you copy of communication† received this day from Col. William A. Howard, commanding Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Artillery, and would respectfully suggest that this regiment, with the boats referred to, be ordered to this department. Colonel Howard has served with me in North Carolina, and it was on my suggestions that the boats were built. They can be of great service in this department, being particularly adapted to these waters, as they are of light draught, and can navigate the internal passages from Morris Island to Florida. There are other reasons why I think the service would be benefited

*The revoked paragraph constituted a Board "to hear appeals from persons held responsible by Boards of Survey for loss or damage to public property."

† Not found.

by having these boats here, viz: First. They will answer for the purposes of transportation. Second. They can be used for landing troops, owing to their extreme light draught, being able to run quite up to the shore, and allowing the troops to disembark without employing surf-boats or bateaux. Third. They will be serviceable as fighting boats, as their sides are protected by bullet-proof iron plating, and are furnished with proper accommodations and arrangements for guns.

Should it be deemed inadvisable to order the regiment with all the boats here, I trust you will be able to send me the two boats now nearly ready for sea in New York, with a battalion of the regiment. I am particularly anxious to have these boats ordered here, as this department was in a great measure stripped of steamers by General Gillmore for the transportation of the Tenth Army Corps from this place.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 11, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, commanding District of Hilton Head, &c., giving particulars in regard to the information obtained from deserters from the rebel lines as far as relates to the Water Witch. I respectfully solicit your attention to General Hatch's request for a naval force in Calibogue Sound.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT HILTON HEAD, &C.,
Hilton Head, June 11, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: An examination made by myself of the deserters from Savannah elicited the following important fact: The rebels are engaged in taking out the guns of the Water Witch for the purpose of lightening her sufficiently to enable her to pass through Thunderbolt Creek into the Savannah River. I would again call the attention of the major-general commanding to the danger of an attack from the combined naval force of the enemy upon the southern end of Hilton Head Island, unless an ample naval force is kept in Calibogue Sound.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—There is in Savannah a steam-ship built since the war, completely fitted for sea, called No. 10, supposed to be intended for a blockade-runner.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Comdg. North. Dist., Dept. of the South, Folly Island, S. C.:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant,* and to state that your orders for placing the booms in Stono River are approved.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 11, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HEINE,
Commanding Post:

I am instructed by the general commanding to state that Captain McKenna has received orders to construct a boom across from the piles in the Stono River to the Cole's Island shore, and to direct that you furnish Captain McKenna with facilities to aid in this work.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. DEAN,
Lieutenant, 127th New York Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
Hilton Head, S. C., June 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the U. S., Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter received from Rear-Admiral J. A. Dahlgren, commanding South Atlantic Blockade Squadron, showing that since the capture of the Water Witch the weakness of the squadron has caused the admiral to withdraw from the inside blockade of many of the sounds and rivers in the department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Off Morris Island, S. C., June 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I received yours of the 8th instant, inclosing copy of a note from General Hatch. It would give me pleasure to comply with his suggestions, but the reduced number of vessels in the squadron prevent me from efficiently blockading existing stations, and will compel me to withdraw from some of them unless speedily re-enforced. All the vessels of the squadron are very short-handed,

*See Part I, p. 63.

and some of them even more so than the Water Witch, which naturally occasions their withdrawal from the inside blockade until my force is sufficiently strong to enable me to resume it. The squadron is now short of vessels, short of men, and almost entirely out of coal. Until I am able to put a vessel in the Calibogue, I would suggest that a small battery be placed there which would effectually stop the Water Witch from going through.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Off Morris Island, S. C., June 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: Yours of the 11th instant is just received, in regard to the possibility of an attack by the rebels with the Water Witch on the southern end of Hilton Head Island, and a suggestion that I would place a vessel in Calibogue Sound. The schooner Ward is now lying in the channel leading in that direction, and can be placed wherever it is most desired to prevent the attack that General Hatch apprehends. The battery of the Ward consists of four long 32-pounders, which is very much heavier than anything the Water Witch carries. If this vessel is supported by a battery on the south end of Hilton Head Island, the Water Witch will hardly venture an attack. This battery might consist of two or three 9-inch guns, which I will have placed there if it is convenient for you to have breast-works thrown up and platforms laid. The steamer Harvest Moon, which lies near Tybee, would soon participate in the defense when it became necessary. The chief danger of the vessels in Tybee will be from boarding, as they are deficient in the number of the crew. I would suggest, therefore, that a company of veteran soldiers be ordered to report to the commanding officers of the vessels every night for duty. I wish very much it was in my power to place more suitable vessels there, but I have already apprised you, under date of the 10th, that the force under my command is so much reduced in the number of vessels and of men that it will be a matter of great difficulty with me to retain vessels at their present stations. As soon as the deficiencies in these respects shall be made up from the North, I will place such a force near Calibogue as will prevent any attempt by the Water Witch.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
June 15, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Hatch, commanding District of Hilton Head, &c., calling his attention to the suggestions of the admiral, on which he will report.

By order of General Foster:

J. F. ANDERSON,
Major, Aide-de-Camp.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS HILTON HEAD DISTRICT,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 16, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Department of the South headquarters.

At the time my letter was addressed to the general commanding, I was under the impression that the Water Witch was a large vessel with a powerful armament. Since I have learned her class and armament I do not apprehend any danger from her. With the battery to be manned with the colored artillery, I do not anticipate any trouble.

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. District.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
June 17, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Hatch, commanding District of Hilton Head, &c., with a request that he report, for the information of the commanding general, if it is practicable to supply from the army details for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the crew of the navy boats, for the protection of the inland waters of this district, as suggested by the admiral within.

By order of General Foster:

J. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS HILTON HEAD DISTRICT,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 17, 1864.

Respectfully returned to headquarters Department of the South.

At the present time I do not see how a company can be well spared for the guard of the vessels of war in Tybee Roads.

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
June 13, 1864.

Maj. AUGUSTUS VIGNOS,
Commanding One hundred and seventh Ohio:

MAJOR: You will proceed with the six companies of your command to Fernandina, where you will relieve the One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers. The following are your instructions:

You will make your own headquarters at Fort Clinch. You will keep a small picket, relieved semi-weekly, at the usual place near the crossing of the railroad bridge over the Amelia River, shifting frequently its position. You will keep a picket of one company at the town of Fernandina. This also will be relieved semi-weekly. If other small pickets should be needed for the purpose of guarding the prisoners, you will station them. The rest of the island you will scout frequently with a mounted patrol. Your first duty will be to guard the prisoners at Fort Clinch. You will see that the prisoners are properly confined at night inside the fort, and in the places provided for that purpose, and are properly guarded at their labor dur-

ing the day, and made fully to perform it. The work will be executed as required by the engineer officer who may be in charge. You will see that the records of the prisoners are fully and properly kept. You will yourself act as provost-marshal and report as such to the district provost-marshal on my staff. Your regimental quartermaster will act as commissary. You will see to it that refugees, contrabands, and all civilians whatsoever, asking subsistence from the Government, shall be forwarded to Jacksonville. You will furnish subsistence to them only for the time necessary to forward them to this point, except in cases of sickness or other cases of extreme necessity, of all which you will make immediate report to these headquarters. Your regimental quartermaster, acting as post commissary, will be held strictly responsible, as will you yourself, for issuing rations to civilians in any other manner than as provided for in the circular issued by the chief commissary of subsistence of the department. You will endeavor to ascertain the rebel force between Nassau River and Saint Mary's River, sending out scouts if necessary for that purpose. You will keep the men of your command thoroughly drilled in the manual and in company movements, and also in heavy artillery drill. You will report to these headquarters whether you need a special instructor for that purpose. You will not permit any officer or enlisted man of the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers to take away with him any public horse or any captured or abandoned property, especially furniture, but you will see that all captured or abandoned property is duly handed over to the agent of the Treasury Department, and you will give him every facility for keeping said property, or transporting it to this place or to Hilton Head. Your tri-monthly reports will be made out on the 5th, 15th, and 25th of each month, and forwarded on the first opportunity to these headquarters. You will cause your men to practice in boat rowing, and you are hereby authorized to send, after you have fully scouted Nassau County, an occasional boat party by the inland passage to the Saint John's River as far as Saint John's Bluff. You will report frequently to these headquarters, sending especially full reports of deserters' statements. You will cause to be repaired fully, if practicable, the old wharf near Fort Clinch, and if not practicable, you will build a new one. Cultivate friendly relations with naval officers.

These instructions are given you by order of Brig. Gen. William Birney.

M. BAILEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 206. } *Washington, June* 13, 1864.

I. Surg. Ebenezer Swift, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general Department of the Northwest, to relieve Surg. Thomas M. Getty, U. S. Army, as medical director.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA,
Barrancas, June 14, 1864.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Defenses of New Orleans:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, in connection with my report of June 3, No. 402, the following additional information in regard to affairs in my neighborhood received from refugees and deserters:

The garrison at Fort Morgan does not exceed 600 men. There are two companies of cavalry at Camp Withers, two companies at Camp Andover, guarding the salt-works, and one company at Camp Powell, near the Perdido. The general impression is that the rebel rams will not attack the blockading squadron but content themselves with defending the harbor of Mobile. At and near Milton there are three companies of cavalry, about 100 men in all. In the Blackwater River the rebels have been placing torpedoes at different places between Milton and Pierce's Point. Colonel Maury is still above Pensacola, at the Seven and Fifteen Mile Stations, with six companies of cavalry and three pieces of artillery.

Mobile papers of the 10th instant place General Grant at Mechanicsville.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH.
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 15, 1864.

General H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I am getting things into shape as fast as possible. The school of instruction for colored troops is being started at Beaufort, as being better than this place, and I have got the officers interested in the matter of perfection of drill, &c. At the end of two or three months, at the farthest, I will have these colored regiments so set up that they can be taken into battle with confidence.

In consequence of the large amount of transportation, extra stores, engineer and quartermaster material, pontoons, boats, extra horses, arms, &c., taken away by General Gillmore the department is left nearly stripped of many useful and necessary things. One light battery and a portion of the cavalry are without horses; boats and pontoons are wanting, together with a sufficient number of vessels for operations inside, as well as for the transfer of troops on the outside, from one point to another of the department. I trust you will not think me complaining, for I only wish to give you an inside view of matters for your private information. I shall endeavor to make the best use of the means at my disposal, and hope to be able, after due preparation, to give a good account of ourselves.

I am not so sanguine as I was a week ago about effecting any great success in an extended demonstration. I have learned more of the character of the troops left here (General Gillmore, of course, took the best with him), and find that much discipline and drill is required. I am, however, getting ready for any small operations that may offer, and am watching for an opportunity to make a dash on Fort Johnson. I am in hopes of effecting a surprise. I could take Fort Sumter if it was required, but this will involve some loss, and for it boats and ladders must be provided.

If the force was large enough to run the risk I could land in the rear of Mount Pleasant, and take that place, but the position cannot be held unless the force be large enough to guard its flanks from troops thrown over from Charleston or collected and thrown into its rear by crossing the Wando higher up, or unless the iron-clads be moved into Wando River to hold it. I have proposed this last operation to the admiral, but I do not think he will undertake it at present. This force is much weakened. In addition to the departure of the New Ironsides, one or two monitors are undergoing repairs. Several gun-boats are away for the same purpose; the Water Witch is captured, and one or two boats destroyed in Florida. This has forced the admiral to withdraw his vessels from the inside blockade of the waters between Fort Pulaski and Fernandina until his force of vessels is increased.

I inclose a file of rebel papers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 15, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that yesterday evening I received, by flag of truce, a letter from General Jones to the major-general commanding department, a letter from General Ripley to myself, which I respectfully annex, and several private letters by the same means. My only answer to General Ripley, until orders from the major-general commanding are received, has been and will be a continuation of the usual fire on the city, with a constant change of direction, to avoid, if possible, the design of the enemy to bring their prisoners under our fire.

The officer who received the flag of truce reports to me that the Confederate officers, in order to get an immediate answer, stated they would wait, knowing General Foster to be present in the district.

Charleston must be considered a place "of arms." It contains a large arsenal, military foundries, &c., and has already furnished three iron-clads to the enemy. It is our duty to destroy these resources. In reference to the women and children of the bombarded city, I therefore can only say the same situation occurs wherever a weak and strong party are at war, and the practice of exposing prisoners of war to the fire of the attacking force is as old as the fact that weak and wicked parties must fall under the blows of justice. I may be allowed here to state that the act which the enemy has now committed he has threatened ever since the first shell exploded in the city, over nine months ago, and it is therefore fair to suppose some special reason now exists for the fulfillment of his threat, although I can find no reason other than his desperate situation. In my opinion the endeavor of the enemy to force us to give up the bombardment should be the reason for its continuation. At the same time, as a means to force him to give up his barbarous practices, the simple fact of retaliation can be made effectual, as I have as many places where his shells fall as he has in Charleston where mine fall. I also think that the United States can furnish as

large a number of Confederate generals and field officers as they can procure of ours. From the fact of the enemy's being so anxious for an immediate reply I am led to believe the whole thing a ruse, or at least only a threat not yet carried out.

I am, general, very respectfully,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA.
Charleston, June 13, 1864.

General SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Comdg. U. S. Forces, Morris and Folly Islands, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose, for transmission to the commanding general of the U. S. forces on this coast, a letter from Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding this department.

The letter informs him that 5 generals and 45 field officers of the Federal army, prisoners, have been ordered to be confined in Charleston. These officers have been placed under my charge, and will be provided with commodious quarters, in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of whom are women and children.

It is proper that you should know, however, that the portion of the city in which they are located is, and has been for some time, exposed day and night to the fire of your guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA.
Charleston, S. C., June 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. U. S. Forces on coast of South Carolina, C. S.:

GENERAL: Five generals and 45 field officers of the U. S. Army, all of them prisoners of war, have been sent to this city for safe-keeping. They have been turned over to Brigadier-General Ripley, commanding the First Military District of this department, who will see that they are provided with commodious quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of whom are women and children. It is proper, however, that I should inform you that it is a part of the city which has been for many months exposed day and night to the fire of your guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

PRIVATE.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General BIRNEY,
Commanding District of Florida:

GENERAL: I am led to believe, from all the information I have received, that the force in Florida opposed to you is very small. If this be so, you will be able to make a movement past Baldwin and

burn the trestle-work on the railroad which General Seymour neglected to burn on his retreat from Olustee. I expect you to make any movement of this kind promising success with little risks that you are able to make with your present force. The two regiments now withdrawn are required here for immediate work. I trust you may succeed in enlisting a Florida regiment. You must obtain what horses you can in your district, for it is almost impossible to get them from the North. I will reply to your letter of the 8th of June by the present mail officially.

The object of removing the main body of the regiment stationed on Amelia Island from Fernandina to Fort Clinch is twofold, viz. to secure the fort and guard the prisoners, and to remove the officers and men from the town, where they are sure to become demoralized, in a greater or less degree. A strong guard, not to exceed two companies, may be stationed in the fort at Fernandina, to guard the hospital, coal-yard, &c., provided you judge it advisable. I propose to have a small steamer run from Morris and Folly Islands to and from Saint Augustine, to bring vegetables, fruits, &c., for the use of the regiments in the Northern District. The steamer doing this may also be able to take supplies from this place to Florida, touching at Fernandina and Jacksonville on her way to Saint Augustine, provided you see she is not detained at either of the above places, nor at Saint Augustine, longer than is necessary for the commissary on board to lay in his supplies of vegetables, &c.

The New York Herald of the 10th, a single copy of which is received here, [contains] nothing of interest, except the nomination of President Lincoln for President, and Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President. General Hunter has achieved a victory over the rebels near Staunton.

J. G. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY, *Comdg. Dist. of Florida:*

GENERAL: General Foster is in receipt of your favor of the 8th instant, concerning the letter of instructions of the 6th of June, and directs me to write you as follows, viz:

He approves of your selection of the cavalry camp to cover Saint Augustine. You will hold Picolata with such a force as in your judgment is required. The object of ordering a small permanent [guard] in Fernandina was to get the troops out of the town. You will retain in Fernandina a proper garrison, but the main body of the troops must be encamped some distance from the town.

Colonel Littlefield has been ordered to take charge of recruiting, mustering in, &c., of the Florida volunteers, and will report to you in a few days for that purpose. The whole of the One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment will be ordered here. Concerning the detailed men of the One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment, you are respectfully referred to General Orders, No. 68, from these headquarters, which must be complied with. In future the quartermaster will see that you are supplied with a proper amount of forage.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

J. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Dept. S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that flags of truce covering official communications may be instructed to meet our pickets at Port Royal Ferry, at which point only is it convenient to receive them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your communication of the 13th instant, informing me that 5 generals and 45 field officers of the U. S. Army, prisoners of war, have been sent to Charleston for safe-keeping; that they have been turned over by you to Brigadier-General Ripley, with instructions to see that they are provided with quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of which latter, you state, are women and children. You add that you deem it proper to inform me that it is a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to the fire of our guns.

Many months since Major-General Gillmore, U. S. Army, notified General Beauregard, then commanding at Charleston, that the city would be bombarded. This notice was given that non-combatants might be removed and thus women and children be spared from harm. General Beauregard, in a communication to General Gillmore, dated August 22, 1863, informed him that the non-combatant population of Charleston would be removed with all possible celerity. That women and children have been since retained by you in a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to fire is a matter decided by your own sense of humanity. I must, however, protest against your action in thus placing defenseless prisoners of war in a position exposed to constant bombardment. It is an indefensible act of cruelty, and can be designed only to prevent the continuance of our fire upon Charleston. That city is a depot for military supplies. It contains not merely arsenals but also foundries and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. In its ship-yards several armed iron-clads have already been completed, while others are still upon the stocks in course of construction. Its wharves and the banks of the rivers on both sides of the city are lined with batteries. To destroy these means of continuing the war is therefore our object and duty. You seek to defeat this effort, not by means known to honorable warfare, but by placing unarmed and helpless prisoners under our fire.

I have forwarded your communication to the President, with the request that he will place in my custody an equal number of

prisoners of the like grades, to be kept by me in positions exposed to the fire of your guns so long as you continue the course stated in your communication.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter* from Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding the Confederate Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, dated June 13 instant, transmitted through Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley, commanding the First Military District of such department, with copies of General Ripley's letter of transmittal and of my reply.* I have sent Maj. E. N. Strong, of my personal staff, to Fortress Monroe, with the propeller Mary A. Boardman, with instructions to await your reply and to bring down the requisite number of prisoners to this department should the President accede to my recommendation that the means of retaliation indicated in my letter to General Jones be adopted.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 16, 1864.

Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication to the commander of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, from Lieut. Commander E. P. Williams, received by flag of truce from the enemy.† I avail myself of this opportunity to inclose a copy of a communication‡ from Brigadier General Ripley, of the Confederate Army, and also a copy of my report‡ to Major-General Foster, commanding the department. By the same flag of truce I received a Richmond paper of the 10th instant. Beyond the statement that General Grant had changed his base of operations from White House to the James River, and effected a junction with General Butler, it contained no news of importance. Some anxiety was felt in Richmond for the safety of Petersburg, that city having been entered by our cavalry, who were afterward driven out.

An Augusta paper of the 9th instant contained no news of interest in regard to General Sherman's movements. I should be very much

*See pp. 132, 134.

†For Williams' letter, see p. 352 of Annual Report of Secretary of the Navy, December 5, 1864.

‡See pp. 131, 132.

obliged if you would permit me to retain the deserters who were sent from the fleet on shore for the present. They will be kept on Morris Island subject to your orders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 16, 1864.

Capt. C. P. MCKENNA,
Chief Engineer, Northern Dist., Dept. of the South:

The general commanding wishes you to hurry the work on the boom across the Stono as much as possible. If the plan proposed will require too much time, he wishes you to adopt some other means of accomplishing the object, which is to have passage of the river closed up at once.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. DEAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., June 16, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF CONFEDERATE FORCES IN FLORIDA:

SIR: At 4 o'clock this p. m., it was reported to me that a cavalry lieutenant had ridden out of the lines with 2 privates on King's road, and had not returned. I gave them up as captured or lost. At 8 o'clock this evening the lieutenant has returned, stating that he went out with a flag of truce to carry a letter. His act, though done in good faith, was wholly unauthorized by me and unknown to me until his return. It was the act of an ignorant and inexperienced second lieutenant under advice of a first of the same character. Neither of them had ever been on duty before on this line, or connected with a flag of truce.

The occasion of his going was to bear a letter written by me to Mrs. Jones and Mrs. McCormick in answer to an affecting appeal from them to give them aid in searching for the bodies of Mrs. Price and her child. I have the honor to inclose their letter.* You will see from it that they were waiting for my answer at my outer pickets. I intended my letter to be handed them there. Nothing was said about a flag of truce, but this young officer assumed that one was necessary in the circumstances. Accept my assurance of sincere regret for this occurrence, and that I shall take measures to prevent its repetition.

Although this letter is designed for Major-General Anderson, I send it open, as I wish this explanation to be known at once to the Confederate officer in command of Cedar Creek outposts.

Your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*Not found.

PRIVATE.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General BIRNEY,
Commanding District of Florida:

GENERAL: I wrote you a private letter a few days since about making an effort to destroy the trestle-work on the railroad west of Baldwin. My information is to the effect that the enemy's force in Florida is very small and mainly militia. I trust you will undertake the operation if, in your judgment, the chances are in favor of success. The plan must be formed by yourself. I would only suggest that you make the movement past Baldwin, destroying the trestle-work, and then either turn on Baldwin and take it, or take a little [*sic*], whichever promises most success. I wish you also to give great attention to the drill and discipline of the colored regiments. They should be practiced in the firing, both blank and with the ball at a target. Incompetent officers must be eliminated.

The rebel General Samuel Jones, commanding on the other side, has placed 5 general officers and 45 field officers, U. S. prisoners of war, in Charleston under our fire. I have sent to Fort Monroe to get an equal number of rebels to expose to their fire. No further news.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Off Morris Island, S. C., June 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: My attention has been drawn to the inclosed article,* purporting to have been written by a correspondent in Hilton Head. It is asserted therein that the only person who escaped from the Water Witch gives information that not a shot was fired in defense. Now, the fact is that the person alluded to makes no such statement, but just the reverse. He says that there was hard fighting for half an hour, and that he noticed the captain (Pendergrast) three times on the quarter-deck encouraging his men, who were fighting briskly. He also says that the rebels came in on all sides. It was also known that the Savannah papers admitted a loss of 7 men killed and 12 wounded. The same article is equally wide of the truth in stating that the Water Witch was 1,300 tons and carried three 100-pounders and three 12-pounders, and was one of the fleetest and most valuable vessels for blockade in the squadron. The Water Witch was a small steamer of 378 tons and carried only one 30-pounder and three 12-pounders, such as are used in boats. Her full crew only amounted to 82 men, and of this small number she was 14 men short when taken, which would not have been the case if the quota of men expected from the troops of this department had been supplied; whereas not a man was received until you took command, and now only 50 to this date, which will not begin to fill deficiencies. She was a convenient vessel on account of her draught, being less than 10

* Not found.

feet, but it is absurd to speak of her as a fast or valuable vessel. She was of moderate speed, probably not 9 knots, and was only of account in comparison with other vessels that have no steam. Her trifling armament and number of men gave her little importance.

Whatever want of vigilance may have existed, all the information we have goes to show that it was redeemed by a sharp resistance against superior numbers. The official rebel report which has reached here states that the fighting was hard.

I hope that the writer of the notice may be called to account for these statements. They are untrue and unjust to the character of the commander, officers, and crew of the Water Witch, who, being prisoners, are unable to say anything in their own behalf; coming, too, from persons within the military jurisdiction, they so far receive sanction as to engender ill feelings between the two services.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 17, 1864.

Capt. T. A. P. CHAMPLIN,
Chief Com. of Sub., Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

By direction of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to transmit herewith an extract from a report of Lieut. Col. Peter Pineo, medical inspector, U. S. Army, for your information:

I have the honor to report, for the consideration of the major-general commanding, that on my recent tour of inspection in the Northern District I found evidence of a scorbutic taint among the colored troops. There had been no issue of potatoes for nearly a month, and the commissary informed me that the issue of fresh beef would be but once in ten days.

Surgeons inform me that the colored troops eat largely of pork, and are quite agreed that it is injurious to the health. The free use of pork in hot weather I am quite convinced is injurious. I would therefore respectfully suggest that half the usual ration of pork be issued to the soldiers of this department, and a large issue be substituted of rice, hominy, desiccated potatoes, desiccated mixed vegetables, curried cabbage, and pickles. A large use of vegetables and anti-scorbutics at this season is of the highest importance, and I would respectfully suggest that the company fund be expended for such articles of diet as the surgeons of regiments shall advise.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
First Lieut., 21st U. S. Colored Troops, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Comdg. Northern District, Dept. of the South:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 15th instant, covering communications received by flag of truce. I am much obliged to you for the valuable suggestions contained in your letter. I have sent copies of General Jones' letter to Washington, D. C., by a member of my staff, requesting that an

equal number of rebel prisoners be sent me by the authorities to be exposed to the fire of the enemy. I have informed General Jones, commanding the rebel forces in South Carolina, that no more flags of truce will be received except at Port Royal Ferry; so you will decline to have any communication with them in any part of your district. My impression is that many of the flags are sent simply for the purpose of obtaining information.

Captain Gouraud, of my personal staff, is intrusted with this. He will go in charge of the flag of truce, accompanied by an officer of your staff.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 17, 1864.

Col. A. S. HARTWELL,
Comdg. Fifty-fifth Regt. Massachusetts Volunteers:

COLONEL: General Foster is in receipt of your favor of the 13th instant, and directs me to inform you that after information he gave you of his intended action concerning the pay of your regiment, he considers the letter to the Secretary of War as ill-timed. You are well aware that Colonel Hallowell, of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, has been sent North for the purpose of doing all that can be done in order to have your regiment and the other colored troops of this department receive the same compensation as is paid the white troops here. Your letter has been forwarded to the Secretary of War, with a report of what has been done in reference to their pay. The general commanding is afraid that your letter shows an inclination to make trouble, or it at least appears that your course is not calculated to allay the existing difficulties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, June 17, 1864.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Defenses of New Orleans:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in consideration of the vigorous movements of General Sherman's army, the united operations of Polk, Forrest, and Roddey on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in Mississippi, and the consequent scarcity of rebel troops in West Florida and Alabama, I deemed it proper to make all preparations for an advance with my small command into the interior, confidently hoping that arms, horses, and equipments for the First Florida Cavalry and battery, and land and water transportation for the infantry, will be sent from New Orleans, for which requisitions have been made and respectfully forwarded months ago. With the above view I directed the district quartermaster to have in readiness the required materials for repairing one of the wharves at Pensacola,

and would respectfully request for orders to the superintendent of telegraphs to send to this place the necessary wire, fixtures, mechanics, apparatus, and operators to establish a line of communication with the advance and base of operations in connection with the existing rebel telegraph line along the Pensacola railroad.

Should this application be favorably considered, I would also request that Mr. Edgar B. McNain, who was taken prisoner while on duty at Union City, Ky., by the rebels, and, making his escape from the Confederate prison at Macon, Ga., arrived within my lines the 15th instant, be ordered here as one of the operators, agreeable to his own desire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 18, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM GURNEY,
Commanding Post, Morris Island, S. C.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you instruct the officers on outpost duty to keep a close watch on the enemy, to observe, first, whether they remove any of the guns from their works on James Island; second, whether in the camps or additions to camps lately seen on James Island there is any smoke to be seen, particularly early in the morning, or men moving about, or any other signs of their being inhabited by troops.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. DEAN,
Lieut., 127th New York Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 18, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HEINE,
Commanding Post:

The general commanding district directs that in future no communications be had with the rebels across the lines of this district, either by flag of truce or otherwise. If any flags of truce are sent out by the enemy they will be immediately ordered back, and if the order is not at once complied with, two shots will be fired in the air as a warning and the third at the bearer of the flag, if he does not retire at once to his own lines.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. DEAN,
Lieut., 127th New York Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. SAXTON,
Comdg. District of Beaufort, Beaufort, S. C.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that he has written Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding the Confederate forces in this State, informing him that he will re-

ceive no more flags of truce within the Northern District, and requesting him to send any communications he may wish to reach these headquarters via Port Royal Ferry. You will therefore have one officer always in readiness to meet their officers should they at any time desire to communicate with these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., *June* 19, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I am directed by Major-General Foster to forward to you the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 16, 1864. (Via Fort Monroe, 11.30 p. m., 19th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to report that I have to-day received from Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding the rebel forces in this department, a letter stating that 5 general officers of the U. S. Army, prisoners of war, had been placed in Charleston, to be retained there under fire. Against this wicked work and cruel act I have protested. In the mean time the fire on the city is continued. I respectfully ask that an equal number of rebel officers of equal rank may be sent to me, in order that I may place them under the enemy's fire as long as our officers are exposed in Charleston. I send Maj. E. N. Strong, in the steamer Mary A. Boardman, to Fortress Monroe to await your answer, and if my request be granted, to bring down the prisoners. Copies of the correspondence will be mailed to you as soon as Major Strong arrives at Fortress Monroe.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

EDWARD N. STRONG,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 19, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HEINE,
Commanding Post, Folly Island:

The general commanding directs that you will have a sufficient number of boats covered with brush to land a party of 40 or 50 men at the rear of Legareville, on the night of Sunday to Monday. The expedition will be under the command of Captain Luttwitz, of this staff.

On Monday morning, the 20th instant, a party of 200 men will be landed at Legareville; 100 will be furnished with shovels and constitute a working party to reduce the works thrown up by the enemy back of the village which were used by them against our gun-boats last December. The remaining 100 will be armed and act as a guard for the working party. A detail from the Rocket Battery will accompany the guard. Colonel Heine will request the co-operation of the gun-boats on Monday.

Very respectfully,

F. K. SMITH,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant. I am now drilling the new negro regiments in hopes of making them effective for service in two or three months, and at the same time gathering into this place and Morris and Folly Islands the best white regiments, so as to obtain a small force of really effective men with which to attempt some promising operation against the enemy. Considerable preparation has to be made to replace the operating engineer and quartermaster material, of which so large an amount was taken away by General Gillmore, and as soon as these are completed I shall commence to make offensive movements against the enemy. I shall continue these until I succeed at some one of them. I shall not risk much; at the same time, if chance favors, I shall attempt a good deal. This supposes that no further draft be made upon this command. With respect to this, I must say that General Gillmore's report that 5,000 more men could be spared from this department surprises me very much. He knew very well that he took away the best of the white regiments, and that of the colored force very little of it was effective in a hazardous battle, and nearly 4,000 of it entirely unused to arms and ignorant of drill. The entire force left was 15,000 effectives, of which one-fourth was required in Florida to hold the country in which the citizens had been required to take the oath of allegiance or leave, and thus made dependent upon the good faith of the Government for protection.

Morris and Folly Islands and this island have to be held by a force sufficient to make them secure. The only districts in which any risks can be run are those of Beaufort (Port Royal and adjacent islands) and Florida, in the former of which the plantations for freedmen and the schools for their children will be jeopardized, and in the latter, the poor people, who want to be loyal to the Government, will be more or less exposed to rebel barbarity by means of guerrilla bands. I am, however, perfectly willing to send 5,000 men, if they are ordered, and will send the best that remain, and will do this with zeal and cheerfulness, for I fully recognize the fact that the great struggle of the war is in progress in Virginia, the conquest of which would fully compensate for any losses in this section. All that I wish to present for consideration is whether that small force will not be more useful here, inasmuch as it will enable me to harass the enemy continually, and to call to our front a corresponding force of rebels, and to be prepared to meet the attack of a superior force in case the rebel armies are forced to fall back into this State and North Carolina. The force which General Gillmore first reported could be spared from this department, as I am informed, was from 7,000 to 11,000 men. But upon being ordered to go in command in person he increased this estimate, and actually took nearly 18,000 men. Brigadier-General Hatch, whom he left in command, informed him that the force left here was not sufficient for safety, and after his departure felt it his duty to report the matter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, which he did in a letter, the copy of which I inclose.*

* See May 13, p. 92.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that as soon as I know the wishes of the General-in-Chief I will carry them out with alacrity. And should it be decided to withdraw a portion of the present force I will do the best I can with what remains.

We have transportation available for 3,000 men to go by sea.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 21, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER,
Department of the South:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 16th instant, transmitting the correspondence between yourself and the commanding general of the rebel forces at Charleston in regard to confining our officers, prisoners of war, in the part of that city exposed to the fire of our batteries, is just received. The Secretary of War has directed an equal number of rebel generals and field officers be sent to you by Major Strong, to be treated in precisely the same manner as the enemy treat ours—that is, to be placed in positions where they will be most exposed to the fire of the rebels. In whatever position they may be placed, whether in the field or in our batteries or vessels, you will take proper precautions to prevent their escape or recapture, putting them in irons, if necessary, for that purpose. The Secretary of War directs that on this point you will exercise great vigilance and that the rebel officers will be treated with the same severity that they treat ours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

OFFICE WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
30 *Broadway, New York, June* 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Though I suppose most of the points of importance in regard to the service of my guns are by this time understood, there are one or two that are of such exceeding interest that I am induced to mention them. The greatest difficulty now to be encountered is in the premature explosion of shells in the bore of the gun. The charge of powder they will hold is quite large, and owing to the elongated form of the projectile or to its being driven into the groves, there seems to be a tendency of the parts of the broken shell to wedge in the bore, thus carrying away muzzle or some other part, or, at any rate, giving the gun a violent strain which is afterward and perhaps by other accidents developed into the destruction of the gun. As a means of diminishing this danger, I am now lacquering or varnishing the interior surface of the shells. Even when freshly put in it operates favorably. A little poured in at the fuse hole and then caused to run over the sides by laying the shells down and rolling it will answer.

The reason for this seems to be that on firing the gun the powder charge of the shells is violently thrown back, and explosion is

caused by the friction or attrition of the powder against the rough surface of the bottom and sides of the shell. These are made smooth by the lacquer or varnish, &c.

I have used the 100-pounders as mortars by loading them with a very small charge of powder, 3¼ pounds, and setting out the ring of the projectile in one place only so as to nearly fit a groove, by this means, which admits of the shell going down, merely placing the expanded portion in one of the grooves of the gun, and have got a high-curve traveling, say a range of 2,000 yards, with 20 degrees elevation. I have no doubt that when such a fire happens to be desirable it can be obtained readily with the heavy rifles. The starting out of the ring in this way causes it to take the grooves with this low charge.

With the best wishes for your health and success, most truly, yours,

R. P. PARROTT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of Armies of United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have carefully considered the different plans for taking Fort Sumter, and have come to the conclusion that the fort may be taken at any time you order, provided I have at least six assaulting rafts or boats, each provided with a very large scaling ladder, to be lowered upon the top of the wall, so that 5,000 men can scale the walls at the same time.

At my request Mr. Wiard, of New York, has prepared, with as much secrecy as possible, plans for the construction of boats suitable for the purpose. I have just received these, and inclose them to you. I would like three of each kind. The boats with steam are much the best in every respect, as they can always be made useful in transporting troops and making landings in creeks and shoal waters. It will, however, take more time to build them.

If you think well of the project, I respectfully ask that you will obtain the necessary sanction of the Secretary of War, and order the boats at once. I would respectfully suggest that the contract specify a certain definite time for the delivery of these boats, after the expiration of which it shall be optional with the United States whether or not to receive them.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose an extract from the Charleston Tri-weekly Mercury of the 14th instant, giving a list of the names of our officers now in confinement in that portion of the city of Charleston most exposed to our fire. These are undoubtedly the

officers referred to in the communication received by me from the rebel General Samuel Jones and of which I wrote in my letter to yourself on the 16th instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

For some time past it has been known that a batch of Yankee prisoners, comprising the highest in rank now in our hands, were soon to be brought hither to share the pleasures of the bombardment. They accordingly arrived on Sunday. We give a list of their names and rank:

Brigadier-Generals Seymour, Wessells, Scammon, Shaler, and Heckman; Cols. I. G. Grover, I. R. Hawkins, W. Harriman, T. F. Lehmann, O. H. La Grange, H. C. Lee, R. White, H. C. Bolinger, H. L. Brown, E. L. Dana, and E. Fardella; Lieut. Cols. E. L. Hayes, H. B. Hunter, T. H. Higinbotham, G. C. Joslin, W. E. McMackin, D. Miles, W. C. Maxwell, J. D. Mayhew, S. Moffitt, E. Olcott, J. J. Polsley, A. F. Rodgers, J. H. Burnham, C. B. Baldwin, W. G. Bartholomew, W. R. Cook, C. J. Dickerson, J. F. Fellows, G. A. Frambes, W. H. Glenn, J. P. Spofford, J. W. Stewart, A. W. Taylor, and W. P. Lasselle; Majs. C. H. Beeres, W. F. Baker, E. N. Bates, J. E. Clark, D. A. Carpenter, W. Crandall, H. D. Grant, J. Hall, and J. H. Johnson.

These prisoners we understand will be furnished with comfortable quarters in that portion of the city most exposed to the enemy's fire. The commanding officer on Morris Island will be duly notified of the fact of their presence in the shelled district, and if his batteries still continue their wanton and barbarous work it will be at the peril of the captive officers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I beg leave again to refer to the want of light-draught vessels for the operations that I contemplate in this department. With several light-draught steamers, such as we had at Fortress Monroe and in North Carolina, I could at any time make incursions through the creeks and inland waters of this department that would result in the destruction of much rebel property, bridges, trestlework, cotton, &c. If I could have the four light-draught steamers Burnside, Reno, Parke, and Foster, with the two new ones now built in New York, the Savannah and Augusta, with the Thirteenth New York Volunteers (heavy artillery), Colonel Howard, to man them, I could keep up a small force in constant motion harassing the enemy. For this advantage I would be willing to exchange two or three regiments of the best infantry.

I inclose you a drawing* of these boats. Each of them has six launches, and is armed with six boat howitzers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 22, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: In your communication of the 13th instant you suggest that a battery be constructed on the south end of Hilton Head Island, and offer to furnish two or three 9-inch guns for its armament. I should be glad to avail myself of your offer, and will at once build a proper work there for two 9-inch guns and two light guns, provided you can furnish me with the ammunition for the heavy guns. I should like to have you account for this ammunition as expended, if possible; otherwise the ordnance officer who receipts for it will have to refer his papers to the Ordnance Department in Washington, who object to make application there for the transfer of ordnance and ordnance stores from one department of the service to the other.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I shall be ready to commence operations in about one week, with a force of 5,000 men, which is all that can be collected of the reliable men. I propose, first, to destroy the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and then to make a sudden attack, either upon some of the defenses of Charleston or of Savannah. If I fail in one I will try the other. I have been collecting information and find that the chances are in favor of our success. The most tempting movement is to pass through Dewees or Price's Inlet in light-draught steamers and boats, and land in boats at Fuller's (C. S. signal). Then marching rapidly, I could surprise the intrenchments and take the Mount Pleasant and Hobcaw Points. The admiral wanted me to do it, but I saw that the risk was all on my part and very great. I therefore declined unless the iron-clads would run up to the city and into the Wando River to prevent the whole rebel force being thrown across that river to attack me in flank. I agreed to supply coal to the iron-clads across the peninsula. Admiral Dahlgren thought it too risky for the iron-clads and declined. If I had 10,000 men I could make this move with safety, and obtain the command of the harbor and the capture of the garrison and arms on Sullivan's Island. I am astonished that General Gillmore did not attempt this movement, which, with his force, would have been almost certain of success. I am making pontoon-boats for landing men as rapidly as possible. I am also making torpedo catchers to fit to the bows of our small light-draught gun-boats to detect the torpedoes with which the rebels have filled their rivers and creeks.

Our great want is light-draught boats fitted to convey men, guns, and horses into shoal water, and to land them quickly. The Wiard boats built for me in North Carolina, and upon my plans, are just the things. With five or six of them and their armament and launches, and a good regiment like Howard's, of which one-half are seamen, I should be fitted for active work. I would be willing to exchange two or three regiments of our best infantry for the above.

The admiral thinks that a combined attack is meditated by the rebels with their iron-clads from the inside, and the Alabama, Florida, &c., from the outside. Their object, he thinks, is to cover the exportation of a large quantity of cotton from Darien, Ga. He therefore wishes to go down at once and destroy this cotton, or capture it. This would, of course, secure a large amount of prize-money, but I prefer to cut the railroad first, and then make the other military attempts before attending to the cotton, and I think it will be done in that order.

I am rejoiced to hear the cheering news from General Grant. He certainly will get Richmond now. Lee will retire to the westward as soon as his supplies of ammunition and provisions run low. I am expecting news every hour. Whatever the orders are, whether to send more men to the north or to make active demonstrations with them here, I shall obey them with cheerfulness and carry them out with alacrity.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1864.

Maj. E. N. STRONG,
Aide-de-Camp, Washington, D. C.:

MAJOR: The rebel officers whom you are to receive to conduct to Major-General Foster, at Hilton Head, are at Fort Delaware, and Brigadier-General Schoepf, the commanding officer at that post, has been instructed to deliver them to you. You will therefore proceed without delay, in the steamer provided for the purpose by the quartermaster's department, to Fort Delaware, and having received the general and field officers referred to, you will return to Hilton Head and deliver them to Major-General Foster, commanding Department of the South. The guard detailed to accompany you from Fort Delaware is expected to return from Hilton Head with as little delay as possible.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry, Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

Roll of prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, to be sent to Hilton Head, S. C.

No.	Names (by regiment and companies).	Rank.	Regiment or county and State.	Where captured.	When captured.
1	Johnson, Edward	Major-general	C. S. Army	Wilderness, Va	May 12, 1864
2	Gardner, Franklin	do	Commanding Port Hudson.	Port Hudson	July 9, 1863
3	Archer, J. J	Brigadier-general	C. S. Army	Gettysburg, Pa	July 3, 1863
4	Steuart, George H	do	do	Wilderness, Va	May 12, 1864
5	Thompson, M. Jeff	do	do	Randolph County, Ky.	Aug. 22, 1863
6	Carter, R. Welby	Colonel	1st Virginia Cavalry	Loudoun County, Va	Dec. 17, 1863
7	Cobb, N	do	44th Virginia Infantry.	Wilderness, Va	May 12, 1864
8	Duke, Basil W	do			
9	Ferguson, M. J	do	16th Virginia Cavalry.	Wayne County, Tenn.	Feb. 16, 1864
10	Hanks, J. M	do	Buford's brigade	Anderson, Ky	July 20, 1863
11	Morgan, Richard C.	do	Morgan's cavalry	Buffington, Ohio	July 19, 1863
12	Pell, James A	do	Forrest's cavalry	Paris, Ky	Jan. 6, 1864
13	Peebles, W. H	do	44th Georgia Infantry.	Wilderness, Va	May 12, 1864
14	Vandeventer, A. S	do	50th Virginia Infantry.	do	May 12, 1864

Roll of prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names (by regiment and companies).	Rank.	Regiment or county and State.	Where captured.	When captured.
15	Ward, William W.	Colonel	Ward's Tennessee cavalry.	Buffington Island, Ohio.	July 19, 1863
16	Barbour, William M.	do	37th North Carolina Infantry.	Spotsylvania, Va	May 12, 1864
17	Brown, J. N.	do	14th South Carolina Infantry.	North Anna River	May 23, 1864
18	Jaquess, J. A	do	Gardner's staff	Port Hudson	July 9, 1863
19	Caudill, B. E	do	11th Kentucky Infantry.	Wise County, Va	July 7, 1863
20	Forney, W. H	do	10th Alabama Infantry.	Gettysburg, Pa	July 2, 1863
21	Brewer, James F *	Lieutenant-colonel	McDonald's brigade.	Hampshire County, Va.	Jan. 5, 1864
22	Daugherty, F. H†	do	8th Tennessee Cavalry.	Livingston, Tenn	Feb. 8, 1864
23	Davant, P. E	do	38th Georgia Infantry.	Wilderness, Va	May 12, 1864
24	Fitzgerald, J. P	do	23d Virginia Infantry.	do	May 12, 1864
25	Haynes, C. L	do	27th Virginia Infantry.	do	May 12, 1864
26	Patton, O. A	do	Patton's Kentucky Rangers.	Morgan County, Ky.	Oct. 15, 1863
27	Parsley, W. M	do	3d North Carolina Infantry.	Wilderness, Va	May 12, 1864
28	Swingley, A. L	do	Forrest's brigade	Bolivar, Tenn	Jan. 20, 1864
29	Tucker, Joseph T.	do	Chenault's cavalry	Cheshire, Ohio	July 20, 1863
30	Martz, D. H. L	do	10th Virginia Infantry.	Wilderness, Va	May 12, 1864
31	Dupree, A	do	Gardner's staff	Port Hudson	July 9, 1863
32	Jackson, Thomas C	do	Anderson's brigade.	Gettysburg, Pa	July 3, 1863
33	Smith, M. J	do	C. S. Army	Port Hudson	July 9, 1863
34	Anderson, D. W	Major	44th Virginia Infantry.	Wilderness, Va	May 12, 1864
35	Caldwell, J. W	do	1st Kentucky Cavalry.	Shelbyville, Tenn	Oct. 7, 1863
36	Carson, J T	do	12th Georgia Infantry.	Wilderness, Va	May 12, 1864
37	Ennett, W. T	do	3d North Carolina Infantry.	do	May 12, 1864
38	Groce, J. E	do	General Wharton's staff.	Natchez, Miss	Dec. 14, 1863
39	Higley, Horace A.	do	General Bragg's staff.	New Lisbon, Ohio	July 26, 1863
40	Henry, E. M	do	Hunter's cavalry	Stone's River, Tenn	Oct. 7, 1863
41	Nash, E. A	do	4th Georgia Infantry	Wilderness, Va	May 12, 1864
42	Perkins, L. J	do	50th Virginia Infantry.	do	May 12, 1864
43	Smith, George H	do	General Wheeler's staff.	Knoxville, Tenn	Dec. 5, 1863
44	Sanders, E. J	do	Sanders' battalion	Aberdeen, Miss	Feb. 19, 1864
45	Steele, T.	do	7th Kentucky Cavalry.	New Lisbon, Ohio	July 26, 1863
46	Webber, Thomas B	do	2d Kentucky Cavalry.	do	July 26, 1863
47	Wilson, J. M	do	7th Louisiana Infantry.	Wilderness, Va	May 12, 1864
48	Manning, W. H	do	6th Louisiana Infantry.	do	May 12, 1864
49	Upshaw, T. E	do	13th Virginia Cavalry.	Spotsylvania, Va	May 14, 1864
50	Warley, F. F	do	2d South Carolina Artillery.	Charleston Harbor	Sept. 4, 1863
51	Davidson, W. L	Lieutenant-colonel	7th North Carolina Infantry.	Wilderness, Va	

W. T. HARTZ,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, June 23, 1864.

* Probably refers to Joseph T. Brewer, of Forrest's Cavalry, captured in Tennessee.
† In the original a red-ink line is ruled through this name.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 23, 1864.

Lieut. THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: Referring to the report of Lieut. Col. P. Pineo, medical inspector, Department of the South, I beg to state that he is in part mistaken. The troops at the south end of Folly Island are somewhat crowded. They were so placed by my orders, for which there existed a military necessity. They are not, however, on ground which had been so long encamped on as that in almost every other portion of the island. The companies garrisoning the forts near Stono are of necessity on ground which has been almost constantly occupied. The Forty-first New York Volunteers was on ground a portion of which only had been camped on for the last seven months. The Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers is on ground which had been unoccupied for about three months. The One hundred and third New York Volunteers is on ground which was unoccupied for about six months. The Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers is on ground which had not been camped on for about seven months. As soon as the necessity for their being placed so closely together ceases to exist, and the ground in other parts of the island becomes seasoned by exposure to the atmosphere, the camps will be more separated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, Fla., June 26, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Div. of West Mississippi:

MAJOR: I beg to report that some heavy guns, kindly loaned by Admiral Farragut, were moved to Forts Pickens and Barrancas, and partly mounted, according to inclosed special order, but having just received the inclosed note from the admiral, I have detained two 150-pounder Parrotts at Fort Pickens wharf awaiting the orders of the commanding general, and would request for instructions whether I shall have the 100-pounder rifled gun dismounted and held also ready on the wharf for shipment, and to what place.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

General ASBOTH:

The heavy guns loaned by Admiral Farragut can be mounted as originally intended, as they are not now required for use elsewhere.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
No. 135. } *Barrancas, June 8, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. The sixteen heavy guns kindly supplied by Admiral Farragut for temporary use at Forts Pickens and Barrancas will be mounted as follows: Four 150-pounder rifled Parrott guns at Fort Pickens,

four 9-inch smooth-bore Dahlgren guns at Fort Barrancas, one 100-pounder rifled Parrott gun and two 11-inch smooth-bore Dahlgren guns at Old Spanish Fort, and four 20-pounder rifled Parrott guns and one 18-pounder rifled Parrott gun at Barrancas Redoubt.

Lieut. F. Rettig, First Florida Battery, acting assistant ordnance officer, will superintend the mounting of those guns accordingly, and the quartermaster's department will furnish the required material, mechanics, and laborers.

By order of Brigadier-General Asboth:

SAML. T. BUELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Off Mobile.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of Pensacola:

GENERAL: You will please reserve, if not already mounted, two of the 150-pounder rifled guns and all 100-pounder rifled guns, as General Canby has made a request that I should supply him with some. The Tennessee takes some 11-inch guns, which you can use in place of the rifled guns, if you desire them.

Very respectfully,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the U. S., Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 21st and will endeavor to carry out your instructions and those of the Secretary of War to the very letter. I shall first endeavor to ascertain from General Samuel Jones the degree of exposure, the kind and amount of rations, the general comforts, as beds, blankets, &c., which are given to our prisoners, and then give the same to the rebel prisoners. Every precaution will be taken to prevent escape or recapture.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the U. S., Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have to report that the rebel signal code now used by the enemy at Charleston has been deciphered by Sergt. John D. Colvin, of the Signal Corps. For this, which is the result of his constant watchfulness, study, and perseverance for several weeks,

night and day, at his station in Fort Strong, I respectfully recommend that he be rewarded by promotion to lieutenant in the Signal Corps, or by a brevet or medal of honor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Commanding Northern District, Department of the South:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that his application to the General-in-Chief for rebel officers, prisoners of war, for the purpose of awarding them similar treatment as is being received by our prisoners in Charleston, has been granted. Thirty-five field and general officers are now en route for this place, and their arrival is hourly expected. The general directs that quarters for their accommodation be erected, and in the following places: One in Fort Putnam, one in Chatfield, one in Strong, and, if convenient and you think advisable, one between Putnam and Chatfield, each capable of accommodating 12 or 15 officers. The chief quartermaster has been directed to supply the necessary men and material for their construction.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 28, 1864.*

Major-General FOSTER, *Department of the South:*

GENERAL: The Quartermaster-General desires that you send such available ocean steamers as may be in your department to New Orleans for the transportation of troops.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 28, 1864.

Capt. JOHN H. MOORE, *Chief Q. M., Hilton Head, S. C.:*

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to direct that all orders given to you by Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, relative to the expedition now being prepared, will be recognized by you as though they came from these headquarters. The transports for the expedition must be supplied with as many small boats as they can take conveniently. Ten teams must be sent with the expedition. If you cannot spare this number, you can call on General Saxton's quartermaster for what you want. General Saxton has been informed of this, and also directed to send his quartermaster here immediately to get what transportation he may want of General Saxton's command going with the expedition.

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 28, 1864.

Capt. T. A. P. CHAMPLIN,
Chief Com. of Sub., Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to direct that you have ten days' rations in bulk, on requisition of the officer in charge of the troops on the transports, put on the several transports of the expedition now being prepared. Brigadier-General Hatch will give you the numbers of the boats, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two letters marked "private and confidential," and handed to me by members of your staff. The letter dated June 18 orders me to hold my command in readiness, &c. This order has been complied with, except as regards the bags for salt, coffee, and sugar. My quartermaster has not been able to have them manufactured here, and has, as he reports, made arrangements for them at Hilton Head. I would like to be informed whether shelter-tents should be taken or left behind. In answer to the letter dated June 24, I have most respectfully to state that the annexed reports (marine, row-boat, and land transportation) were already prepared but required correction up to the present date. I have ordered all the ship-carpenters' tools to Hilton Head. In regard to future operations I have conversed fully on the subject with Lieutenant Suter, of your staff.

The reconnaissance over the marshes between James and Morris Islands has furnished the result that for an attacking column the dry ground along the outskirts of the marsh cannot be used, because it is not continuous, but that a communication may easily be established between James and Morris Islands after parts of James Island are taken. The operation on Mount Pleasant I always have and do now consider most promising and to be attained with the least loss of life. It presupposes, however, a decisive move on the part of the fleet and the destruction of the enemy's iron-clads. The co-operation of the fleet in such a decisive manner seems, however, to be out of the question for the present.

The next best operation I have fully discussed with Lieutenant Suter. It is more decisive than the former, equally promising, does not require the co-operation of the fleet to any extent, but requires hard work for our infantry, perhaps heavy losses, and presupposes the enemy without any reserve in Charleston, and unable to bring up a sufficient number of troops from other places within a few days. The enemy is at present without a reserve at Charleston, and should he consider Charleston an object of such importance as to weaken his forces at Atlanta or in Virginia considerably, and should our advance by some reason or accident prove too slow, so as to give the enemy time to repel our attack with these re-enforcements, we will have solved the great problem of weakening the enemy's main armies at the present crisis, notwithstanding our failure in the main

object. Our retreat is, under all circumstances, secure. I laid this same plan before General Gillmore last winter, but as he may have taken the papers with him, I will embody the information I possess on the subject in another report. I will have a full report ready in regard to the strength and position of the enemy on my front by day after to-morrow. I think I can at present, without any risk, leave the district for twenty-four hours, and, if you consider it necessary, verbally give you information when wanted, if in my possession.

One of my aides, a strictly reliable gentleman, is the only person acquainted with the contents of this letter and the annexed plan* of operations. I have not mentioned your plans to any one.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 28, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in order to ascertain whether the artillery are yet doing picket duty in front of Cole's Island I to-day effected an exchange of papers with the enemy, and obtained a Charleston paper of this date. I find that the Second Regiment South Carolina Artillery are no longer there. From resolutions published in this paper it will be seen that two artillery companies have been disbanded; from the names of the captains I conclude them to be the German Light Artillery. There is also an order from General Jones calling for the reserves of the Charleston District to report on the 5th of July for duty in the field. It fully appears that there has been no communication between Charleston and Virginia, telegraphic or otherwise, for over a week.

The paper which I send herewith was exchanged for an unimportant Western paper of the 21st instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 28, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HEINE:

The general commanding directs that you designate one of your staff or other officers, who shall, until further orders, daily inspect the boats, scows, &c., to see that they are kept in good serviceable condition and in readiness for use at any moment. It has been observed that the care of the boats had been neglected; that they have been handled upon the beach and exposed to the sun until they have become leaky and in some instances entirely unfit for service. The general commanding further instructs me to say that he will hold you personally responsible that the boats, &c., are now kept in proper order.

Very respectfully,

W. B. DEAN,
Lieutenant, 127th New York Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH,
Comdg. Dist. of Hilton Head, &c., Hilton Head, S. C.:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the expedition to leave here at sunset on Thursday next will be placed entirely under your command. Major-General Foster may accompany it, but only to give advice and assistance.

The force will consist, first, of all the troops that can be spared from this district; second, all the troops that can be spared from the District of Florida, under command of Brig. Gen. W. Birney; third, all the troops that can be spared from Beaufort, under the command of Brig. Gen. R. Saxton or Brig. Gen. E. E. Potter; fourth, a detachment from the Northern District, to be under the command of a competent officer. It is proposed to take as large a proportion of artillery and cavalry as the transportation will permit. Orders have been issued for transportation to be prepared for one section of artillery with an extra caisson, 40 cavalrymen and horses, besides 25 or 30 cavalrymen and horses Brigadier-General Birney will bring with him, and ten teams.

The major-general commanding thinks it will be better if you can arrange to take an additional section of artillery with an extra caisson, and I have written to Brigadier-General Saxton to do this, and orders have been given to Capt. J. H. Moore, chief quartermaster, to take ten teams. Two companies of the engineer battalion will accompany the expedition for the purpose, in the first place, of rebuilding a certain bridge, for which purpose they should be dispatched in advance, in a small steamer; after which they will perform the duties of engineer soldiers on the march. One company of infantry will be advanced for the purpose of placing the torpedoes. An adequate force of naval gun-boats will co-operate. Colonel Boutelle, U. S. Coast Survey, will pilot the boats to the landing at night. It is expected that this expedition will sail at sunset on Thursday next from this point, on which day Brigadier-General Birney is to be here with his forces from Florida. It is expected that a landing and a march of 10 miles will be made during Thursday night. Detailed orders must be prepared respecting the embarkation and disposition of the troops. Previous to the sailing of the expedition, sealed orders must be given to the commanding officer of each transport, marked on the outside, "To be opened after leaving the harbor —— miles, and after steering southerly in a —— direction." After which the lights must be put out on all the boats of the expedition.

Major-General Foster desires me to say that the detailed orders for sailing, as indicated above, will be prepared at these headquarters if you wish it. The chief quartermaster has been instructed to take your orders in all matters relating to the expedition as though they came from these headquarters. The troops must be provided with three days' cooked rations of bread and meat and six days' rations of coffee and sugar and salt, in knapsacks or haversacks, the former preferred. The men to carry 10 rounds of cartridges in each pocket, in addition to what can be put in their cartridge-boxes; 40 rounds extra for each man will be put on each transport, to be stored in a safe place and one convenient to get at. The troops will be in light marching order. No baggage of any description will be

allowed. The men to have only a rubber blanket with an extra pair of socks. Those men who have no rubber blankets may take either a woolen blanket or overcoat.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General SAXTON:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to direct that three (if possible, four) of your best regiments, including Colonel Montgomery's regiment and one light battery (four pieces and six caissons), be embarked on transports, and be at this point not later than 4 p. m. Thursday next. The troops so taken from your district will be under the command of yourself or General Potter. On arriving at this place you will report to Brigadier-General Hatch for orders and instructions. The men will be provided with three days' cooked rations of bread and meat and six days' rations of coffee and sugar and salt, in their knapsacks or haversacks, the former preferred. The men to carry 10 rounds of cartridges in each pocket in addition to what can be put in their cartridge-boxes; 40 rounds extra for each man will be put on each transport, to be stored in a safe place and one convenient to get at. The troops must be in light marching order. No baggage of any description will be allowed. The men to have only a rubber blanket with an extra pair of socks. Those men who are not provided with rubber blankets may take a woolen blanket or an overcoat. Ten days' rations in bulk will be put on each transport. One ambulance of each regiment will be taken; also one wagon for the battery, for grain and extra ammunition. Ten wagons have been directed to be placed on the transports sailing from this point. If the chief quartermaster cannot spare that many, he may call on your quartermaster for a few. Please send your chief quartermaster to Hilton Head immediately to make arrangements for the transportation you cannot furnish yourself.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER.
Department of the South:

GENERAL: Your letter (confidential) of the 22d instant, with plans of proposed steamers and ladders for the capture of Fort Sumter, is just received. Unless the iron-clads would advance and capture Charleston, and I think it is now pretty well demonstrated that they will do nothing of the kind, I do not understand the object of capturing that place at the present time. As the rebel batteries would concentrate their fire upon it, it could be held only with a great sacrifice of life, if at all. I see no possible good to result

from the attempt by land forces. What I understand General Grant wishes you to do is precisely what in one of your former dispatches you proposed doing, *i. e.*, make raids on the enemy's lines of communication, destroy as much of them as possible, and keep as many of his troops occupied at the south as you can. He has given no special instructions, but leaves the matter entirely to your judgment and discretion. In a recent dispatch he remarked that in the present condition of the Southern coast, stripped as it was of rebel troops, your forces might effect an important diversion. Inspection reports ordered by the War Department pretty severely censure the former commanders of the Department of the South for keeping there, at enormous expense, so large an amount of water transportation. A report made since General Gillmore left says that there is too much there now; that it has been neglected, and is in bad condition. It is certain that the expenses of that department have been enormous and without any commensurate results.

I have sent your requisitions and plans for new steamers to the Quartermaster-General for his remarks before submitting them to the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Comdg. Northern District, Dept. of the South:

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following return of the land transportation of this district:

Post or regiment.	Wagons with 4 horses.	Carts with 1 horse.	Ambulances.			Public animals.	Remarks.
			1-horse.	2-horse.	4-horse.		
Lieut. J. P. S. Weidensaul, acting quartermaster, post of Morris Island.	15	7	1	2	1	76	
	...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Mule.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Saddle horses extra.
Capt. G. W. Cushing, district quartermaster, station Folly Island.	30	14	.....	3	.....	86	More wagons, &c., than teams. Teams may be used as desired.
	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	At district headquarters.
Regimental quartermasters:							
103d New York Volunteers.	2	1	.....	.....	.....	9	Regimental use.
74th Pennsylvania Volunteers.	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	Do.
55th Massachusetts Volunteers.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	Do.
54th New York Volunteers.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	Do.
Total[a]	41	27	1	6	1	194	

[a] Sixty of the sum total have been issued to Company B, Third New York Light Artillery, to complete its six-gun battery. Seven will be turned in from the above battery as unfit for that service, but suitable for teaming, leaving 53 to be deducted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WALES,
Major and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 29, 1864.

Captain CHELIUS, *Commanding Bridge Train:*

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs that you hold your bridge train in readiness to move by noon to-morrow, June 30. Your men will take three days' cooked rations in haversacks, a rubber blanket, and an extra pair of socks. They will carry their muskets, 40 rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes, and 40 rounds in knapsacks or otherwise well secured. You will take with you on the steamer when you leave one small row-boat and one pontoon-boat, and on arriving at your destination will unload and use them if necessary, otherwise not. Your bridge and men will be embarked on a steamer to-morrow afternoon or evening, and taken to Seabrook Point. There you will report to Lieutenant Suter, chief engineer of the department, and be subject to his orders. The intention is then to take the bridge round by boats through Bohicket Creek to Haulover Cut, and set up over the cut. Unless otherwise ordered by General Foster or the chief engineer, you will, as soon as the permanent bridge across Haulover Cut is repaired and in serviceable condition, take down your bridge and return with it to Folly Island and report to the general commanding. On first arriving to-morrow night at North Edisto River, you will not at once land, but your steamer must come to anchor in the stream under cover of the gun-boat there, and await further orders. It is possible that you may have to return to Stono without landing. If you disembark, you will in any case send the steamer back immediately to Stono.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. SCHAUFFLER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 30, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I shall start on the first of my expeditions to-night, if General Birney arrives from Florida with his detachment in time. I shall land on Seabrook Island and march with the main body to the upper end, where I hope to seize the ferry by parties sent in advance. I shall then cross over, and, while demonstrating against Charleston, destroy the railroad. For this purpose a heavy party, under General Birney, will sweep down the road to the Ashepoo Ferry, if possible. In the mean time if the gun-boats can be got through Wadmalaw River, we will try the strength of Fort Pemberton. Another party, aided by gun-boats and iron-clads, will be ready on the Stono to take advantage of any weakening of the line from Secessionville across to the river. My definite object is to destroy the railroad, and this, I think, we shall accomplish. But, in addition, we shall worry the enemy, and may possibly find a weak spot by which we may penetrate. If so, we shall not fail to profit by it. If none are found on the west side, I may, possibly, before retiring, attempt to take Fort Johnson by boats. If all these fail, I shall turn right about and try Savannah, where I think we can make a "ten strike." I am not so sanguine as I would be if I had my old North Carolina troops and proper arrangements of light-draught steamers for landing in shoal waters, as we had in North

Carolina. However, we will do the best we can, and after a few trials may become proficient in attempts of this kind. I am quite sure that, with proper arrangements, Fort Sumter can be taken at any time. I have received the prisoners, and the vessel is anchored under the guns of the Wabash, where she will remain until the prisons are prepared. These will be located in the most exposed position near Fort Gregg.

Very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I inclose you the latest secesh papers received.

J. G. FOSTER.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 30, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HEINE, *Comdg. Post, Folly Island:*

The general commanding directs that you send 1,000 men to Long Island instead of only 500 as before directed, the men to be taken from the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, One hundred and third New York, and Thirty-third U. S. Colored Troops. Captain Quentin, aide-de-camp, will inform you personally of any other changes that may have been made in the general arrangement since morning.

Very respectfully,

W. B. DEAN,
Lieut., 127th New York Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 30, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HEINE, *Comdg. Post, Folly Island:*

The general commanding directs that you now send the 20 men of the New York Volunteer Engineers to Cole's Island, and also 20 men of the same to Morris Island, if they have not already gone. The captain of engineers has not yet returned. The sergeant in charge reports that all the planks for the Cole's Island bridge will be collected and ready at 6 o'clock this p. m. A sufficent number of the engineers to get this lumber to Cole's Island should be left in the engineer camp.

W. B. DEAN,
Lieut., 127th New York Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 30, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HEINE, *Comdg. Post, Folly Island:*

Captain McKenna has arrived and will arrange to fix the bridge from Cole's to James Island. The general commanding directs that you do not make any detail from the engineer company either for Cole's or Morris Island, as directed a short time since. Captain McKenna will attend to it all.

W. B. DEAN,
Lieut., 127th New York Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., June 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. VON MITZEL,
Comdg. Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Vols., Cole's Island:

I am instructed by the general commanding to inform you that the movement has been postponed for twenty-four hours, when all the orders and instructions already given will be carried out. The troops must be provided with three days' cooked rations for July 2, 3, and 4. Captain McKenna, chief engineer, will fix the bridge from Cole's to James Island. The general directs that you must do the rest of the work.

W. B. DEAN,
Lieut., 127th New York Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Fort Clinch, Fla., June 30, 1864.

General BIRNEY,
Commanding U. S. Forces in Florida:

GENERAL: The bearer wishes me to state to you the facts, so far as I know them, concerning the guns thrown off the end of the wharf near Fort Clinch while the enemy were evacuating. When our army took possession here in the spring of 1862, search was made for those guns, and I think (though of this I am by no means certain) that one was recovered. I am quite certain that after awhile the search was abandoned, and I have had occasion to know that a bar has formed in consequence of foreign deposits that have impeded the current to such an extent that I have been obliged to abandon that location as a landing. There must now be a depth of 6 or 8 feet of sand over a body that was sunk two years ago, and this bank appears to be increasing. Mr. Casner's observation will also reveal the same truth. I have been here more than two years, having come down with the army of occupation, and if my acquaintance with any matters here can be of importance to your command I beg you to refer to me for such information any of your officers or men. It will always give me pleasure to serve the cause or yourself by all means in my power.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED F. SEARS,
Capt., N. Y. Vol. Engs., Engineer in Charge.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, July 11, 1864.

It appears on evidence of several parties that when the rebels evacuated Fort Clinch they threw some pieces of cannon from the end of the engineer wharf near the fort into the water. I have had these searched for. The result is shown within.

Respectfully forwarded for information of major-general commanding.

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Department of the South, Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding, for month of June, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	59	108	167	167	.....	.....
Hilton Head District (Hatch)	129	2,984	4,002	4,968	.....	2
Northern District (Schimmelfennig)	229	6,003	7,098	8,025	95	8
Port Royal District (Saxton)	165	3,808	4,977	5,403	25	4
District of Florida (Birney)	100	2,553	3,366	4,274	(*)	(*)
Total	682	15,456	19,610	22,837	.....	.....

Abstract from returns of the troops belonging to Department of the Gulf and serving in Florida, for the month of June, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
District of West Florida (Asboth)	88	2,067	2,847	3,158	127	6	Barrancas.
District of Key West and Tortugas (Woodbury).	37	702	1,766	2,786	(*)	(*)	Key West.
Total	125	2,769	4,613	5,944	127	6	

Troops belonging to the Department of the Gulf and serving in Florida.

DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER ASBOTH.

First Brigade (Barrancas).

Col. WILLIAM C. HOLBROOK.

25th U. S. Colored Infantry, Companies A, D, F, G, I, and K, Lieut. Col. Frederick L. Hitchcock.
82d U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieut. Col. George Tucker.
86th U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. M. Wilson Plumly.
7th Vermont, Companies A, B, E, and H, Capt. Mahlon M. Young.

Fort Barrancas.

Lieut. Col. DAVID B. PECK.

7th Vermont, Companies C, G, and I, Capt. Salmon Dutton.

Fort Pickens.

Maj. HARVEY A. ALLEN.

25th U. S. Colored Infantry, Companies B, C, E, and H, Maj. James W. H. Reisinger.
7th Vermont, Company D, Capt. George E. Croff.
7th Vermont, Company F, Capt. Edgar N. Bullard.
7th Vermont, Company K, Lieut. Henry Stowell.

Cavalry.

1st Florida (five companies), Col. Eugene von Kielmansegge.
14th New York, Company M, Capt. Adolph Schmidt.

*Not borne on return.

DISTRICT OF KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL P. WOODBURY.

Cedar Keys.	*Fort Jefferson.*
2d Florida Cavalry (seven companies), Maj. Edmund C. Weeks.	110th New York, Col. Charles Hamilton.

Key West.

2d U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Townsend.

[JULY 1-OCTOBER 31, 1864.—For troops in Department of the Gulf serving in Florida, see Vol. XLI.]

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., July 1, 1864.

Capt. C. P. MCKENNA,
Company G, New York Vol. Engineers,
Chief Engineer Northern Dist., Dept. of the South:

The general commanding directs that you, with the men of your company, provided with the three days' rations, &c., ordered for the expedition, report at the white house at 10 o'clock this evening; that you have the lumber and materials necessary for repairing the bridge from Cole's Island to James there (at white house) at that time, and that you must not commence to move up to the white house until after dark.

The general further directs that if you can find time this afternoon you will proceed to the lookout on the right of Cole's Island, with two of your sergeants, for the purpose of looking at the bridge which is to be repaired. The sergeants must not wear their chevrons, nor must anything be worn which will indicate to the enemy that you or the sergeants belong to the engineers.

W. B. DEAN,
Lieut., 127th New York Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., July 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I send with this a letter addressed by 5 general officers of the U. S. Army, now prisoners of war in this city, to Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, recommending and asking an exchange of prisoners of war. I fully concur in opinion with the officers who have signed the letter that there should be an exchange of prisoners of war, and, although I am not instructed by my Government to enter into negotiations for that purpose, I have no doubt that it is willing and desirous now, as it has ever been, to

exchange prisoners of war with your Government on just and honorable plans. Our difficulty in the way of carrying out the cartel of exchange agreed on between the two Governments would not exist, that I am aware of, if the exchange was conducted between you and myself. If, therefore, you think proper to communicate on the subject with your Government I will, without delay, communicate with mine, and it may be that we can enter into an agreement, subject to the approval of our respective Governments, by which the prisoners of war now languishing in confinement may be released. I should be glad to aid in so humane a work, and to the end that there may be no unnecessary delay on my part I have directed an officer of my staff, Maj. John F. Lay, assistant adjutant and inspector general, charged with the delivery of this, to wait a reasonable time in the vicinity of Port Royal Ferry for your answer. He is fully informed of my views on this subject, and, if you desire it, will confer with you or any officer you may designate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjt. Gen. U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

(Through Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster, Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.):

GENERAL: We desire respectfully to represent through you to our authorities our firm belief that a prompt exchange of prisoners of war in the hands of the Southern Confederacy, if exchanges are to be made, is called for by every consideration of humanity. There are many thousands confined at southern points of the Confederacy, in a climate to which they are unaccustomed, deprived of much of the food, clothing, and shelter they have habitually received, and it is not surprising that from these and other causes that need not be enumerated here much suffering, sickness, and death should ensue. In this matter the statements of our own officers are confirmed by Southern journals. And while we cheerfully submit to any policy that may be decided upon by our Government, we would urge that the great evils that must result from any delay that is not desired should be obviated by the designation of some point in this vicinity at which exchanges might be made—a course, we are induced to believe, that would be acceded to by the Confederate authorities.

And we are, general, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers,
T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers,
E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers,
C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers,
ALEXANDER SHALER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers,
Prisoners of War.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: The journals of this morning inform us, for the first time, that 5 general officers of the Confederate service have arrived at Hilton Head, with a view to their being subjected to the same treatment that we are receiving here. We think it is just to ask for these officers every kindness and courtesy that you can extend to them, in acknowledgment of the fact that we, at this time, are as pleasantly and comfortably situated as is possible for prisoners of war, receiving from the Confederate authorities every privilege that we could desire or expect, nor are we unnecessarily exposed to fire.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servants,

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers,
T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers,
E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General,
C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers,
ALEXANDER SHALER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers,
Prisoners of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Commanding District of Beaufort, &c.:

GENERAL: I inclose you two communications* for Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding Confederate forces in South Carolina, &c., which the commanding general directs you to send out as soon as possible. There is also a box in the hands of Dr. Marsh, Beaufort, for General Seymour, which please have sent forward at the same time. General Foster directs that you exercise great vigilance in order to prevent spies from going to the enemy during the expedition.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces,
S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your voluminous letter of the 22d. I wish, however, to be informed definitely whether the intention declared in your letter of the 13th ultimo has been carried into effect. If so, I would respectfully request information

*Only one inclosure found.

as to what portion of the city these officers are now confined. If this question cannot be answered for military reasons, will you inform me of the degree of exposure to which they are subjected; whether in the part of the city most, or in that least, exposed, or that exposed in a medium degree. I would also request you to allow one general officer and one field officer of the said prisoners to subscribe to and send me a statement giving me the kind and quantity of food dealt out to them, also the comforts afforded them in the way of beds, bedding, blankets, &c. The object of these requests is simply to ascertain the exact manner in which these officers are treated, that I may treat in the same manner a like number of your officers of equal rank that are now placed in my hands by the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
July 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces,
S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, Charleston, S. C.:

I have received your letter of the 1st instant, covering a letter from the 5 general officers of the U. S. Army, now prisoners of war in Charleston, to Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

I fully reciprocate your desire for an exchange of prisoners, but before any steps can be taken to effect it, it will be necessary for you to withdraw from exposure to our fire those officers now confined in Charleston. I have not yet placed your prisoners in a similar position of exposure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
July 4, 1864.

Brig. Gens. T. SEYMOUR, H. W. WESSELLS, C. A. HECKMAN, E. P. SCAMMON, AND ALEXANDER SHALER:

MY DEAR FRIENDS: I have received your letter of the 1st instant, and will observe your wishes in the treatment of the prisoners now placed in my hands. We all regret very much the circumstances of your being placed under our fire in Charleston, and every one feels justly indignant at this barbarous treatment of prisoners of war. I will endeavor to have your wants supplied as far as possible, and have requested the Sanitary Commission to forward what articles they have on hand suited to your necessities. I believe your exchange might be effected, rank for rank, provided as a first step General Jones should relieve you from your position of exposure to fire.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Barrancas, July 4, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Div. of West Mississippi:

MAJOR: In compliance with General Orders, No. 3, headquarters Division of West Mississippi, I beg to report regarding affairs in this district and its vicinity. Most of the rebel troops in West Florida and Alabama have left to re-enforce Johnston at Atlanta and Polk, Forrest, and Roddey's army, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in Mississippi. Refugees and deserters report the balance of rebel troops in my neighborhood distributed as follows: Mobile, militia only enough to do the guard duty; Fort Morgan, 600 men; Camp Withers, two companies cavalry; Camp Andrew, at Bonsecours Bay, four companies infantry, guarding salt-works; Camp Powell, near Perdido River, one company cavalry; at Pollard, five companies infantry and the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry, Colonel Maury commanding, under marching orders; at Fifteen-Mile Station, on the Pensacola and Pollard Railroad, 500 cavalry and three pieces artillery; between the Escambia and Chattahoochee Rivers, three companies of cavalry; at and around Milton, one-half company at Elba, one-half at Abbeville, one-half at Newton, and one at Marianna.

Considering the comparatively very small number of rebel troops thus scattered in West Florida and Alabama, in twenty counties, comprising more than 20,000 square miles, I beg respectfully to recommend a cavalry raid as far as Columbus, Ga. Possessing the most minute information, I am confident that 2,000 men, well mounted and armed, would be sufficient to do the work safely and obtain brilliant results of vital importance, facilitating greatly the success of our armies in Virginia and Georgia, and while much reducing the rebel resources in general, forcing, especially, starvation upon Mobile, thus rendering one of the most formidable rebel strongholds comparatively helpless. If enabled by the commanding general to make the raid, I would enter Saint Andrew's Bay on steamers, land near Bethem's Mill, at McCormick's Landing (15 feet depth), and destroy the numerous salt-works, with a daily produce of 500 bushels of salt for the so-called Confederacy; take the Hickory (Orange) Hill road, and, leaving Marianna, Abbeville, and Fort Gaines on the right, enter Newton (a rebel depot for bacon and corn), strike the terminus of the Macon and Georgetown Branch Railroad at Eufaula, destroy the railroad and telegraph line, and leaving Union Spring to the left, cross the railroad at Silver's Station, and destroy the Mobile and Girard Railroad, enter Columbus, Ga., destroy all the Government machine-shops, factories and manufactories, and fifteen warehouses full of cotton; destroy also the Columbus and Macon, Columbus and Opelika, and West Point and Montgomery Railroads. From Opelika I would continue on the north side of the railroad to Wetumpka, a military prison, with over 3,000 Union prisoners, and, liberating them, march upon Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, and destroying the railroads around the city, with the Government machine-shops and cotton warehouses, proceed on the public road east of the railroad down to Pollard; there also destroy the railroad, numerous engines, and very valuable rolling-stock, and return from Pollard via Fifteen-Mile House and Pensacola to Barrancas.

Along the line above designated the roads are good, somewhat sandy in Florida, but hard in Alabama, nowhere intersected by rivers, it being throughout the water divide. The country from Hickory Hill upward is rich and productive. Men and horses could subsist upon the country and find everywhere good fresh water in abundance.

The people on the designated line from Hickory Hill to Columbus are tired of rebellion and anxious to return to the Union, and the woods being full of deserters, I am confident that by starting with 2,000 men I would strike at Columbus with double that number.

I beg to inclose (Sub-A*) a table of distances, going by water 120 miles and by land 452; time required, sixteen to twenty days. A glance upon the map of the United States shows, and the past conduct of the rebellion proves, that the Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus Railroad, with its tributaries and connections, is one of the main and vital arteries of the rebel Confederacy, and the only undisturbed line of communication between Richmond, Savannah, and Charleston with the lower Mississippi regions and the Gulf States, and it seems beyond a doubt that the destruction of such an important railroad line at seven different points, as within contemplated, with the destruction of numerous engines, valuable rolling-stock, and all other rebel property above alluded to, would certainly be a stunning blow upon the hydra of this wicked rebellion. I therefore most respectfully request the commanding general's sanction to make the raid, and his orders for the use of a cavalry force of 2,000 for the time of one month only. At present I have but one company of cavalry mounted, Company M, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, numbering 80 men and 59 horses. The Florida cavalry, already six companies strong, have no arms and no horses. The men all entered my lines from rebeldom and enlisted in the U. S. Army with the fervent desire to revenge under the Union flag all the wrongs inflicted upon them and their families by the rebels. They are all good horsemen, all good marksmen, and perfectly familiar with the country and people throughout Florida, Alabama, and Georgia. Thus their services in the field, if well mounted and armed, would prove more efficient here than of any veteran cavalry regiment. I beg, therefore, to inclose duplicate of requisitions already forwarded for arms and horses, respectfully requesting the commanding general's approval and orders, and I confidently hope that the 500 Florida men when mounted will each, in less than a month, bring an additional horse from rebeldom into their camp.

For the present I am restricted to my small infantry force, and although without proper land and water transportation, I will make an infantry advance in a few days up the Perdido with the view of doing considerable harm to the rebels.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

This comes rather informally but is worthy of consideration.

General Asboth underrates the force of the enemy, and his estimate of the cavalry force required to perform the work he has in view is too small.

ED. R. S. CANBY.

* Not found.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to return the letter* of General Foster asking that the Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery may be ordered to the Department of the South, with the armed transports Burnside, Reno, Parke, and Foster, built by Mr. Wiard, and that the Savannah and Augusta, also built by Mr. Wiard, may be likewise forwarded to him for operations in the department under his command. The first four of these steamers were purchased by this department under urgent requisitions from the commanding generals of North Carolina and at Fort Monroe. Three are now in the waters of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and one repairing at Baltimore. Reports received at this office as to their efficiency and value are contradictory. I inclose an abstract of these reports.† General Butler informed me verbally that he found them very useful. My own opinion is that while they can penetrate shallow creeks, defended only by musketry, they are liable to meet field or heavier guns in almost all such expeditions, and that they would almost certainly be sunk upon coming under fire of artillery; still, any wooden gun-boat with exposed boilers is liable to this accident, and, in the experience of the campaign on the Southern coast, the navy has lost more than one in such conflicts. The Savannah and Augusta are, it is reported by Mr. Wiard (see his letter inclosed†), completely fitted for service. The guns and carriages, I understand, have been furnished at the expense of the War Department. I know of no promise or obligation on the part of the United States to purchase these vessels. He desires to have them brought to this city for the purpose of inspection.

If the operations contemplated by General Foster are approved and sanctioned, I think these two steamers should be sent to him, provided they can be obtained at a reasonable cost and on inspection prove to be well constructed. They are armed transports rather than gun-boats, inferior in strength and superior in carrying capacity to what are generally understood to be gun-boats. With them the troops can penetrate the creeks to some extent and harass the enemy. Without some such vessels I presume a purely defensive attitude, waiting for attack, only can be maintained.

Over the four vessels asked for, but now under General Butler's command, the Quartermaster-General can exercise no control.

The requisition of General Foster is respectfully returned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS.
Quartermaster-General.

[First indorsement.]

JULY 9, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-General Grant, for his decision on the plans of General Foster and on sending to him the boats now in General Butler's department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

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*See June 22, p. 144. †Omitted.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., August 16, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

As I have requested that all the troops that can be spared from General Foster's command be brought forward, and that General Foster for the present act purely on the defensive at Charleston, there is no necessity for sending these vessels.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

U. S. S. WABASH,
Port Royal, S. C., July 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: By dispatch received yesterday from Admiral Dahlgren I am informed that it is contemplated by the army forces to erect a battery of two guns on Scull Creek, and that the guns are to be furnished by me upon your requisition. In accordance therewith, I beg to state that the guns (caliber 8 or 9 inch) will be promptly sent whenever you may call for them.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. CAMP,
Captain, U. S. Navy, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 25 in regard to the order of Colonel Hallowell, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers. I feel very much mortified that this thing should happen, and all I can do is to offer an explanation. The whole affair was a misconception on the part of one of my staff officers, who was not authorized to issue the order to Colonel Hallowell that he did. The officers of the two regiments, the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, in view of the very bad condition of the men of their regiments, who were in want of their pay, were extremely anxious to take some steps by which it might be remedied. I therefore consented to permit Colonel Hallowell to go to New York on leave of absence, with permission to ask leave to visit Washington. An order, instead of the requisite leave of absence, was given through a misunderstanding. I am well aware of the prohibition of allowing officers to visit Washington, and have always strictly observed it. Colonel Hallowell has been ordered to return immediately to his regiment.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 28, directing me to send all the available ocean transportation in this department to New Orleans.

At the time of the receipt of this communication I was engaged in making a demonstration against the enemy, and have employed every steamer available in this department, and they are now actively employed in the same movement. I have not, in fact, a single steamer here suitable for ocean navigation, General Gillmore having taken with him all that were really suited for that purpose.

Two ocean steamers have just entered the harbor from the North, the Harnak and the Star of the South, and I have ordered them to proceed at once to New Orleans.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo with reference to the reports made concerning the transportation in this department.

I have caused to be prepared a list of all the transportation now here, the exact condition of the vessels, capacity for holding troops, &c. This will show that the whole amount available will only convey about 5,000 men in operations about the coast. This is the least number of men that should be used in making raids, and the least number of vessels for that purpose and for supplying the different districts with quartermaster and subsistence supplies.

I do not see how the transportation now in this department can be reduced with safety. A considerable number of the steamers are useless and are being repaired, but they are being put in condition for active service as rapidly as possible. Several other small steamers have been sent North, either to be discharged or for repairs that cannot be made here.

I have directed my particular attention to the transportation since I took command, have made available all that could be used in expeditions, and have taken the necessary steps to have all the unserviceable vessels either repaired here or sent North for this purpose or to be discharged.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication* signed by Brigadier-Generals Wessells, Seymour, Heckman, Shaler, and Scammon, received by flag of truce July 5, 1864, asking that every courtesy and kindness may be extended to the rebel officers now in my hands. I would respectfully state everything consistent is allowed these officers, and that they are treated in every respect and their comfort attended to in the same manner our officers are treated.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a letter† from General Samuel Jones, covering a letter to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army from Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessells, and other general officers now prisoners of war in Charleston.

I inclose also a copy of my reply† to General Samuel Jones. If it meets the views of the Government to exchange these prisoners, rank for rank, or its equivalent, I respectfully ask that the requisite authority may be given to me, and I will see that the exchange is properly conducted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: During a recent movement on John's Island Dr. W. T. Robinson, of the One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was taken prisoner by your forces. I would respectfully request that he be released, in accordance with the well-established custom of releasing medical officers of both armies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*See July 1, p. 163.
†See pp. 161, 164.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Saint Augustine, Fla., July 7, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
A. A. G., Dept. of the South, Port Royal, S. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that nothing has occurred since my last dispatch worthy of special mention.

A little tug called the Montones, Captain Hayes, came into this port on her way to Montones, Cuba, and was viewed with great suspicion. Such I find to have been the case at Fortress Monroe, Beaufort, N. C., and Hilton Head. At the latter place she was thoroughly overhauled. I had detectives at work, but was unable to get sufficient evidence to warrant me in seizing her. One of the crew, a rampant, noisy rebel and armed blockade-runner, I arrested and sent by to-day's boat, the Collins, to the Head. I recommend that he be sent to New York. The Montones would be a most serviceable boat for the rebels in Indian River, and despite her excellent papers I fear such may be her destination.

There is scarcely a whisper of disloyalty here, though undoubtedly there may be latent treason. The people seem to be satisfied with the government of the post, which I endeavor to keep thorough and strict, though kind.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. R. HAWLEY,
Colonel Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, July 7, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The apprehensions expressed by me to the major-general commanding in regard to the probable movements of the enemy appear to be justified by the facts, as a movement of the rebel forces has been made toward Yellow Bluff. Major Mayer, of that place, reports that Colonel McCormick, Second Florida Cavalry, has taken his advance camp on the headwaters of Trout Creek. A rebel vedette has been pushed to the Saint John's, between Trout and Cedar Creeks, and five torpedoes have been taken up by our boats in that vicinity yesterday and to-day. The lookout on our signal tower reports a number of camp-fires seen for two days in the neighborhood of Trout Creek. In the course of to-morrow I hope to know what the force of rebels is, and I shall attack them just as soon as Colonel Beecher's regiment gets its arms, which I trust will be by the next boat.

I send up the camp and garrison equipage of the Seventh U. S. Colored Troops. That of the Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers cannot be found; it is probably at Picolata, where are now the headquarters of the regiment.

On my return I find that the horses necessary to the battery have not been supplied, owing to the losses by glanders, and that it is impossible to put in service more than five of these fully equipped. I send three of these, reserving two for use here as by directions. I trust the major-general will send these back as soon as they can be spared from his operations, for in my present paucity of numbers

this battery is my best available means of attack. As the lower Saint John's is my weak point, and a most important one, I shall move with what troops I have and drive the enemy from Trout Creek at all hazards. Colonel Beecher's regiment, the Thirty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, numbers only a little over 320 men for active duty; of these 90 are without arms, and the rest have four kinds of arms, none of them fit for service. The battalion at Stono River is armed with the Springfield rifle muskets, and I have written an important request to the Head to forward to this place the rest of the arms required.

With the most earnest hope for the success of the major-general, I remain, your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Comdg. Northern Dist., Dept. of the South, Folly Island, S. C.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to state that a siege train of five 20-pounder Parrott guns, four 10-inch siege mortars, two 8-inch siege howitzers, and one 24-pounder rifled gun will be sent to you to be placed in position wherever they may be required. If they are placed either on Black or James Island the battery must be made thoroughly secure against attack by surprise, made so by surrounding them with good, substantial picketing.

The major-general commanding further directs that the bombardment of Fort Sumter, as commenced, must be continued. He will be up on Tuesday or Wednesday next to examine it in person.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., July 11, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HEINE,
Commanding Post:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you station the pickets now as heretofore, except that you will send 100 men and a section of the Rocket Battery to Kiawah Island instead of the usual number. The general commanding further directs that the detachment to Kiawah Island be sent to-morrow, 12th instant, and that they proceed with great caution to their post to avoid being ambushed or surprised by the enemy, and that when the outposts are duly stationed and the ground has been examined in the vicinity, that only the usual number remain there and the balance will return to camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. DEAN,
Lieut., 127th New York Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, July 12, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the order of the 10th instant, just received, I have ordered the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry to embark for Hilton Head. They shall be sent forward as rapidly as transportation will permit. This deprives me of all the mounted men who have been doing duty in front of Jacksonville. There are no other mounted men in the district, except the Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers, which can put into the field at any one time not over 250 mounted men, and which is the only force charged with the defense of Picolata and the country to the south of Saint Augustine and Picolata. The execution of your order will leave me with about 200 mounted men for the service at all points. As the rebels have a cavalry regiment in front of Jacksonville, I shall be obliged to take nearly all the mounted men for duty here. How I shall guard Picolata and the east bank of the Saint John's I do not now see. A large number of families have settled there under our promise of protection. If we abandon them the rebels will commit among them the usual atrocities. The raising of a Florida battalion is impracticable just now; men refusing to enlist because they think that Florida is about to be evacuated. If the major-general commanding will send one of the new regiments of colored troops to Florida, I think it will have the happiest effect.

The movements of the rebels toward Trout Creek continue. Their camp-fires are seen daily; their vedettes are pushed forward to the bank of the river and withdrawn. Within a few days past they have reconnoitered Yellow Bluff, the mouth of Trout Creek, near the gun-boat, and have built a good lookout in the top of a tree overlooking the gun-boat Ottawa. I had already started on an expedition to reconnoiter up Trout Creek when your order met me. In a day or two, however, I shall try it with infantry and endeavor to drive the rebels from their new camp. I had expected to send two Wiard guns and caissons to Stono River, but find that, although the requisition was approved, they were not sent. They are still at Hilton Head.

Your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., July 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Headquarters Hilton Head:

SIR: It often occurs that contrabands and others, enlisted in the naval service, desire to be discharged here when their terms have expired—that is, they desire to remain ashore, which is your jurisdiction, and this can only be done by your permission. While declining, therefore, to interfere with your authority, permit me to observe that it seems very objectionable to permit a population to grow up here of persons from whom there is no guarantee that they may not in some way become useful to the enemy, it being their

interest to stand well with both sides. And I hope, therefore, that the practice will only be allowed on condition of such residents rendering military service. No man should be neutral in this great emergency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., July 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. U. S. Forces, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 1st instant. Mine of the 13th and 22d ultimo indicate, with all necessary precision, the location of the U. S. officers who are prisoners of war in this city. I cannot well be more minute without pointing out the very houses in which they are confined, and for reasons very easily understood I am sure that this will not be expected. If the statements in my letter of the 22d ultimo are insufficient, the letter of the 5 general officers, dated the 1st instant, in which they assure you that they "are as pleasantly and comfortably situated as is possible for prisoners of war, receiving from the Confederate authorities every privilege that we (they) could desire or expect, nor are we (they) unnecessarily exposed to fire," gives you all the information in regard to their treatment that you can reasonably desire.

In conclusion, let me add that I presume from a copy of your confidential order of the 29th ultimo,* that you were commanding in person the troops operating against the city, and as you had particularly requested me to communicate with you only by way of Port Royal Ferry, I felt bound to delay my reply until I was assured it would promptly reach you by the route you were pleased to indicate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., July 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 4th, in reply to mine of the 1st, has been received. I am pleased to know that you reciprocate my desire for an exchange of prisoners, but regret that you should require as a condition precedent to any negotiation for this end that I should remove from their present location the U. S. prisoners of war now in this city. Such a course on my part would be an implied admission that those officers are unduly exposed and treated with unnecessary rigor, which they have themselves assured you in their letter of the 1st instant is not the case. I regard the exchange of prisoners as demanded alike by the rules of civilized warfare and the

*See Part I, p. 126.

dictates of common humanity, and to require a change of location which you have every reason to know the prisoners do not themselves desire is to throw an unnecessary obstacle in the way of accomplishing this end, and thus to retain prisoners of war in irksome confinement. The change I most prefer would be to send them to your headquarters, and this may yet be done, unless defeated by obstacles interposed by yourself or your Government.

I was notified of your request to send a staff officer to meet one of yours at Port Royal at 2 p. m. to-day, too late to comply therewith. I have, however, directed the officer of your staff to be informed that I would send an officer to meet him at 4 p. m. to-morrow, and have accordingly directed Maj. J. F. Lay, assistant adjutant and inspector general, to take charge of this letter and deliver it at Port Royal Ferry. I repeat that he is fully advised of my views, and should you desire it will confer with you or any officer of your staff whom you may designate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., July 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER.
Commanding U. S. Forces, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: Permit me to say, in reply to your letter of the 7th instant, that I am not aware of any "well-established custom of releasing medical officers of both armies." I shall, however, make the necessary inquiries on this point, and if the custom referred to, which I believe has of late fallen into disuse, from what causes I need not say, is still regarded I shall be governed thereby. It is, however, proper to say that Dr. W. T. Robinson, of the One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was not when captured attending to the sick and wounded of your army, but was separated from his command, apparently engaged in reconnoitering the country. While I hope that no obstacle to his release may arise, I regret to be compelled to detain him until the facts in his case can be more particularly learned.

The blank pay accounts have been disposed of as requested.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: Regarding the case of Dr. W. T. Robinson, of the One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured by your pickets on John's Island, I deem it proper to say that at the time of his capture he was not, as you state in your letter of the 13th instant

appeared to be the case, "reconnoitering the country." Having been detained as the regiment moved in the morning on professional duty, he missed his way in following, and thus met your pickets. With respect to the custom of liberating surgeons when captured, I have to say that it has been my custom while in command both in North Carolina and East Tennessee. Your action in the present case will determine whether the custom will be continued in this department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., July 16, 1864.

Capt. J. W. GRACE,
Ordnance Officer, Northern Dist., Dept. of the South:

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by the general commanding to inform you that the reasons why he considers navy howitzers as needed in this district are as follows:

We are obliged to defend positions on islands difficult of approach or approachable only over long dikes or by boat, and where it would not be wise to expose any heavy pieces of artillery. We may at any time find it necessary, as we have already done, to cross over and attack the enemy on similar islands, to which we have no means of approach except row-boats. The navy howitzers being capable of transportation in row-boats, and it being perfectly practicable where there are no horses to draw them by hand, the general considers them as a most useful piece of ordnance to have in this command.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

E. W. SCHAUFFLER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. BIRNEY,
Commanding District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 12th instant has been received. I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the number of troops now in your command is considerably greater than that section of the department demands in a military point of view. If you cannot properly guard the Saint John's River you must prepare to make Saint Augustine your base, keeping Jacksonville and Picolata as advanced points of defense if practicable. In case of immediate danger of the Saint John's River being rendered impracticable for navigation by reason of the enemy gaining possession of points along the banks, or by reason of their planting a great number of torpedoes in the river, the communication from Jacksonville to Saint Augustine must be by a ferry across the river, which you must take pains to provide in season, and by land across the country.

As to the idea of the abandonment of the country, the major-general commanding states that there is no necessity for the circulation of such an idea, as the country is not to be abandoned unless you are forced to do so. If you are forced from the west bank of the Saint John's or from any section now held by your troops, you must give ample time to loyal citizens to take care of themselves and property. Major-General Foster states, however, that he cannot see cause for any apprehension of this kind, as your force is certainly superior to that of the enemy, and is, instead of being the smaller, actually larger than there is any imperative necessity for. The major-general commanding expects you to do the best you can with what force you have at your disposal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
No. 109. } *Hilton Head, S. C., July* 16, 1864.

General Orders, No. 66, from these headquarters, dated August 7, 1863,* is hereby amended to read as follows:

I. The practice of giving information to their friends, or to the public press, on matters connected with military operations in progress or in contemplation, so unscrupulously indulged in by officers, soldiers, and citizens in this department, and by employés on transports, is fraught with incalculable evil to our cause, and must be stopped at once. No information which could in any way benefit the enemy must be divulged, directly or indirectly.

Upon the following subjects in particular the strictest silence must be observed, viz:

1. The names of division, brigade, or post commanders.
2. The strength of regiments, brigades, or divisions.
3. The number and position of regiments, brigades, divisions, batteries, or pieces of artillery.
4. Allusions to the kind or quantity of arms, cannon, or ammunition.
5. The number of transports or kind of supplies transported in any movement.
6. The description of any movement, or any allusions to its objects.
7. Suggestions of future movements or attacks.
8. Any allusions whatever to scouts or reconnaissances, whether accomplished or yet in prospect.
9. The position or location of camps, batteries, pickets, military roads, or outposts.
10. The publication of official reports of operations without special permission from the department commander.

II. Violations of this order will be met with the severest punishment known to military law and usage in the field.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Vol. XXVIII, Part II, p. 40.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 18, 1864.

Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN, U. S. Navy,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have received one case which I believe contains one torpedo clock. I wanted six of them. Please also to send a description of the manner of winding them up and setting them to run a certain time. I propose to go to Morris Island this evening to try these mines, provided the preparations be completed, as I ordered. I think it will be necessary to make use of a monitor from which to float the rafts down upon the fort. Will you please give the necessary orders to aid in the enterprise, provided the senior officer there has not already that power. I shall leave this evening or to-night.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., July 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: It will soon be necessary to discharge from the Navy a considerable number of contrabands at this place, because of the expiration of their terms of service. The most of them have not served more than a year, and many of them have families in the vicinity. Inasmuch as every able-bodied man should be made to contribute his due share of service in bearing arms, I should like to know whether you have taken any measures in this respect regarding the land service. I think these people make some calculation to escape the full extent of military service, by a partial term afloat, and where they are more or less useful, and where they may be willing to remain if they find they have to serve somewhere for a full term.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT. DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., July 20, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the South:

CAPTAIN: I have been informed that the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Regiments Massachusetts Volunteers are soon to be paid at the rate of $13 a month, from the 1st of January, 1864, and that the question of their pay before that time will also be settled before long. I would respectfully request that the major-general commanding would give orders to the chief paymaster of this department not to settle the clothing accounts of these two regiments on their first payment from January 1, but to have the clothing accounts deducted from their pay for 1863. The heavy fatigue duty

that these regiments have performed has caused their clothing accounts to be very large, and if deducted from the pay of these four months will leave but a small balance due.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., July 20, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM GURNEY,
Commanding Post, Morris Island:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that as soon as the rebel prison-houses are completed that you increase the strength of the outposts on your front, and keep a strong guard in all the forts during the night. Also, that during the night you have the boat infantry establish a new boat station near the repaired bridge in front of Fort Haskell.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. DEAN,
Lieut., 127th New York Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
July 20, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: Information reached me yesterday, from a source apparently reliable (a Mr. Whitely, refugee from Macon, Ga.), that 900 cavalry were withdrawn from Florida on occasion of your recent advance near Charleston. Mr. W. saw them himself at Quitman on their way to Charleston.

Early last week I sent a party around Doctor's Lake, and a few miles west of it, which found no enemy except a few vedettes. In my recent advance up Trout Creek the whole number of the enemy did not exceed 75. These facts, with their great quiet in front of Jacksonville, led me to change my opinion in regard to their force at Baldwin and Camp Milton. The people of Nassau County speak confidently of three battalions or regiments at these two places, but I must think their number is small. I shall therefore act promptly on the permission so kindly accorded me in your favor of the 15th ultimo, and make a decided move on the trestle-work in rear of Baldwin. With the troops now here I feel that I ought to be able to do this. My plan is to land above the mouth of Black Creek, and march via Middleburg, by the Clay Hill road, to the Alachua trail. At the crossing of the trail and Fernandina railroad, to destroy the latter before 10 a. m., so as to prevent the two locomotives from Gainesville with the trains from passing up to Baldwin. Then dashing on with cavalry and one rifled gun, I propose to strike the Lake City railroad, at the point where the Alachua trail crosses it, near Barber's, and as nearly as possible about 11.30 a. m., the time of arrival of the Lake City train at Baldwin. The trestle-work near Barber's, 12 miles from Baldwin, is 250 yards long and 30 feet high;

that at Darby's, 7 miles from Baldwin, is 400 yards long and 30 feet high; that at Deep Creek, 2 miles from Baldwin, is 100 feet long. These trestles are guarded, I am told, by a force of boys and old men. Our cavalrymen will handle these with ease. I am now getting ready to move. I shall start on Sunday or Monday. If I succeed in destroying the trestle-work, circumstances will determine my course. Baldwin, with its six guns, locomotives, and trains, may fall into our hands. If I can assault it successfully, I will. Or I may move down the Cedar Keys railroad, capturing the two locomotives, some hundred horses, and a large number of contrabands. I shall go in light marching order, and move quickly on the roads.

Accept my acknowledgment for your kindness hitherto, and believe me, your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, July 20, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 16th instant. Mine of the 12th instant was written when I had fewer troops. Since the order returning the troops to their respective districts (an order of which no official copy has been sent me) I have troops enough not only for defense but attack. The Seventh and Thirty-fifth arrived safely in due time, and the battery got in last night. My clearing up of Nassau County relieves us from all fear of torpedoes, nor do I think that the enemy will ever attempt to gain possession of any point below Trout Creek (unless his force is greatly increased) so long as we have a battery and infantry with which to fall upon his rear.

To the best of my ability I have combatted the apprehensions here of the abandonment of Florida, but the people are nervous, having been abandoned twice already after promises to the contrary had been made them. Our staunchest friends stood everything well until the battery was sent off. The removal of that shook their confidence. When it came back yesterday there was great cheering in the town. I mention this nervous apprehension of the people as a fact the major-general commanding ought to be fully informed of. My building a wharf on the opposite side of the river and erection of saw-mills will do more to restore their confidence than anything else except the sending back of the troops.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., July 20, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the South:

CAPTAIN: I have the pleasure of announcing to the major-general commanding that a small party sent out by me has succeeded in

burning and destroying the trestle-work of the Cedar Keys railroad at two points about 9 miles south of Baldwin. The Gainesville cars were left on the south side of the gap. They can be taken by us at our pleasure, together with the two locomotives.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, July 20, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Div. of West Mississippi:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by steamer Clyde of your communication of 17th instant, with the extract of General Sherman's dispatch requiring me to look out for his force before the 20th or 25th of July. I will start accordingly to-morrow, with 1,000 infantry, 2 pieces of artillery, and 50 mounted men, toward Pollard, and should I not find the announced force I will strike the railroad myself. The steamer Hudson will anchor day after to-morrow, the 22d instant, off Pensacola City, loaded with commissary stores and forage for Sherman's force.

I beg to thank the commanding general for the promised cavalry horses and the additional regiment of cavalry. They will not lie idle, the commanding general may rely upon that.

I am, very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, July 21, 1864.

Col. JAMES SHAW, Jr.,
Seventh U. S. Colored Troops:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that in consequence of the lack of sufficient transportation your marching orders are changed. You will be prepared to move with your command at a moment's notice at any time after 3 p. m. to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BAILEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Off Morris Island, S. C., July 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: Your note of the 22d did not reach me until noon, about an hour after your departure from this anchorage. There seems to have been an entire misapprehension as to any orders from me postponing the trial of the powder raft. So far from that about 6 last night, not observing that the powder was in the raft and ap-

prehending delay, I sent an aide expressly to supply any deficiencies or arrangements that might be necessary to prevent postponement. A copy of the report of the aide is sent herewith. The violent storm that rose last evening and continued so long would certainly have interfered with the success of the operation. This morning I intended that, so far as I was concerned, nothing should interfere, and I sent a tug for one of the lighters to have the powder put in and secured against a storm. In return a message was received from you saying that you would try the experiment from the shore batteries.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

[Inclosure.]

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Off Charleston, S. C., July 22, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, I went on board of the Nahant yesterday evening about 6 to see that everything was ready for the explosion of the powder, and also your order to Captain Mayo "to use his own discretion," and that you relied entirely upon his judgment in the execution of the matter. Captain Mayo decided not to go on account of the very bad state of the weather, but he desired to complete the undertaking as soon as the weather would permit. I also delivered your order for Captain Mayo to come down as soon as the explosion was over, in case he should have gone up, and let the regular picket monitor take her station for the night. On my return to the flag-ship, I gave a passage to Captain Shelton and Acting Ensign Neil to the Cosmopolitan in my boat. From the fact of Captain Mayo deciding not to go, after delivering your order to act at discretion, these officers may have been led to believe that I brought an order not to make the experiment last night.

Respectfully,

E. J. DICHMAN,
Ensign, U. S. Navy.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, July 22, 1864.

Col. JAMES SHAW, Jr.,
Commanding Seventh U. S. Colored Troops:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that the following instructions will be observed by you:

First. Embark your command at 3 p. m. to-day.

Second. Go up the river so as to arrive at the gun-boat Hale, at the mouth of Black Creek, at 7 p. m.

Third. Land your troops at the landing indicated by Lieutenant Burton, aide-de-camp, who will get a pilot for one of the boats. The landing is to be made in the quickest possible time from each boat, and each boat, as soon as emptied, will return at quick speed to Mandarin to bring up the Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers with their horses.

Fourth. As soon as you have cavalry, the people from all the houses from which you suppose spies might go to give information to the enemy must be cautioned, under penalty of death, not to leave their premises for three days.

Fifth. The crossings of Black Creek at and above Middleburg must be secured and watched, so as to prevent the destruction of the bridges. This should be done secretly as possible, the sentinels being made to conceal themselves, and the supports must be hidden in the bushes or under other cover.

Sixth. It is desirable that every person, civilian or soldier, man, woman, or child, coming within our lines, should be detained in safe custody until after the safe departure of our troops. They should, however, be sent to some house or other place where they cannot see the number of our troops, which should be kept secret.

Seventh. A limited number of fires may be built for making coffee, keeping off the dew, and drying the men. The places for fires should be carefully selected with a view to screening them from observation.

Eighth. The men shall be kept strictly to their bivouac ground. Stragglers shall be promptly and severely punished.

Ninth. Special importance must be attached to the prompt landing and unloading of the boats. No delay whatever must be allowed. If the whole landing is not effected in two nights the surprise cannot be effected.

Tenth. Vigilant guard shall be kept on all approaches to the camp. In the event of an attack the troops must not only repel, but attack the enemy.

These instructions may be modified by Colonel Shaw as emergencies may require.

By order of Brig. Gen. William Birney, commanding:

M. BAILEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, July 22, 1864.

Lieutenant PURINGTON,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster:

SIR: The general commanding directs you to send a boat to Picolata to-morrow morning, for the purpose of bringing down all refugees and others who are to take part in the raid. You will please send the accompanying letter to the commanding officer at Picolata.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BAILEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, July 22, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Picolata:

SIR: General Birney directs that you embark immediately all the refugees and others who are to take part in the expedition. They will be landed at Magnolia (Dr. Benedict's place). All will proceed

immediately by the Middleburg road to report to Colonel Shaw, Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, who will be between Peter's Creek and Middleburg. They must reach Colonel Shaw before to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BAILEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, July 22, 1864.

Col. A. L. HARRIS,
Commanding Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers:

COLONEL: Everything in this expedition depends upon the promptness of your embarkation at Mandarin and of your debarkation. You must have your horses ready on the Mandarin wharf, your forage and men, and load the boats quickly, and send them off as fast as loaded. If you fail in this, from not being ready, or from allowing your men to be slow, you will cause my whole expedition to fail, for I must land you at night and get the boats out of the creek before daylight, or there will be no surprise. Be ready, then, when the boats get to the dock. Get your men and horses on board within twenty minutes.

Very respectfully,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., July 23, 1864.

Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have now in my possession a deserter from the rebel iron-clad Chicora, in Charleston Harbor. If you desire to examine him, I shall take pleasure in placing him at your disposal. With regard to the enemy's iron-clads, he corroborates our own observations and former information, and states, furthermore, that they have no idea of coming out of the harbor, but are only to assist in preventing the entrance of our fleet. In running between Johnson and the city the iron-clads usually take advantage of the tide, as they can hardly make headway against it. The Chicora is three or four hours making the distance from Johnson to the city against a heavy tide. With regard to the effect of our late operations on James Island, this deserter reports that Fort Pringle was "very badly used up" by the fire of the navy; that the men called it a "slaughter-pen," and could not be made to stand to their guns, but took refuge in the bomb-proofs.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., July 23, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the South:

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully request that another engineer company, in addition to Captain McKenna's detachment, be assigned for temporary duty in this district. This has become indispensable in view of the injury done to our works on Morris Island during the present bombardment and the new works ordered by the major-general commanding. There is no officer on Morris Island properly qualified to carry on this work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 24*, 1864—5.30 p. m.
(Received 10 a. m., 25th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Please direct General Foster to order Brig. Gen. William Birney to report to General Butler, if his services can be dispensed with. His brigade might be brought here if General Foster thinks he can do without it. Whilst operations continue here much cannot be done in the Department of the South except to hold what we have got.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 25, 1864.

Forwarded to Major-General Foster, commanding Department of the South, for his instruction. If General Birney or his brigade can be spared as indicated, General Foster will so order.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., July 24, 1864.

Col. A. S. HARTWELL,
Commanding Post, Folly Island:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding having seen the outpost report from Cole's Island for the 22d and 23d of July, directs: First. That if the garrison at Battery No. 2 are not able to make better practice they be relieved by men that are. Second. That after cutting the fuses for shells before firing, fine powder be rubbed in and the hole made larger. Third. That on the appearance of the enemy's pickets opposite the right on Cole's Island, fire be opened upon them from the fort with grape and canister; also that the enemy's lookout be cut down by the 30-pounders in position at the fort. Fourth. That as soon as the weather becomes again clear and dry the fallen trees and brush-wood opposite the right of Cole's Island be ignited by shells.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. K. SMITH.
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 25, 1864.

Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 13th and 18th, in relation to the discharge of a considerable number of contrabands from the naval service and desiring that I may take measures to prevent their escaping military service on land. In order to carry out your wishes I desire, in all discharges from the naval service in this department, whether contrabands or other persons, where those discharged are not sent North in a naval vessel, that those discharged may be turned over to the nearest provost-marshal on shore, and in no case to be suffered to go at large until permitted to do so by my order. I would respectfully ask how it is that these persons' terms of service are of so short duration. In the Army we require an enlistment for three years. The terms of service ought to be equalized, so as to give no preference in that respect to either branch. At the present time the discharges of these men, who will make inferior soldiers, from the naval service, while we are transferring some of our best soldiers to the naval service, operates very much to the prejudice of the army, and impairs its efficiency.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General BIRNEY,
Commanding District of Florida:

GENERAL: Upon the receipt of this you will send one regiment and four pieces and caissons of the light battery to this place. The regiment will bring its knapsacks, shelter-tents, and camp kettles, and the officers only one small valise each, for baggage. The four pieces and caissons will be fully manned, horsed, and equipped in every respect for active service. You will at once come to this place to give testimony before a court-martial.

Respectfully, yours,
J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., July 25, 1864.

Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to beg that you will place at my disposal a few clock-work torpedoes. I may wish to use these to break the booms around Sumter in connection with the floating mines, and also for other purposes, and would like to see them work before I make requisition for a supply from the North. Allow me to beg that

you will refer the officer who hands you this letter to some one who may give him such information with regard to the working of these torpedoes as may be in possession of the navy.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., July 25, 1864.

Col. A. S. HARTWELL,
Commanding Post, Folly Island:

COLONEL: In to-day's outpost report from Kiawah Island, the following occurs: "Rebel pickets were observed through the night, opposite rifle-pit B."

The general commanding directs that you send a reliable officer to investigate this matter, using the picket on Kiawah Island for the purpose. He will endeavor to find whether there are any traces of the enemy near our front, without going too far from the picket-line.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. K. SMITH,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., July 25, 1864.

Capt. J. JUNGBLUT,
Commanding Rocket Battery:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs that you have a detachment of stands of the Rocket Battery in readiness early to-morrow morning, to accompany an expedition to be sent to Legareville. The men will be provided with two days' rations.

By order of Brigadier-General Schimmelfennig:

W. B. DEAN,
Lieut., 127th New York Vols. Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Commanding Northern District:

GENERAL: I desire you to have the Swamp Angel repaired and armed with a 30-pounder or 100-pounder Parrott to fire on Fort Sumter along the left flank of that work, and thus prevent the enemy landing materials at the sally-port on that side, and also receiving re-enforcements and supplies. Considerable work is needed on the platform and foundation to make it strong enough to support the shock of the gun. I also want your report, as soon as it can be furnished, of the effect of the firing on Fort Sumter, and of the mine rafts, and also your opinion as to the practicability of an assault by boats. I also require a report of the attack on Fort Johnson by boats, and the reason for the failure of such attack. The rebel papers speak of Colonel Hoyt's conduct as being very gallant and brave, but state that some of his men ran back to the boats.

They do not refer to the reserve or to any other regiment than Colonel Hoyt's, so that this portion of the force could not have gone near enough to attract their attention. The responsibility for lack of support to Colonel Hoyt should be made to rest where it belongs.

Respectfully, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., July 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: Yours of July 25 is just received, and conformably to your request I have issued an order that all persons discharged here and not sent home shall be turned over to the nearest provost-marshal to the order of Major-General Foster, the commanding general of the Department of the South. In answer to your query, I am only able to say that the practice of the Navy Department before the rebellion was invariably to ship men for three years, but since that shipments have been made for one or for two years, as well as for three years. I entirely concur with you, general, that the conditions of the service in the Army and Navy should be equalized, so as not to give any preference in time or in bounty, &c. Had this been done there never would have been any necessity for legislating transfers of seamen from the Army who had enlisted, because even with the long term of three years there were advantages which more than balanced the short term of one year in the Navy. I am very glad to hear that seamen thus enlisted in the Army have been found to make such good soldiers that they cannot be well spared. Still, we only get back our old sailors, and that is a gain to the public service afloat, though a loss ashore. It is also gratifying to find that so many of these men prefer to return to their original vocation, as the frequent applications show. Herewith I transmit two, received whilst writing these lines.

There have not been, that I am aware of, nor do I expect that there will be any discharges here from this squadron, except of contrabands who were obtained here, and whom I do not wish to lose even to make inferior soldiers, for they do a great deal of useful work; but as I have not the power under the naval law to conscript I was in hopes that you, being able to do so, would prevent them leaving me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

JULY 26, 1864.

Report on the result of the torpedo operations:

Captain Smith, Third U. S. Colored Troops, was detailed to select a company of men and to drill them in the use of the railway torpedoes; this he neglected to do and has been returned to his regiment. On the late expedition Captain Suter detailed Company I, Captain

Edwards, of the Volunteer Engineers, for this duty. Five torpedoes were prepared and taken on the expedition; 2 of these, by order of General Hatch, were destroyed, and 3 of them were brought back and are now at the engineer depot. Since that time 20 more torpedoes have been finished and are now at the depot.

Respectfully,

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

[Indorsements.]

JULY 26, 1864.

What became of the torpedoes taken by General Birney?

J. G. FOSTER.

Of the 5 torpedoes mentioned within, 4 were taken by General Birney and 1 by General Hatch. One of General Birney's and the 1 of General Hatch were destroyed; the remaining 3 of General Birney's were returned.

Respectfully,

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
Aide-de-Camp.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., July 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: You may remember that some importance has been attached to the passage between Port Royal and Calibogue Sound, and I have been written to by yourself and the general of the district in regard to its security by water. Last night some examinations of the approaches by water were made by one of my officers without being perceived by your pickets. He anchored in a tug some 50 feet from Hilton Head Island, near the entrance of Scull Creek, and after passing entirely around Pinckney Island came through Scull Creek, nearly touching the steam-boats at the coal wharf with his oars; he was never once hailed from the shore. I may inform you, by the way, that the results of these examinations indicates that Scull Creek is tolerably well observed by one of my steamers at each outlet, and may be made impassable to the rebels by a battery, &c. But Mackay Creek is unguarded, and with water sufficient for rebel rams or other vessels to pass. I shall order it to be obstructed by a boom at its entrance into the Checkhessee River, but as Pinckney Island is not occupied by the troops, this may be easily cut loose. In order, therefore, to make sure of closing this passage, I would suggest that pickets be placed to give notice or hinder any attempt of the kind. Some battery should also be placed, because I have posted two steamers to watch Scull Creek, and have no others to spare. If either are drawn off to where Mackay Creek enters May River, Scull Creek will be more or less opened.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 27, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Hatch, to inquire into and punish the carelessness or neglect of duty of our pickets.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS HILTON HEAD DISTRICT,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 29, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the major-general commanding, and his attention is invited to the accompanying report* of Captain Pickering, acting assistant inspector-general.

The return of the armed transports to Scull Creek would seem to be the only method of increasing security from attack along the shores of that stream, as Captain Pickering observes. With the small force at our disposal, it is impossible to furnish a complete chain of pickets for the whole distance.

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., July 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: On the 25th instant I sent out to the fleet, requesting to be furnished with some clock-work torpedoes. In reply, Captain Green, commanding naval forces before Charleston, informed me that he had none and knew nothing about them, but would forward my letter to Admiral Dahlgren at Hilton Head. I require these torpedoes to destroy the boom around Sumter, which is found, on examination, to exist on the right face, as well as on the right flank and gorge; until the destruction of which no mines can be brought properly in contact with the fort. I address you on the subject, thinking you may be able to obtain these torpedoes for me.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, NORTHERN DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., July 27, 1864.

Lieut. W. B. DEAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Northern Dist., Dept. of the South:

SIR: I have the honor to report the firing upon Fort Sumter as still continued with good effect. The points against which our fire

*Not found.

has been directed are, viz: First, the angle formed by the junction of sea and gorge walls; second, the right (enemy's) angle of the fort. The first-mentioned point has been much cut away, and, in my opinion, is the point against which the whole fire should be directed. The right angle of the fort has been cut away for about 8 or 9 feet. The progress made at this point, however, has been very slow. So many of the guns used in breaching have been disabled that I have ordered the fire of the remaining guns to be directed against the center angle. During this bombardment great inconvenience has been experienced from the premature explosion of shells, notwithstanding that all the projectiles fired were thoroughly examined before being filled, and the fuse plugs well covered with white lead previous to being screwed in; still these premature explosions take place. The plan of varnishing the interior surface of the shells, as recommended by R. P. Parrott, has not as yet been put into practice, owing to there being no varnish in the ordnance department. Twelve 30-pounder shells prepared in this way were fired without any premature explosions. This is not a fair trial, however, but as soon as varnish arrives from Hilton Head it will be more thoroughly tested.

The following guns have been disabled during the past week: No. 3 gun (200 Parrott), Fort Putnam, burst July 25 at the 1,300th round. No. 4 gun (200-pounder Parrott), Fort Putnam, requires a new vent. No. 3 gun (200-pounder Parrott), Battery Chatfield, ditto. No. 2 gun, 10-inch columbiad (colored battery), has had about 18 inches of its muzzle blown off by the premature explosion of a shell. This gun is still being fired, and will serve well for short range. One new 200-pounder Parrott is being mounted in Fort Putnam to replace No. 3 gun, burst. New vents will be placed in the guns requiring them as soon as material for bushing is received by the ordnance department.

The only reserve guns on hand in this district are, viz: One 300-pounder Parrott, for which there is no carriage or chassis, and one 100-pounder Parrott complete. There are no smooth-bore guns on hand at ordnance yard.

The following number of projectiles have been expended in the bombardment of Fort Sumter from July 7 to July 21, inclusive:

Fort Putnam: 764 30-pounders, 1,183 200-pounders; total, 1,947.

Battery Chatfield: 363 100-pounders, 294 200-pounders, 173 300-pounders, 98 10-inch columbiad; total, 928.

Fort Strong: 1,146 100-pounders, 142 200-pounders; total, 1,288.

Battery Barton: 729 10-inch mortars.

Battery Seymour: 542 10-inch mortars.

Thirteen-inch mortar battery: 91 13-inch mortars.

Number of rounds from each work: Putnam, 1,947 rounds; Chatfield, 928 rounds; Strong, 1,288 rounds; Barton, 729 rounds; Seymour, 542 rounds; 13-inch mortar, 91 rounds; total, 5,525.

Number and kind of projectiles: 764 30-pounders, 1,509 100-pounders, 1,619 200-pounders, 173 300-pounders, 98 10-inch columbiad, 1,271 10-inch sea-coast mortars, 91 13-inch mortars; total, 5,525.

Grand total, 5,525 projectiles.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. AMES.

Lieut. Col. Third Rhode Island Arty., Chief of Artillery,
Northern District, Department of the South.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 31, 1864.

Referred to Lieutenant McGinness for his information. Varnish for the shells should be sent to the Northern District.

J. G. FOSTER.

[Second indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, August 3, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

As soon as received, Captain Parrott's letter to the major-general commanding, recommending that the interior of his shells be coated with lacquer or varnish, a copy was made and forwarded through the ordnance office, Morris Island, to the chief of artillery Northern District. An abundance of lacquer has long since been sent to Morris Island and the ordnance officer has been directed to send a supply of it to the batteries. A portion of the 12 shells herein mentioned were varnished by my own hands. I stood over the man until he had completed the balance, and I venture to say that had I not done so even this small number would not have been tried. Why were there not more varnished by the officer commanding the work (Putnam), as plenty of material remained, and give the suggestion a fair trial? I requested the chief of artillery that morning, after I had these shells varnished, to have others prepared in the same way, using lacquer. I respectfully submit that too little interest is manifested by the commandants of batteries in the working, care, and management of their guns, and that this fact more than any other accounts for the great number of guns burst at the front. Too much is expected of ordnance officers. The 300-pounder was not intended to be mounted; it was sent up to replace the one which was then mounted and which has since burst. I have made application to department headquarters for an experienced mechanic to be detailed from the engineers for the purpose of rebushing guns whenever they may require it. This was returned disapproved.

JOHN R. McGINNESS,
First Lieut. and Chief of Ordnance, Dept. of the South.

[Third indorsement.]

AUGUST 5, 1864.

Copy of Lieutenant McGinness' indorsement to be sent to General Schimmelfennig, to be furnished to Colonel Ames and the officers of the batteries.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, July 27, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. NOBLE,
Commanding U. S. Forces at Baldwin:

COLONEL: In consequence of orders received from department headquarters directing troops to be sent from this district to Hilton Head, the expedition to Marion and Alachua Counties is deferred. You will retain all the troops you have at Baldwin except the Eighth

Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, which will be sent to this place immediately, and you will on no account send out Colonel Harris' command as directed by me yesterday. You will receive all your supplies at present from Camp Milton. All wagon trains you send to that place must be accompanied by a strong escort. General Birney has been ordered immediately to Hilton Head to give his testimony before a general court-martial and will start to-morrow. You will therefore be in command of this district. General Birney is of opinion that you had better remain at Baldwin for the present.

By command of Brigadier-General Birney:

M. BAILEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, July 27, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. NOBLE,
Commanding U. S. Forces at Baldwin:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to give you the following general instructions:

First. You will build an inclosed work for the defense of Baldwin. For this purpose he sends you 50 axes and 200 shovels. Make the abatis strong, cutting down the trees in the direction of the enemy's advance.

Second. Destroy as much of the Lake City railroad beyond Baldwin as possible. It would be well to send a strong detachment of cavalry to the trestle over the south fork of the Saint Mary's, and complete the destruction of that work, besides burning all the intermediate trestle-works.

Third. The enemy's breast-works toward Jacksonville should be entirely destroyed, but you need not burn the abatis, which is as good for us as for them.

Fourth. Be extremely careful to prevent all information as to your numbers getting to any of the country people. Let none of them come within your pickets to sell produce or for any other purpose. If they should penetrate send them under guard to Jacksonville. The family now there must all be sent to Jacksonville.

Fifth. The troops sent from you should leave some time between dusk and daylight, so that the demonstration of your force shall not be observed.

Sixth. The troops falling back should march by the railroad as far as camp Milton to avoid the swamps, and thence by the big road.

Seventh. Direct them to entirely destroy Camp Milton. Those that are to come to Jacksonville must not make any very long halts for this purpose. They may confine themselves to burning the huts and stables, but when Colonel Beecher comes he may halt there long enough to destroy all the works.

Eighth. The Third U. S. Colored Troops will start to-morrow morning for Magnolia, and will march by the Bellamy road to the railroad to Cedar Keys, opposite Newnansville, which they will reach some time on Saturday; they will then probably go down the railroad toward Gainesville. The other troops forwarded by you to this point will march so as to meet at Gainesville. I wish Colonel Harris, after visiting Starke and Waldo, to strike westward to New-

nansville; he will use his discretion as to the time of his joining the infantry, but must endeavor to do so on Saturday or Sunday. Tell him there is plenty of forage in Alachua and Marion Counties.

Ninth. I shall occupy with a force Magnolia and Palatka, toward which points and Baldwin all contrabands can be directed.

All pillaging must be prevented, but all horses, teams, vehicles, and subsistence may be regularly taken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BAILEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, July 27, 1864.

Col. W. H. NOBLE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Baldwin, Fla.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the general commanding the district to call your attention to the necessity of providing first of all against any possible surprise by the enemy. They will be immediately reenforced by three companies under Dickison, and also by the available troops at Lake City, and may make an attempt to surprise you and recover Baldwin. You will therefore see the necessity of attending first to closing up thoroughly all the defiles on your front and flanks. Your axmen should be sent with a strong escort and good guide to fell trees down over all the fords on Brandy Creek, Big Creek, the South Fork of the Saint Mary's, the Yellow Water, and all other creeks, swamps, and defiles by which the enemy can get at you. You have permission to retain 50 of Colonel Harris' men, selecting the weakest horses, in order to do your patrol duty in front. All the work necessary to protect you against surprise or against a sudden advance of the enemy should be attended to first, the fortifications next. These being done, you can attend to other things at your leisure. As soon as the avenues in front and flank are blocked up, you will have all the trees in front of you cut down that would afford shelter to the artillery or skirmishers of the enemy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

M. BAILEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, July 27, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Picolata:

SIR: You will receive by this an order directing you to proceed to Palatka. Having fulfilled that order, you will by command of the general observe carefully the following instructions:

After you have landed your force you will place the guns in position to guard against attack and send out your patrols to scour thoroughly the neighboring country. No patrol should consist of less than 15. You will collect all the negroes and refugees in your neighborhood, or who come into your lines, subsisting them upon the 500 rations which will be sent you by this boat. These rations should be used as economically as possible. You will drive in and

slaughter what beef-cattle are to be had in your neighborhood, and which are necessary to subsist both your own troops and the negroes and refugees on fresh beef. You will keep your boats always in readiness to land those who come in to you on the opposite side of the river, if necessary. A force of U. S. troops will march to-morrow from Magnolia to Marion County, proceeding by the Bellamy road. All prisoners taken will be carefully guarded until they can be forwarded to the provost-marshal here. You will send your patrols to scour the country as far as to the point where Orange Creek joins the Ocklawaha. Be particularly guarded against any surprise from Dickison's rebel cavalry. You will build one complete dock, and after that is completed go to work on another, and you will drag the river carefully for torpedoes. You will issue stringent orders to all your force against pillage of any kind, and see that your orders in this regard are carried out to the letter. Any pillaging of houses or property or destruction of either or of standing crops will be severely punished. This will not interfere with your taking such stores as are necessary for subsistence of your men and horses, but it must be taken in the regular manner. All the old corn which you find you will secure, taking such horses and teams as are necessary for the purpose, and storing it at Palatka.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

M. BAILEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, July 27, 1864.

Capt. J. A. WEISS,
Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding at Magnolia:

CAPTAIN: The general directs that you hold yourself in readiness to march at a moment's notice with an expedition into the interior. Ten days' rations are sent you for that purpose, and your men will get no more of any kind until those ten days are over. You will therefore caution them to be economical. You will be relieved of your command of Magnolia in order that you may accompany this expedition. Without further orders, you will report to the commanding officer of the Third U. S. Colored Troops on his arrival and accompany him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BAILEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, July 27, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Yellow Bluff:

SIR: We have taken Baldwin. There is a locomotive and train at Callahan, or between there and Baldwin, which you will march at once to capture. Take six days' rations with you. Send locomotive and train to Baldwin. When you have done what you can, go back to Yellow Bluff.

Very respectfully,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have examined the report of Capt. John H. Moore of the 16th instant, with your indorsement, asking for six light-draught steamers, and reporting the condition of the steamers on duty in the Department of the South. The Delaware sailed from New York on the 26th instant. The Rescue sails from Baltimore to-day. The Island City will be ready to sail on the 31st instant. The Planter and Philadelphia will be ready in a few days and will be sent to you. The Ben De Ford has been under repair. She is expected to be ready by August 6. She is a large vessel, burning much coal, and requires an expensive crew. She is a powerful and excellent steamer, capable of rendering most valuable service—one of the best in our service. I hesitate to send her back to the Department of the South, where I understand she has been idle for months with fires banked, burning out her boilers and doing nothing, kept in waiting for the movements of the commanding general. She is too expensive and valuable for a yacht. A much smaller and less costly steamer ought to serve for the purpose of transportation of a general commanding from place to place. The De Ford costs the United States, besides coal, $500 a day—$15,000 per month; at which rate each trip of a general officer costs the United States about $20,000.

I find by Captain Moore's report that there are twenty-eight steamers owned and chartered in the service of the United States in the Department of the South, and of these he reports only six available for outside work, and nearly all in bad condition. I trust that under your management of the affairs of the Department of the South no such discreditable condition of things will be allowed. If these vessels had been properly repaired, with the appliances so liberally provided by the quartermaster's department at Hilton Head, and when subject to injuries which the shops at that place could not repair, had been sent promptly North, they could have been kept in serviceable condition and would have been promptly returned. This report shows a shiftless management which is most discreditable. I hope you will enforce a better rule.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., July 28, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the South:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the night of the 25th to the 26th instant, 1 sergeant and 3 privates of the First South Carolina Artillery (Companies E and K) deserted from Fort Johnson and, crossing the marsh, were picked up by our boat infantry near Paine's Dock. In the way of general information they state that the news of General Grant's being killed was first given by a deserter from our army, and afterward claimed to be extracted from the Northern papers. One of them had heard that Grant's army had withdrawn from in front of Petersburg. From General Sherman the news of

the 22d and 23d was that he had been severely repulsed and beaten after having attacked Atlanta, and that he had lost several thousand prisoners and twenty-two pieces of artillery. No news of interest is given with regard to the district. I seem to have about the same troops on my front that I had before the late movements on James and John's Islands. The deserters state that the fatigue parties seen around Johnson and Simkins are not engaged in putting up any new works, nor inclosing or in any way changing the old ones, but merely in carrying on the usual repairs. They also state that the enemy are constantly expecting an assault of Fort Sumter as well as another attack on Johnson. At Fort Sumter the garrison of about 250 men is considered capable of holding it. At Fort Johnson five companies of heavy artillery are behind the breast-works every night, one to serve the guns, the other four used as infantry; one company of Black's cavalry regiment also reports at Fort Johnson for duty every night.

On Thursday last, the 21st instant, Captain Mitchel, of the First South Carolina Artillery, who has for some time past been in command of Fort Sumter, was killed by a shell from our batteries. The garrison at Fort Sumter is reported not to have been relieved for a month past, owing to our heavy bombardment. One of our deserters was at Fort Pringle during our late operation on Stono, and states that the fire of the navy was very destructive. All the heavy guns, with the exception of one smooth-bore, were disabled. A 7-inch rifled Brooke, which they brought there during the action, was no sooner placed in position than it was dismounted by our fire. The bomb-proof of Pringle proved very poor, our balls penetrating to the wood-work. They had heard the loss on James Island estimated at 200 killed and wounded. Another of the deserters, who was at Fort Johnson when we attacked it on the morning of the 3d, reports that almost all the troops had been taken away from there on the 2d; that until nearly morning of the 3d there were not more than 40 or 50 men in Johnson. About 2 a. m. of the 3d, the two companies of the First South Carolina Artillery, who only had been sent as far away as Legaré's Point, were ordered back to Johnson, and arrived in time to repel the attack. Even with these two companies they say there were not more than 200 men, if as many, in Johnson and Simkins, and that if our whole force had landed they might undoubtedly have taken the two forts. These deserters are well fed and clothed, but report that the troops have not been paid for the last seven months, and there is much dissatisfaction among them. They heard that our general and field officers confined in Charleston are in a house at the corner of Broad and Rutledge streets, near Chisolm's Mill.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, July 28, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. NOBLE,
Commanding U. S. Forces at Baldwin, Fla.:

COLONEL: No order is necessary to put you in command. As senior officer you assume command of all troops serving at the same station. The Eighth Regiment must be sent down by the train at

once. I wait for it to go to Hilton Head, to which point Major-General Foster orders me to send one of my regiments. After that is done the locomotive might be sent down to Callahan after the locomotive and train. A previous reconnaissance should be made, however, to ascertain the condition of the track, and whether the train is there or not, and whether it can be moved. I sent up a company yesterday afternoon from Yellow Bluff to go to Callahan; it will probably reach that place to-night. To-day I ordered a reconnaissance from Fernandina as far as Callahan. The company from Yellow Bluff has orders to look after the locomotive and train. It would be well for you, however, to send down some cavalry to examine the track, especially the bridges, and an engineer can run up the locomotive. It is possible the rebels may not have injured it at all. I attach great importance to closing up thoroughly all the defiles and ferries and crossings from the front to your position.

Baldwin is the key to the possession of Florida, and if the enemy can re-enforce he will attempt to retake it. Destroy completely the trestle-work over the South Fork of the Saint Mary's. Block up with felled trees the fords over Brandy Creek, Big Creek, Yellow Water, &c., leaving but one avenue open to the front, which you must have well picketed. Since the order from Hilton Head has put an end to all further enterprises for the present, keep all the troops, except the Eighth U. S. Colored Troops; familiarize the cavalry with the country and the neighborhood, letting the horses and men have rest to prepare them for future movements, which are possible after my return from Hilton Head. The fort should be a model of strength, and should inclose an excellent well of water. Make it impregnable. I think we shall have time to put up a good one.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I shall leave for Hilton Head to-morrow, the 29th instant.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., *July* 28, 1864.

General FOSTER:

The Wabash goes to sea to-day, leaving the brig containing rebel prisoners without protection. Would advise she be moved under cover of the guns of the New Hampshire.

DAHLGREN,
Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary of War has authorized me to exchange any prisoners in my hands, rank for rank, or their equivalents; such exchange being a special one. In accordance with the above I send Major Anderson to make arrangements as to time and place for the exchange.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 29, 1864.

General WESSELLS:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have just received authority to exchange the prisoners in my hands, rank for rank, or their equivalents, according to the cartel. I send an aide-de-camp to make arrangements for the exchange.

Yours, truly,

J. G. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, July 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. U. DOUBLEDAY,
Commanding Third U. S. Colored Troops:

COLONEL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to give you the following instructions for your guidance at Palatka:

First. Build a strong inclosed earth-work, with good abatis, with well inside, and large enough to accommodate 300 men conveniently.

Second. Patrol with strong parties, and with cavalry as far as Orange Creek, near the site of old Fort Brooke. If you find that there is no force of the enemy in that quarter you might push as far as Silver Springs, or even Ocala, taking care to seize upon the Ocklawaha bridges near Silver Springs in order to secure a retreat by way of Fort Gates or Volusia.

Third. When you have cleared the rebels from your front, or found there are none, send a party in the Hattie or in boats to the Ocklawaha, and up that stream as far as safe, to cut away the trees felled over it, to seize on the Silver Springs a steamboat on that river, and to take possession of all lighters, ferry-boats, wherries, dugouts, and other craft of every description.

Fourth. Make inquiries of the whereabouts of the light-house lenses taken by the rebels at the beginning of the war and stored somewhere between Palatka and the town of Ocala. They are worth some $50,000.

Fifth. Get all the contrabands, horses, and all other lawful prizes of war, including mules, wagons, cotton, &c., making a full report of property taken and giving proper receipts for the same.

These instructions are for your general guidance, but may be modified by you according to the exigencies of your position.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. BAILEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, July 29, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. NOBLE,
Commanding U. S. Forces at Baldwin, Fla.:

COLONEL: In obedience to orders, I leave for Hilton Head at 12 o'clock. You will be in command. The force you left at Picolata I have ordered to Palatka. I shall re-enforce them to-day with 300 men from the Third U. S. Colored Troops, under command of Col. U. Doubleday, also with Captain Morton's cavalry. Captain Weiss

is at Magnolia with his company and a detachment of convalescents, with instructions to make a strong camp. The kind of works built by the rebels is the best for Baldwin—logs, covered with earth. You might use for the purpose the logs taken from their works. Save all the planks for platforms, &c. I shall return as soon as possible.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 30, 1864

Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Present:

I have the honor to request the loan of six 100-pounder Parrott guns, to be placed in a new battery erected on Cumming's Point. I also beg leave to say that I will avail myself of your offer of some 9-inch guns for the battery at Spanish Wells, and will send for them in a day or two. I shall be obliged to borrow of you the ammunition for these guns, as we have none.

Respectfully and truly, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, S. C., Ga., and Fla., Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith an official copy of General Orders, No. 190, from Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, D. C., May 3, 1864, and would respectfully invite your particular attention to section 127, page 4, which relates to the principle recognized in regard to holding medical officers and chaplains as prisoners of war.* I respectfully ask to be informed as soon as practicable of your decision regarding the return of Dr. W. T. Robinson, One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as requested by me in communication to you bearing date of July 7, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Beaufort:

The major-general commanding directs that the Twenty-ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, the Ninth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-

*Full order will appear in Series II. The section specially mentioned is as follows: "The principle being recognized that medical officers and chaplains should not be held as prisoners of war, all medical officers and chaplains so held by the United States will be immediately and unconditionally discharged."

fourth, and One hundred and second Regiments U. S. Colored Troops hold themselves in readiness to embark at once. Transports will be sent as soon as possible, and the troops must embark so as to be at Hilton Head before dusk to-morrow evening. Fifteen days' rations will be put on each transport in bulk. The men will carry three days' rations in haversacks, and one pair of socks only in their knapsacks, together with a rubber blanket, if they have one; if not, a woolen blanket or an overcoat. Nothing else must be allowed in either. The officers will be allowed one small hand-bag each for their baggage only. The senior officer of these troops will have command of the brigade, and will receive sealed orders from these headquarters, where he will report immediately on his arrival at this place. The troops to be well supplied with ammunition.

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 30, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, EIGHTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you have your command on board the steamer designated by the chief quartermaster, Capt. John H. Moore, immediately, and that when all are on board you haul off into the stream and await further orders, which will be sent on board to you this p. m.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
First Lieut., Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 30, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER:

GENERAL: In compliance with your request I would name the following five regiments: Twenty-ninth Connecticut Volunteers (colored), Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, Twenty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, Thirty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops. These, with my present force, ought to be able to accomplish what is needed in Florida, to take all south of the Santa Fé.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Florida.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., July 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Headquarters Hilton Head:

GENERAL: Conformable to your request, six 100-pounder Parrotts will be loaned to you, and are at your disposal when it suits your convenience to send for them. I expected to have obtained the

9-inch guns from the Wabash, but she has left this port, and I have required on the Bureau for some. When they arrive I shall be glad to meet your wishes.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Commanding District of Beaufort:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the Ninth U. S. Colored Troops be prepared to embark within three days, with all their camp and garrison equipage. The Thirty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops to be prepared to move within twenty-four hours, with all their camp and garrison equipage, and to embark as soon as transportation arrives at Beaufort, proceeding at once to Hilton Head, when the commanding officer will report at these headquarters for sealed orders. The One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops to be prepared to move within twenty-four hours in light marching order, with three days' rations. The knapsacks and haversacks to contain nothing but rations and one pair of socks, with rubber blankets, if they have them; if not, woolen blankets or overcoats. They will all carry 20 rounds of ammunition extra.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY,
Comdg. District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to state that, in accordance with instructions received from the General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, you are ordered to report at once to Major-General Butler, at Fort Monroe, Va., and will take with you your brigade, consisting of four regiments of colored troops. The Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, belonging to your brigade, you will embark the Seventh and Eighth and proceed with them to this place, where they will be re-embarked on sea transportation.

The major-general commanding desires you to select the fourth regiment from the Twenty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops or the Twenty-ninth Connecticut Volunteers.

The major-general commanding further directs that you re-embark at once, and proceed with all possible dispatch. The Ninth U. S. Colored troops has been ordered to be ready to embark.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 112. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, *Hilton Head, S. C., July* 31, 1864.

In accordance with instructions received from the General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, Brig. Gen. William Birney, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will report without delay to Major-General Butler, at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Florida, and will relieve Brigadier-General Birney at once.

Brig. Gen. E. E. Potter, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Hilton Head, and will relieve Brigadier-General Hatch without delay. During the temporary absence of Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, Brigadier-General Potter will retain command of the District of Beaufort, in addition to that of Hilton Head.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, July 31, 1864.

Captain MORTON,
Comdg. Battalion Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: You will embark with 50 men and horses of your command to-day at 10 o'clock and proceed immediately to Palatka. Your men will be provided with five days' rations and five days' forage for their horses. The quartermaster will designate the boat to be used by you. It is essential that all your horses and men, provisions, and forage should be on board by 10 p. m. Your men will of course move in light marching order. You will please report at these headquarters as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BAILEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of the South, Maj. Gen. John G. Foster commanding, for July, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	59	95	154	154	.....	.....
Hilton Head District (Hatch)	111	2,150	3,560	4,778	(*a*)	(*a*)
District of Beaufort (Potter)	140	3,474	4,919	5,316	25	6
District of Florida (Birney)	123	3,147	3,948	5,097	(*a*)	(*a*)
Northern District (Schimmelfennig)	214	5,533	6,924	7,894	89	12
Total	647	14,699	19,505	23,239	114	18

a Number of guns omitted from district returns.

Troops in the Department of the South, Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding, July 31, 1864.

HILTON HEAD DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.

41st New York, Lieut. Col. Detleo von Einsiedel.
144th New York, Col. William J. Slidell.
157th New York, Lieut. Col. James C. Carmichael.
25th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Haughton.
104th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Thompson D. Hart.
2d Battalion 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. George R. Hurlbut.
3d Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (four companies), Maj. James E. Bailey.
3d Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (one company), Lieut. George W. Greene.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. Jacob Gray.
Battalion 1st New York Engineers, Maj. James E. Place.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Lieut. Alexander Cameron.

DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY.

17th Connecticut, Col. William H. Noble.
75th Ohio, Col. Andrew L. Harris.
107th Ohio, Maj. Augustus Vignos.
3d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Ulysses Doubleday.
7th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. James Shaw, jr.
8th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Edelmiro Mayer.
35th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. James C. Beecher.
4th Massachusetts Cavalry (detachment), Capt. Joseph W. Morton.
3d Rhode Island Artillery, Light Battery A, Capt. William H. Hamner.

DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD E. POTTER.

29th Connecticut (colored), Col. William B. Wooster.
56th New York, Col. Charles H. Van Wyck.
9th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Samuel C. Armstrong.
26th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William Silliman.
34th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. James Montgomery.
102d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Henry L. Chipman.
3d New York Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Samuel C. Day.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER SCHIMMELFENNIG.

FOLLY ISLAND.

Col. ALFRED S. HARTWELL.

55th Massachusetts (colored), Lieut. Col. Charles B. Fox.
54th New York, Col. Eugene A. Kozlay.
103d New York, Lieut. Col. Andrew Wettstein.
74th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alexander von Mitzel.
33d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. James D. Strong.
1st New York Engineers, Company G, Capt. Charles P. McKenna.

MORRIS ISLAND.

Col. WILLIAM GURNEY.

54th Massachusetts (colored), Col. Edward N. Hallowell.
127th New York, Capt. James W. Gurney.
52d Pennsylvania, Maj. Thomas B. Jayne.
21st U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Richard H. Willoughby.
32d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Edward C. Geary.
3d New York Light Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. Edward A. Wildt.
3d Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, 2d Battalion, Maj. George Metcalf.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 1, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Port Royal, S. C.:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to inform you that 91 men from the Navy were landed at this place last evening with permission to remain on shore one week. I inclose a copy of one of said passes. Your letter to me of 26th ultimo states that all persons discharged from the Navy and not sent home will be turned over to the nearest provost-marshal, subject to my orders. I have given instructions that all such men shall be conscripted at once in the U. S. Army as a military necessity. I therefore respectfully request to be informed if I am to consider the men landed last night from the Navy as discharged or on leave. The latter clause of the pass leads me to suppose that these men were discharged, as it seems to be optional with the men to return or not.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 1, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to inform you that the Government has given me authority to exchange the rebel prisoners of war in this department for those of our officers confined in Charleston. Arrangements have been made to make the exchange in Charleston Harbor, between Fort Moultrie and Battery Putnam, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Will you please inform the senior officer off Charleston of the fact?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., August 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: With deep and sincere pleasure I learn from your note that our exchange has been authorized, which will restore to us our gallant officers so cruelly exposed in Charleston. It will give me pleasure to convey them from Charleston to Port Royal on board the Pawnee, if perfectly agreeable to yourself and to them. Captain Green, the senior officer off Charleston, will be so instructed, and also to offer any of the light steamers and boats that may be needed for their reception. Captain Green will be directed also to fire a salute from the Pawnee as soon as our officers are landed on our decks.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

U. S. SHIP VERMONT,
Port Royal, August 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES F. HALL,
Provost-Marshal-General, Dept. of the South:

SIR: I send on shore contrabands heretofore serving in the squadron and now discharged. If they return to their ship in a week I wish to reship them. Will you please give them passes for a week, and allow them to return to us should they desire to do so? I will be obliged if you will apprise General Foster that these contrabands have been landed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Naval Depot.

[Indorsements.]

Respectfully forwarded to the commanding general.
JAMES F. HALL,
Lieut. Col. and Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 2, 1864.

If these men are allowed to come on shore, I wish it may either be as discharged men or as men on furlough. To have them sent with the condition that if they do not return on board at a certain time they will be liable to be taken by the Army is not agreeable to this branch of the service.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., August 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I am sufficiently advanced in the matter of the mines to be able to apply them within two or three days. Admiral Dahlgren has very kindly sent an officer of his staff to explain to me the use of the clock-work torpedoes, and has placed a number of them at my disposal. These I am about to use to destroy the boom.

It appears to me that looking at Sumter a considerable breach has been made in the two faces of the fort, especially the left face. I propose sending a party around the fort with the view of ascertaining the amount of damage done to these walls. The work on the Swamp Angel will soon be finished. I have been moving my headquarters to Morris Island, and have been prevented on that account from making out a report of the attack on Fort Johnson.

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., August 1, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the South:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to call the attention of the major-general commanding to the fact that while our rifled guns have done

excellent service in effecting a breach in the walls of Sumter, they are not as effective in clearing away the debris and combing down the slope as the largest-sized smooth-bore guns would be. I have understood that 11 and 15 inch Dahlgren guns can be obtained from the navy, and would respectfully request that four or six of these may be sent here for use against Sumter.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

[Indorsement.]

File. Action has been taken.

J. G. F.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., August 1, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the South:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred in this command since the last visit of the major-general commanding. The firing into the city and the bombardment of Fort Sumter have been continued as ordered, the particulars of which will be found in the report, herewith inclosed, of Lieutenant-Colonel Ames, chief of artillery of the district.

The enemy replies to our fire occasionally from his works on James and Sullivan's Islands. The enemy's fatigue parties still show themselves around Fort Johnson, Battery Simkins, and the works around Secessionville.

I am moving the headquarters of this district to Morris Island.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Morris Island, S. C., August 1, 1864.

Lieut. W. B. DEAN,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Northern Dist., Dept. of the South:

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my last report of July 22, the firing upon Fort Sumter has been continued. The fire from guns of Fort Putnam has been directed at a point on the gorge wall to the left of the old breach. The fire from Battery Chatfield has been directed at the center of the sea-wall. This change in the point against which the fire was directed was made in accordance with orders from department headquarters. The breach in gorge wall has been cut or combed off for about 7 feet. The sea-wall has been cut down for about 5 feet. The breach, however, is not yet practicable.

On July 30, No. 4 gun, Fort Putnam (200-pounder Parrott), was disabled, a crack appearing on right upper quarter of gun and extending from under re-enforce to left trunnion. This gun has fired 573 rounds. August 1, No. 4 piece, Battery Chatfield (300-pounder), was disabled, about 24 inches of muzzle being blown off. This gun has fired 1,200 rounds. The carriage was not injured, so that the

reserve 300-pounder can be at once mounted in its place. There are, with the exception of 30-pounder Parrotts, no reserve guns on hand at ordnance yard.

The following are the breaching guns in works at the front that bear on Fort Sumter, viz:

Fort Putnam, one 200-pounder Parrott, serviceable; two 30-pounder Parrotts, no projectiles.

Battery Chatfield, one 200-pounder Parrott, vent closed; one 100-pounder Parrott, vent closed.

Columbiad battery, two 100-pounder columbiads; no projectiles.

This leaves only one breaching gun in works at front that can be used to-day on Fort Sumter.

Since July 21 the following number of projectiles have been fired at Fort Sumter, viz:

From Fort Putnam:	
200-pounder shells	497
30-pounder shells	854
Battery Chatfield:	
300-pounder shells	362
100-pounder shells	353
Battery Barton, 10-inch mortar shells	557
Battery Seymour, 10-inch mortar shells	392
Columbiad battery, 10-inch columbiad shells	266
13-inch mortar battery, 13-inch mortar shells	52
300-pounder Parrott shells	362
200-pounder Parrott shells	479
100-pounder Parrott shells	353
30-pounder Parrott shells	854
13-inch mortar shells	52
10-inch mortar shells	949
10-inch columbiad shells	266
Total	3,333

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. AMES,

Lieut. Col. Third R. I. Arty., Chief of Artillery, Northern District, Dept. of the South.

JACKSONVILLE, *August* 1, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER,

Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: Since asking the five regiments only, I have learned that their number for duty is much smaller than I had anticipated. My sick-list at Baldwin has also swelled. I would therefore request that you send one more regiment to me. I would prefer a black one, as nearly all my troops are colored.

Very truly, yours,

WM. BIRNEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,

Jacksonville, August 1, 1864.

Colonel DOUBLEDAY,

Commanding Third U. S. Colored Troops:

COLONEL: General Birney directs you to proceed immediately with 300 men of your command to Camp Milton. The men will

carry shelter-tents and six days' rations. You will encamp your men somewhere on the line of the railroad between Camp Milton and the first trestle this side of Camp Milton, near enough to the trestle to guard it from the enemy. You will first of all intrench yourself, making your position as strong as possible. After this is done you can turn your attention to destroying the enemy's line of fortifications.

You are sent to Camp Milton for the purpose of preventing the enemy from damaging the railroad. You will send out frequently scouting parties to make sure that the country is free from the scattering parties of the rebels.

Very respectfully, &c.,

M. BAILEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, August 1, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the South:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the force under my command have captured 2 large and valuable lighters at Palatka and a locomotive and 7 cars (4 box and 3 platform cars) near Callahan Station, on the railroad between Baldwin and Fernandina. The cars are in good condition. The locomotive, although temporarily disabled, can in a short time be put in good running order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your order of the 25th ultimo, accompanying the telegraphic order from General Grant of the 24th ultimo. I have at once made arrangements to comply with it. Brigadier-General Birney has been ordered to proceed at once to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler with his brigade. This brigade only contained three regiments, the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, but in order to make it full I have added another regiment. This will make the strength of the brigade over 3,500 men, or over 2,500 effectives. The regiments are good, and only require a little more drill and service to make them first-rate. I would just as soon send the same number of white regiments, as these latter are sooner broken down with the heat and sickness in this climate. I thought it better, however, to send the regiments belonging to General Birney's brigade and consisting mainly of regiments raised by him. The transportation is all ready, and as soon as General Birney and two of his regiments can be brought from Florida the whole will sail for Fort Monroe and arrive as soon as this letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 2, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Present:

ADMIRAL: I have received your letter of the 1st, and thank you for your kind offer of the Pawnee to bring them to Port Royal. I think it will be better, however, to bring them down on the Cosmopolitan, which has ample accommodations. I will thank you for your kind intentions of a salute from the Pawnee guns, which will be a handsome compliment to our brave officers. I will order the Cosmopolitan, as soon as she gets our officers on board, to hoist her flags, and, with band playing, to round to under the stern of the Pawnee while the salute is being fired. After returning thanks for the compliment to the captain of the Pawnee, the Cosmopolitan will steam for this harbor. Fort Welles will salute as it enters.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., August 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. U. S. Forces, Dept. of the South, Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I received your letter of the 29th ultimo, informing me that the Secretary of War had authorized you to exchange any prisoners in your hands, rank for rank, or their equivalents, such exchange being a special one; and that you had sent Major Anderson to make arrangements as to time and place for the exchange. Major Lay, of my staff, whose authority to act I had previously made known to you, and who met Major Anderson at Port Royal Ferry, reports to me that he and Major Anderson had agreed to make the exchange to-morrow morning in the north channel leading to Charleston Harbor. Having received authority from my Government to make the exchange, I will send 5 generals and 45 field officers of the U. S. service on a steamer for exchange at the time and place appointed. The details as to equivalents will be settled between Majors Lay and Anderson, or any other officer to whom you may assign that duty, and any balance that may be found due you will be forwarded in officers by flag of truce, as agreed upon.

On your assurance conveyed in your letter of the 16th ultimo, that Assistant Surgeon Robinson, of the One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, was not, when captured, reconnoitering, I will release and send him within your lines as soon as it can be done. He had been sent from here before I received your letter in regard to him.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS BOAT INFANTRY,
Morris Island, S. C., August 2, 1864.

Lieut. E. W. SCHAUFFLER, *Aide-de-Camp:*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders from the general commanding, three boats went entirely

around Sumter this evening. The following boats were the three, viz: First boat, Captain Allison and Lieutenant Eaton, with ten oars; second boat, Lieutenant Little and Lieutenant Prowley, with five oars; third boat, Captain Long and Ensign C. C. Neil, U. S. Navy, eight oars.

We left Paine's Dock at 7.30 p. m., and Gregg at about 8 p. m., passing between Sumter and Johnson near the second telegraph pole. From this point we could see the left flank and the dock. Upon the docks there was a lantern, also a sentry. On this face there are nine casemates, through which the light could be plainly seen. Drifting with the tide past the left face we could see no signs of life. Passing the right face we could see three casemates, through which the light showed very plainly, also glimmering of light through several others.

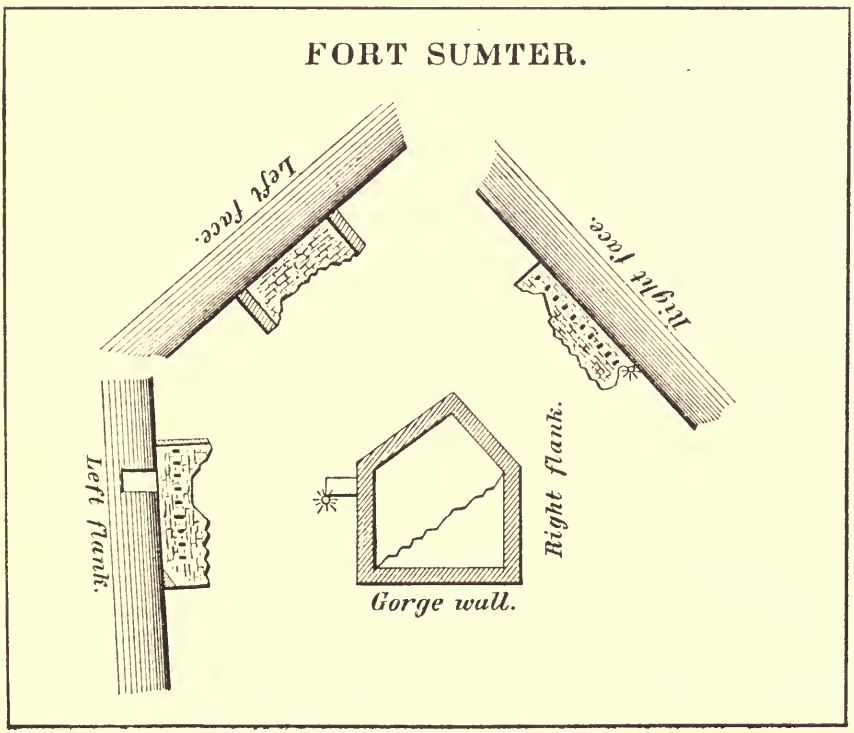
There was at the base of this face, where it flanks the right flank, a lantern, rather dim; supposed to be a signal lantern for their boats. While turning the left flank could see the three rams, one of which was moving down showing a bright light. We met with no obstacle during the reconnaissance, owing probably to our getting around the fort before the rams had gained their position and thrown out their boats.

I have the honor to inclose a draft of the fort, showing the outlines of the walls as seen from the boats.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ALLISON,

Captain, 127th New York Infantry, Comdg. Boat Infantry.



HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HATCH,
Commanding District of Hilton Head:

GENERAL. The major-general commanding directs that the best band now at this post be ordered on board the Cosmopolitan this p. m., at 5.30 o'clock, with three days' rations. They accompany the officer designated to exchange our prisoners of war at Charleston. I am further instructed to direct that the commanding officer at Fort Welles be ordered to report to these headquarters immediately to receive instructions regarding the firing of a salute on the arrival of the Cosmopolitan.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
First Lieut., 21st U. S. Colored Troops, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 2, 1864.

Col. H. L. CHIPMAN,
Comdg. 102d U. S. Colored Troops, Steamer Canonicus:

The major-general commanding directs that you proceed at once to Jacksonville, Fla., with your command, and report to Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, commanding District of Florida.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 3, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE M. DENNETT,
Commanding Ninth U. S. Colored Troops:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with your command, now on board steamer Fulton, to Fortress Monroe, and report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, as being one of the regiments composing Brig. Gen. William Birney's brigade, now under orders for that point.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
First Lieut., 21st U. S. Colored Troops, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th [ultimo], authorizing me to exchange the prisoners of war now in my hands, and to report that I made such exchange yesterday in Charleston Harbor, and that our released officers, comprising 5 general and 45 field officers, will proceed North on the steamer Fulton, under command of Brigadier-General Wessells,

who has orders to report to the Adjutant-General of the Army from Fort Monroe, and also from New York, if no orders are received before their arrival in the latter city. Three line officers that escaped from the railroad train en route to Charleston are sent with the other officers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The information given by our prisoners of war, now liberated, and by deserters, also by the late rebel papers, represent that our soldiers now prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., are destitute of comforts and necessaries, and are rapidly dying. The number of deaths per day varies, according to reports, from 30 to 70. I do not know what the wishes of the Government may be, but if it desire that our imprisoned soldiers may be exchanged, so as to relieve them from their distress, I can easily have the matter arranged with the Confederate authorities so as to effect an exchange here. The exchange can be made by way of the Savannah River, and we can easily arrange to guard any number of prisoners on our islands here, and to supply them at least as bountifully as our men are supplied that are in the hands of the enemy.

I think the Confederate authorities are very desirous to have an exchange effected, both of officers and of men. The insecure position in which our prisoners have been confined probably causes this desire. They have already been obliged to remove our officers from Macon, and 600 of them have already arrived in Charleston and the others are to follow; this from its being the only secure place and the hope that it may induce to a still further exchange.

I shall notify Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones that no more exchanges will be made through Charleston Harbor, and that if any are authorized by the Government they will be made by the Savannah River. The effect of this is to induce them to remove our officers from Charleston to Savannah, so that our fire may be continued on the city without the risk of hurting our friends. I have, however, taken pains to ascertain where our prisoners were confined so as to direct the fire to the other parts.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Dept. S. C., Ga., and Fla., Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 2d instant, desiring that a permit to pass through our lines be given to Miss Mary A. Sparks. As a general rule all persons passing our lines into the

Confederate lines are required to pass with proper permits at Fort Monroe, but I will give the permit to Miss Sparks as a matter of courtesy to yourself and General Ripley.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS,
Commanding District of Savannah, Ga.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 29th ultimo. The transfer of individuals by flag of truce through this department is not allowed except in special cases. The special cases include the wives of deserters within our lines. All other transfer of individuals through the lines of the United States have to be made by the way of Fort Monroe after proper permits have been obtained for that purpose. No persons upon the list you inclose to me, except the wives of deserters, will be allowed to come through our lines here, and these persons even cannot be admitted until we have satisfactorily ascertained from our records that they are what they purport to be.

An answer upon this point will be made in a few days through Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding your department. In future I beg that all communications of this kind requiring my action may be made by Major-General Jones.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., August 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: Yours of the 1st has been received in relation to a pass for leave to certain contrabands. I avoid complications as much as possible, and had I been apprised in time, the leave and pass would not have been given, though it was nearly certain that 91 very good men would have been lost to the naval depot here. Captain Reynolds, however, was under the impression that a leave for so limited a period would not conflict with the arrangement between us and the subsequent orders, and finding he was likely to lose these men unless he granted their conditions, did so. Under the circumstances, it might be well, perhaps, that the leave thus granted should stand, and if any of the men fail to return and re-enlist afloat they might be conscripted for shore duty. The pass defines the condition very clearly. I will direct Captain Reynolds to adhere in future to our agreement.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., August 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: I arrived here last night, having changed at the bar onto the Mary Benton. The Delaware got aground coming up the river. I sent down the Canonicus to lighten her. She took off the troops but could not draw her off. The troops were brought up and the boat sent back to take out the cargo. I hope she will get off and up here to-night. The Eighth U. S. Colored Troops had been sent to Palatka, where they arrived just in time to save a detachment of 25 cavalry left at that place. They were driven into the intrenchments with a loss of 1 officer and 2 privates prisoners. All are now withdrawn. I have sent out to Baldwin the Thirty-fourth and One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops, and ordered in the Seventh U. S. Colored Troops. They will be in and embark to-morrow for the Head.

And now about the campaign. General Birney is very sanguine, and I do not doubt that had the movement been made in force we could have occupied the country to the Suwannee. To do it there will be required three or four more regiments and another battery. I think Birney's plans are good, but a large force will be required.

I have had to-day a conversation with a Colonel Wilson, a refugee, just in from Alachua County. He appears a very strong Union man, and has the reputation of having been one throughout the war. He is very desirous of having us occupy the country, but says do not attempt it with an insufficient force. Seymour's defeat he says hurt the cause very much. About 500 Union men, deserters, and negroes are in the vicinity of Cedar Keys, and are now raiding toward Gainesville. The people confidently expect re-enforcements will be sent to Florida. It is thought none have yet arrived. The present force is variously estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000 men. The infantry are mostly the "new issue." I shall advance the force at Baldwin to Barber's and take up the rails of the road from that point to Baldwin. If you think I had better try the raid through Alachua and Marion I will by that time be re-enforced and will try the thing. You will yourself be better able to learn than I can do what chance there is of the enemy sending troops here. The locomotive met with an accident yesterday; it was thrown from the track and somewhat injured; how much, I cannot learn, as it has not yet been got on the track. The rails had been loosened by the rebels. General Birney was in the car. No one was injured.

Can you not persuade some of the submarine fellows to come here and get the Saint Mary's up? She is a fine vessel and is not injured. The navy will never do it and are not trying.

I shall immediately occupy Magnolia and build a small work there. I will not complete the work at Baldwin, which, by the way, was not commenced until General Birney's return from Hilton Head.

If Sherman has thoroughly beaten Hood it is not probable that any troops can be spared by the rebels for Florida.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

One section of artillery additional would be sufficient.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 5, 1864.

Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. S. Atlantic Block. Squad., Port Royal Harbor, S. C.:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant in relation to passes given by Captain Reynolds, U. S. Navy, to a number of contrabands to remain on shore one week or be subject to the action of the military authorities. In reply I have to state that while I do not object to men from the Navy receiving permission to come ashore and remain for a few days, while actually in the service, I most certainly do object to men receiving such permission after having been virtually discharged from the Navy, and their return being optional with the men themselves.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Comdg. Northern District, Department of the South:

GENERAL: Admiral Dahlgren has declared his willingness to lend six 11-inch guns, with carriages, implements, and the requisite officers, crew, and ammunition. The guns are to be landed by the navy at Light-House Inlet, and will be transported to their positions by the army. It is recommended, however, that at high tide the scows used for carrying the shells be run up as high as possible on the beach near the battery and the shells be thrown overboard, so that they can be picked up at low tide by the wagons and taken into the battery. Four 100-pounder Parrott guns will be sent up also as soon as transportation can be had. I will borrow from the navy some 100 and 200 and 300 pounder ammunition, and send it up at the same time, if possible.

Inclosed you will find a certified copy of a letter* just received from Colonel Hoyt, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, which reached these headquarters through one of our released officers. You will have a thorough investigation made, as desired by Colonel Hoyt, and ascertain upon whom the responsibility rests.

I likewise inclose an official copy of the ordnance report† from your command, with indorsements thereon, and your attention is invited to indorsement from Lieut. John R. McGinness, chief of ordnance, who states that there is a good supply of lacquer on hand, and that he even used some himself when up there, instructing the men how to lay it on.

The report of the chief of artillery for the Northern District states that the suggestions of R. P. Parrott have not as yet been put into practice. You will cause an investigation to be had in this matter at once, and ascertain with whom the fault of this negligence lies, and have orders issued immediately to lacquer the shells, as per in-

*See Part I, p. 86. †See p. 190.

struction given by Lieutenant McGinness, chief of ordnance, Department of the South, when in your district. The officer who is responsible for this negligence should be punished.

I wish, in the firing on the city, that the aim be to the right of the circular church, and that a greater range, of 300 to 500 yards, be given to the shells.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., August 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER:

GENERAL: The Delaware being still aground I have not yet sent any troops up to the Head. Since writing last night I have had an opportunity of conversing with the citizens and feel that if there is any authority given you to retain Birney's brigade here it should be done. I believe with the assistance of the troops the State can be immediately brought back to the Union. Raids will distress the rebels, but will not give confidence enough to the people to make them rise en masse. I shall immediately occupy Magnolia and land the troops from Hilton Head directly at that point. The raid through Marion will be made from there, whilst the force at Baldwin will hold in check the troops at the Little Saint Mary's. The locomotive is not yet on the track, but it is hoped will be got on to-day. We have here no transportation except the railroad. We should have a few ambulances, and if three or four of the wagons from Beaufort (with teams) could be sent us they would be very useful.

I hope your orders will allow you to retain Birney's brigade. I am told to-day that the force at Cedar Keys mentioned in my other letter has some U. S. troops with them and that they are furnished with arms and provisions by Woodbury from Key West.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 6, 1864.

Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. S. Atlantic Block. Squad., Port Royal Harbor S. C.:

ADMIRAL: From information received this morning from two of our officers, escaped prisoners of war, I learn that there are about sixty more of these officers who have effected their escape, and will probably be looking for an opportunity to get into our lines. I would respectfully request that you send a boat up Broad River as far as possible, to remain there and have a sharp lookout for four or five days; also that boats be sent to Morgan and Coosaw and Edisto Rivers for the same purpose. I have instructed Brigadier-General Potter, commanding Hilton Head and Beaufort Districts, to send

out scouting parties as frequently as possible to assist any of these officers they may meet or find any trace of. I would also request that some of your boats be ordered for a few days to co-operate with our scouting parties in the vicinity of Mucklin's Creek and May River. They should be ordered up these creeks and rivers as far as possible, as our officers know we are informed of their escape and will be expecting some assistance.

I have the honor to be, admiral, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, August 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER.
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a report which has just reached me, to the effect that a provost guard yesterday arrested certain laborers at Bay Point. These men were in the naval employ and in a purely naval jurisdiction. If there were any claims to them or to their services it should have been made directly to me, and would have received that attention which I yield to all communications from your branch of the public service.

I consider this to be one of the grossest outrages that has come to my knowledge, and I have to request that the persons thus removed from Bay Point shall be returned to the naval commanding officer at that place, and the officer who ordered the guard to be sent to Bay Point to seize these persons shall be brought to trial before a court-martial.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 6, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, provost-marshal, will report as soon as possible all the facts in this case.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 6, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Captain Hennessy, district provost-marshal, for report.

JAMES F. HALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 7, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

There is no provost guard nor has been at Bay Point by my orders. There were some men sent there by Colonel Littlefield, to whom I gave papers and instructions to the effect to arrest all men, deserters from the Second U. S. Colored Battery or any other deserters, that might be found belonging to colored troops.

JOHN A. HENNESSY,
Captain, 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers, Provost-Marshal.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 7, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. M. S. Littlefield, general superintendent recruiting service, Department of the South, for investigation and report.

These papers to be returned with the report called for.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GEN., DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 7, 1864.

Respectfully returned, with indorsement from Captain Hennessy, district provost-marshal.

The guard sent by Colonel Littlefield have either misunderstood or exceeded their instructions in exercising an authority within the jurisdiction of the naval department. I had no knowledge of this party going to Bay Point. I am very certain that no discourtesy was intended, and if I had been aware that the party was ordered on this duty, I would have given them such instructions as would have prevented the cause of the present complaint.

JAMES F. HALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

[Inclosure.]

BAY POINT, S. C., *August 6*, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

SIR: I have to report that last evening a provost guard from Hilton Head arrested 19 laborers employed by Mr. Murphy, also 4 men employed on the wharf by Acting Master Rhoades, by orders of Commander William Reynolds, all of them being contrabands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. GARDNER.
Acting Master in Charge.

All Mr. Murphy's work in cutting piles, and all his other work, is suspended by the arrest of these men.

WM. REYNOLDS,
Commander, Commanding Naval Depot.

AUGUST 6, 1864.

Statement of Capt. B. C. G. Reed, Third Ohio Infantry (captured 3d May, 1863, near Rome, Ga.), and T. B. Stevenson, first lieutenant, Third Ohio Infantry (captured same place and time):

Escaped from Charleston on the way from the cars to the prison. Went to negro quarters. Staid in the yard until dark, then made ourselves known to the negroes, who hid us away and took us to the wharf. We could not get away that night. The negroes then kept us Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday until Monday night, when we got a boat at Clark's Wharf. The wind was so high that we could not make way against it, and at 3 a. m. we were left on the flats. We then went back to the tower, and some negro fishermen kept us till night (Tuesday, 2d). While there two shots from Gregg came within 400 yards of us. The negroes took us off at 10 o'clock, having prepared a boat, and we started for Morris Island. Met our picket-boat at 10 o'clock between Gregg and Sumter.

The negroes gave us good and reliable information. Although they are almost starving themselves, yet they would always give us enough. An old negro woman got us something to eat. I told her we had no money. She said, "The Lord God will pay me, massa, if you only get through." Those who will depend on the darkies will be safe in attempting to escape. Heard that one train of our officers (prisoners) was captured by our forces. There had been a cavalry fight 1½ miles from Macon. The roads are cut in every direction. The South is now waiting for the election, in hopes of a peace candidate being elected. Vallandigham or McClellan they wish for, so long as they can defeat Lincoln.

Hood has a large army, and will do some hard fighting. Their army is in good discipline. We found lots of Union men in the army, but they are afraid of punishments. We think the crop in South Carolina is light, though every acre is planted. They have plenty of labor. The railroads are poor, except Macon to Savannah, which is good. The rolling-stock is very poor.

These officers are vouched for by Major Kovacs, Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers. A negro man came from Petersburg and says that Grant exploded a mine, blowing up the whole city and killing 75,000 men. Six hundred of our officers are in the jail at Charleston, directly under the fire from Morris Island. The excitement at Charleston on account of the news from Petersburg was intense.

There was a fight at Atlanta on the 29th. They say that we had attacked Cheatham's division and were repulsed. Generals Stewart, Dearing, and Wheeler were wounded. A general engagement was expected.

General J. H. Winder has been in command of the prisoners in Georgia. He is a regular brute. His treatment of the men is infamous. They are robbed, have no shelter, and die hundreds in a day. When told that the Yankee prisoners were dying at Andersonville 100 a day, he said, "God damn them, let them die. They don't die half fast enough; that's just what we want."

Junius Brown and A. D. Richardson are prisoners at Salisbury, N. C. Captain Tabb, of General Winder's staff, now a prisoner in our lines, captured by General Wilson near Danville, has treated our prisoners brutally and infamously. He struck Major Pasco, Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers, over the head because he would not get up at night and dig out an old tunnel.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 6, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to commanding general.

JAMES F. HALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

Statement of Lieut. P. W. Houlihan, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Walter Clifford, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, and James Butler, Second U. S. Infantry:

Escaped from the rebels on the 28th ultimo where the railroad crosses the Combahee on the road from Macon. Lieutenant Houlihan was captured on 19th of September, 1863, at Chickamauga; Mr. Clifford at same time and place. James Butler captured at Catlett's Station, Va., on 11th of April. All were taken to Richmond. Left Richmond on 10th of May; taken to Danville. Left Danville on 14th of May to Macon. Escaped from near Danville and were gone five days and were captured near Madison, Ga., and arrived at Macon on 22d May. Left Macon on 27th July; 1,680 officers there at that time. We were being removed on account of a reported raid of Stoneman, supposed to be at Milledgeville, 30 miles from Macon. Six hundred and forty-two were taken on the train toward Charleston. When crossing the Combahee we jumped off the train while the guards were asleep, kept down the river, were lost in a rice swamp, got a boat after two days, kept down the river at night, met pickets 10 miles from mouth of river, passed the obstructions on night 31st, arrived at Saint Helena Sound on morning of 1st, went out to the Ethan Allen, and arrived at this post yesterday a. m., 3d instant.

These officers were recognized by Colonel Slidell, One hundred and forty-fourth New York Volunteers. The mass of the people are very dissatisfied so far as we can tell. We were treated badly. No bedding, not enough to eat, only 2 quarts corn meal for five days, with 10 pounds bacon and ½ pint of sirup, 1½ pounds salt, and ½ gill rice, and same quantity of wormy beans. We built our own sheds from lumber given to us. We had to do our policing. We hear from 3 surgeons, who attended the men at Andersonville, that there are over 27,000 men at Andersonville in an inclosure of twenty-five acres; a portion is swamp. That 75 to 100 die per day. Saw 160 taken out and buried in one day. They have no shelter of any kind. They take away their blankets, overcoats, &c. One corner of the open field is the hospital with about 600 men in it. At present they have no medical attendance. In exchange they gave us $4.50 for $1 greenbacks. This was done officially. The railroad was good. The rebel soldiers are disheartened. They evidently have every man they can raise from sixteen to sixty years of age.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Commanding Northern District, Department of the South:

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d instant, inclosing the report of Capt. Richard Allison, One hun-

dred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, the officer in command of the boat infantry. The major-general commanding desires to express his thanks to the officers and men who made the reconnaissance of Fort Sumter on the night of the 2d of August, and is much pleased with their energy in the enterprise.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. ROBINSON,

First Lieut., U. S. Colored Troops, A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., August 6, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 2d of this month a deserter from the enemy came into our lines by way of John's and Kiawah Islands. The said deserter was lately conscripted into the engineer department, where he has been employed for the last two years as a civilian in building bridges and laying platforms. He is well informed, and has a general knowledge of the works on James Island and in the city. For the last three or four months he was engaged on the bridge thrown across the Stono River near Fort Pringle. His knowledge with regard to affairs at the North and West is unimportant and anticipated by former news. In a few words, the principal information gained through him may be summed up as follows:

The bridge across Stono was completed within the last week. The enemy is short of laborers. Among the work to be done after the recent call for 2,500 negroes who are to be employed on the fortifications is filled, a causeway about 700 yards long is to be carried across from Pringle bridge, through the marsh, to an inlet or some high ground. A battery is to be erected at the same place, and from thence a bridge to run in a line directly south across the marsh, and over a creek to the mainland on John's Island.

It has long been my opinion, and it is corroborated by the statements of this deserter, that the enemy intends to extend his lines on John's Island, protecting himself as he advances by new works which he throws up in his rear. Elliott's Cut, which is laid down on the Coast Survey charts of 1825, but which does not appear except as a creek on the sketches of late years, the entrance to Stono River having been closed by a sand bank, has been re-opened, a mud machine having worked on it for nine months. The bridge that lay across this cut has also been taken apart, and it is now passable by vessels 40 feet broad and of 7 feet draught. Wappoo Cut has been obstructed near Stono River by the sinking of a schooner and driving in of spiles on each side of it, and by a bridge thrown across just above the schooner, and where the ferry used to be.

Since the recent attack on the 2d of July the enemy has closed Fort Pringle in the rear by a breast-work six feet high. He has also erected a new battery a few hundred yards to the east of Pringle, which mounts two mortars and two guns.

I shall retain this deserter for the purpose of obtaining such information from him as I may require from time to time, his

information being valuable on account of the specific knowledge which he possesses with regard to the works on James Island and in the city.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Comdg. Dist. of Beaufort, Hilton Head, &c., Beaufort, S. C.:

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to forward herewith extracts from a letter from Brigadier-General Schimmelfennig, commanding Northern District, Department of the South, dated headquarters Northern District, Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C., August 3, 1864:

Last night two persons in a boat coming out from Charleston were picked up by our picket-boats. They represented themselves as officers of the Third Ohio Volunteers, lately brought to Charleston and now escaped. They give their names as B. C. G. Reed, captain, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and T. B. Stevenson, first lieutenant, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. They relate that there are 650 U. S. officers now confined in the jail at Charleston, lately brought there from Macon, Ga. Two other parties of prisoners of about 1,000 were started for Charleston, but were, for some reasons, not sent through. The officers report that communication between Charleston and Atlanta has been interrupted since the 29th ultimo. They also state that a party of 60 U. S. officers effected their escape somewhere near Charleston, and will try to get through our lines. I shall do everything possible on my front to meet and assist them, sending out parties on Kiawah, Seabrook, and John's Islands.

The major-general commanding directs that parties be sent out immediately to their assistance, if possible, on a reconnaissance for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
First Lieut., Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, August 6, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Captain Jouett, U. S. Navy, commanding gun-boat Metacomet, arrived at the Pensacola navy-yard this noon. He left Mobile Bay under flag of truce, with the wounded of both sides on board of his vessel, and gives verbally the following glorious news:

Admiral Farragut passed the bar yesterday, the 5th instant, at 8 a. m., with his gigantic fleet, comprising four monitors and fourteen additional armed vessels. The admiral directed the movements of his numerous vessels from the maintop of his flag-ship Hartford. When abreast of Fort Morgan, the monitor Tecumseh, Captain Craven, commanding, was blown up with a torpedo and sunk within a minute. The rest of the fleet passed the fort about 9 o'clock, well cut up, and captured, after a most sanguinary fight, the rebel ram Tennessee, with Admiral Buchanan and all the officers and crew.

The gun-boat Selma was chased up the bay 4 miles by the Metacomet and captured, the gun-boat Gaines disabled and run ashore at Fort Morgan. The Phillipp, a small dispatch steamer of ours, attempting to follow the fleet, was burned by the enemy's shells.

From the monitor Tecumseh only 2 officers and 13 men were saved; the gallant Captain Craven lost with all the rest. In addition to this loss, the casualties in our fleet were about 60 killed and wounded. Admiral Buchanan, with his right leg badly shattered at the knee, was brought in, with 55 other wounded from both sides, to the navy-yard hospital; the brave Captain Mullany, commanding the Oneida, among them, with his right arm shot off. The rebel gun-boat Morgan escaped and put to sea.

Captain Jouett delivered to the commander of Fort Morgan this morning the written demand of Admiral Farragut to surrender the fort, and will call for the answer to-morrow morning.

By this brilliant victory our gallant navy have obtained great advantages, and, separating Forts Morgan, Gaines, and Powell, secured for themselves a safe anchorage, with full control of the forts and bay up to the city. The chartered steam transport Merrimac, Capt. Frederick A. Sampson commanding, arrived this morning with one battalion of the Second Maine Cavalry, Colonel Woodman commanding, and is disembarking at the navy-yard. The steam transport Mississippi, with the Second Battalion on board, was left behind yesterday evening, aground at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River. I expect her in to-night, and as soon as the Second Battalion is disembarked will start to cross the Perdido and control the east shore of Mobile Bay. The horses of the Second Maine Cavalry are in poor condition and the men very sickly, but there is no time at present for recuperation; they will have to move at once.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of Armies of United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The balance of Brig. Gen. William Birney's brigade leaves here to-night and to-morrow morning, having just arrived from Florida. It is stronger than I thought, looking at the returns, for now that the extra-duty men are in it numbers 3,000 effectives. It is a good brigade. I shall do whatever can be done in the way of small raids with the troops that remain. The enemy is strengthened by the arrival of the battalions of militia which have been called out in South Carolina by General Samuel Jones and in Georgia by Governor Brown. This body of militia, or at least that portion of it that is now daily reporting at Savannah and Charleston, is reported by deserters as being considerable in point of numbers, 500 arriving daily, but very inferior in all that goes to make good soldiers. I have no fears of anything they can do against us. They are fearing an attack from us. The health of the department continues good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 28th ultimo. The Delaware has arrived. The Rescue, Island City, and Planter have not arrived yet. The Philadelphia is thought to be a mistake, as the only boat of that name belonging to this department is now here undergoing repairs.

With respect to the Ben De Ford, I can only say that we want such a vessel, as she would be the only really seaworthy vessel in rough weather suitable to carry freight to Morris and Folly Islands or to Florida, or to carry troops or dispatches to the North. As to what you say of her cost as a yacht for the commanding general, I beg leave to enter my protest in all respects as referring to me. I do not want, neither do I use, nor have I used, any vessel for my exclusive use. When I go to any place I take the first vessel that is ready. If she is without freight, I have all that is to go to the place put on board.

On my last trip to Morris Island I had 500 barrels of powder piled against my stateroom. I have, of course, no choice in the matter of vessels, and am only glad to get anything that will serve us. I am satisfied as long as the vessels perform their work and do not suffer shipwreck with a load of troops on board. I cannot, however, suffer it to be understood that I desire any vessel for my own use.

Five propellers, the Verona, Beaufort, Collins, James Green, and Trade Wind, leave here to-night and to-morrow, with Brigadier-General Birney's brigade, for Fort Monroe. The Collins and James Green are then to proceed to New York for repairs. The Verona goes there on her regular trip from here. The Beaufort and Trade Wind are ordered back here. Two broken-down steamers, the Nantasket and Peconic, will be sent North for repairs as soon as fair weather sets in. The Alice Price is a wreck in the Saint John's River.

I am now commencing the building of two "assaulting arks" at the yard here. These are to carry 1,000 men each, and are to be propelled by oars.

Requisitions for ⅝-inch iron as musket-proof protection for the sides will be sent on, together with plans, as soon as they can be copied. I also propose to build a light-draught iron-clad, and plans are now preparing. This is absolutely required for a particular service where the navy iron-clads cannot go, even if they were willing, on account of their draught of water. I shall obtain the iron from the Lake City railroad, in Florida. I wish to know if you cannot have these rolled out into 2-inch plates for me, or exchange them for either 3 or 4 inch plates. Time is a consideration, and unless the exchange or the rolling out can be done without delay I will use the rails as they are.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 8, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: Upon the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant I caused a strict inquiry to be made into all the circumstances of arrest of the working party at Bay Point. The following is the result, viz:

First. Colonel Littlefield, superintendent of recruiting, ordered a party of men from the colored battery at this place to search for deserters, of which there are known to be several hundred on Saint Helena and Ladies Islands, and Captain Hennessy, provost-marshal, gave the requisite pass to Bay Point for this party under Sergeant Mitchell, who tried, but failed, to arrest 3 men whom they recognized as deserters from their own company.

Second. After dark 13 men came ashore who, they were told, were deserters, and whom they arrested as such. The sergeant searched for an officer but could find none until the next morning, at which time he reported to him, when, finding the men to be claimed as in his service, the sergeant gave them up. I inclose a copy of the statements of Colonel Littlefield, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, provost-marshal-general, and Captain Hennessy, also of the sergeant, and if this be not satisfactory to you, I respectfully request that you will forward to me the charges you have to make against any of the parties concerned, and I will order their trial immediately.

Very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Confederate Forces in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to a communication from Maj. Gen. L. McLaws, commanding at Savannah, dated July 29, inclosing list of names of females who desire to enter our lines, I have to state that I cannot permit any but the wives of deserters or refugees to come within our lines at this point. All the others will have to cross at Fort Monroe, after receiving the permit to do so.

Inclosed you will find a list* of those whom I will allow to cross at Port Royal Ferry when convenient to yourself and I receive timely notice of the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTY., DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have so far complied with your letter of June 11 as relates to the Districts of Beau-

*Omitted.

fort and Hilton Head. I found the heavy artillerists at Beaufort well drilled in the manual of the piece, but ignorant of magazine duties, to the important points in which I called the attention of the battery commanders, and directed that immediate attention be given to this most important part of the drill. I found these garrisons entirely unacquainted with the nomenclature of the piece, and devoted some time to instructing the men as to the names of the different parts of the gun, carriage, and chassis.

Company D, Twenty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, garrisoning Battery Burnside, on the second line of intrenchments, was particularly well drilled in the manual of the piece.

Fort Duane I found garrisoned by different detachments from different companies, which from necessity made poor artillerists of all. I suggested to the district commander that one company be detailed for that special purpose. Targets were being erected for practice, the same having been authorized by the district commander. I am of opinion that the artillerists in this district are able to serve their guns with effect in case of an attack.

The artillerists in the Hilton Head District, those who had drilled at all, were in fair drill. There had been no artillery drills at Bay Point, it being garrisoned by invalids of the second class, who are fit only for guard duty. General Potter sends an infantry company there to-day and drill will be commenced immediately under a competent instructor.

The garrison of Fort Welles is well instructed in all the details of their duties.

The garrisons at the intrenchments, One hundred and forty-fourth New York, have not drilled at all, as artillery fatigue work and guard duty consume their whole time, as I am told by General Hatch.

The garrison at Fort Pulaski is well instructed in the details of their duties.

It is my opinion that neither the fort at Bay Point or the intrenchments could be efficiently served in case of an attack. I have furnished battery commanders with the necessary books for instruction and copies of General Orders, No. 42, from War Department, which prescribes the care of field-works and their armaments. I shall go to the Northern District by next boat on a tour of instruction.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. BRAYTON,
Col. 3d R. I. Arty., Chief of Arty., Dept. of the South.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., August 8, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM GURNEY, *Commanding, Morris Island:*

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you cause the boat infantry to place buoys in the channels between Forts Strong, Putnam, Sumter, Johnson, Simkins' Point, and Paine's Dock, so that boats may be able to navigate those waters with confidence on a dark night, starting from Fort Strong or Putnam, Paine's Dock, or Light-House Creek.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. SCHAUFFLER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Beaufort, S. C.:

Major-General Foster wishes the Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Volunteers to embark in time to reach Hilton Head at daylight to-morrow morning.

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, August 8, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the Second Battalion of the Second Maine Cavalry has arrived on the steam army transport Mississippi, and the disembarkment has just been completed at the navy-yard. I will endeavor to cross the Perdido to-morrow with a combined force not over 1,000 strong, to control, as far as possible, the east shore of Mobile Bay, and deprive Fort Morgan also of its land communications. The steam transport Hudson is under orders to take the Seventh Vermont Regiment north, and will leave to-morrow. And the quartermaster steamer Lizzie Davis is declared by its captain and engineer entirely unsafe (please see Captain Hanna's inclosed report). Thus I am left at the present critical moment entirely without steamers; yet I made arrangements to cross the Perdido near its mouth on a variety of boats, scows, and other small vessels.

I would here respectfully request that two small steamers be ordered here as soon as possible to transport the troops more promptly across and up the Perdido, and to supply them, as no wagon train can follow them.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., August 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I have the honor to communicate to you that Maj. J. F. Lay, assistant adjutant-general of my staff, will meet any officer of your staff whom you may designate, at Port Royal Ferry, on Tuesday morning next (16th instant), at 8 a. m. Major Lay will deliver to him the equivalent of 26 privates, reported by him as due to your Government upon the recent exchange, and will also take down a number of privates in exchange for those now held by you a willingness to exchange whom was expressed by Major Anderson, of your staff. There has been an unavoidable delay in bringing to this place the officers desired for exchange.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., August 9, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM GURNEY, *Commanding, Morris Island:*

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that in employing the fatigue details from Folly Island they be allowed to do any work there is at the dock or elsewhere at the rear and not be invariably sent to the extreme front. The regiments that give these details have had the opportunity lately to get their fair proportion of killed and wounded, such as has not been had by the One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops, on this island, the former of which has not had a man killed during its two years of service. These regiments should as far as practicable do the work at the front.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. W. SCHAUFFLER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., August 9, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM GURNEY, *Commanding, Morris Island:*

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you send a reliable and intelligent man during this night onto the island between Light-House Creek and Simkins. This man will remain there during the day to-morrow and closely observe Fort Sumter and its wharf. He should have a small boat hidden in Light-House Creek and should take some brush along with him to make a shade. There must be a guard kept at Light-House Creek while he is out.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. W. SCHAUFFLER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., August 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: I have visited Baldwin, where there are now three regiments of infantry, a battery, and the Seventy-fifth Ohio. Scouts are made from there daily, and the thorough destruction of the railroad toward Lake City is being completed. We find the job of destroying a railroad a much more difficult one than the accounts of the raids in Virginia would lead one to suppose. We will be thorough with this one.

I yesterday reoccupied Magnolia, intending it as a point from which to start raids; also as a point for refugees and negroes to reach the river. As soon as the troops arrive I shall commence the movement. With the force at Baldwin I will threaten Lake City to cover the raid, which will sweep through Alachua and Marion and come out at Palatka. I will occupy that point temporarily, after the movement commences. The force that threatens Lake City will fall back to Magnolia, when no longer needed to cover the movement south, and will occupy a line near the river to prevent

torpedoes being laid down and to assist refugees. The troops guarding the railroad to Baldwin will fall back to Camp Finegan when the movement has fairly commenced. I shall not injure the road this side of Baldwin, but will cut that to Cedar Keys in a few places.

A great many refugees are coming in or crossing the river above here. To this time over 700 men have taken the oath at this place.

I do not despair of raising a regiment of cavalry if I can get the horses to mount them. So far only 15 men are actually enlisted, but if any of the State agents will come here with the bounty money I will have four companies immediately. The men need the money for their families, who come in perfectly destitute. General Birney made a requisition for Spencer carbines to arm them. I hope that description of arm will be furnished, as it is found well adapted to this damp climate.

If you can, please spare me for temporary service the remainder of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry. We must depend very much on our cavalry here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH.
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The weather here is horrible; rain half the time, and the sun intensely hot in the interval. If the thing had not gone so far I would not recommend attempting it for a month or more.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., August 10, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM GURNEY,
Commanding, Morris Island:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you cause all the row-boats in your command requiring repairs to be put in good order and serviceable condition as soon as possible, and that you report within what time that can be done. I am instructed to inform you that, Captain Edwards having reported the Swamp Angel Battery ready, Captain Grace has received orders to mount a 30-pounder Parrott gun there to-night.

The general desires that you will, personally and through your staff, do everything in your power to facilitate and expedite the transportation of ammunition to the front, making sure that all the teams are engaged in it and kept to their work. The general expects to be able to furnish you with more teams soon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. W. SCHAUFFLER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH,
Comdg. District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 4th and 5th instant, and state that your plan of operating from Magnolia as a

base seems to him not to be quite so desirable as to strike out from Baldwin, and then push down the country, as he thinks the latter plan would not require as many troops as the one you propose; still, he defers the matter to your judgment, as being upon the ground and therefore possessed of full information, and expects you to act accordingly.

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that you must not expect any further re-enforcements at present, but on the contrary to state that you have one regiment, the One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops, that is only temporarily assigned to you for your present expedition. This regiment belongs in Beaufort, and will have to be sent back as soon as practicable, as the garrison of that place has lately been reduced two regiments, and the force there at present is entirely inadequate for a proper defense of that point.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. ASBOTH,
Comdg. District of West Florida, Barrancas, Fla.:

SIR: The operations in the vicinity of Mobile may determine the rebels to make some demonstrations against Pensacola, and the commanding general desires that you be on your guard against any enterprise of this kind. Keep your troops so well in hand that your position will be entirely secure. At the same time he wishes such demonstrations made with your cavalry force as will deter the enemy from any attempt to re-enforce Fort Morgan from the eastward of the Mobile Bay. He desires also that you keep General Granger advised of any movement of the enemy that you may be able to discover.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August* 11, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Grant directs that you will send to Washington all the troops you can possibly spare, remaining yourself purely on the defensive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General HATCH, *Comdg. District of Florida:*

GENERAL: I have just received your letter of the 9th. I have already written to you in regard to the movement, which I hope

will prove a success. I intend to make a movement up Broad River, landing at Hog's Neck or Boyd's Neck, to keep the enemy on the *qui vive* while you are engaged in your operation. I shall require for this all the cavalry now here, which is only 100 in number. There is one thing that I wish done particularly. It is to secure enough railroad iron at Jacksonville or Fernandina to cover an iron-clad that I am about building here. Get all the iron that you can from the Lake City road beyond Baldwin. Do not, however, let this interfere with your raid. If you think the season to be unfavorable for the raid, you can wait until a favorable time occurs. I am not particular that it should be done now; I only want the best occasion to be seized for that purpose.

General Birney and his brigade left yesterday. He is to have a division in the Tenth Corps. He regretted the change, however, as he preferred to command in Florida. The brigade was 3,500 strong and mostly effectives. It went off in good style and fine spirits.

Yours, truly,

J. G. FOSTER.
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, August 12, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hilton Head, &c.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you inform me that no more troops can be sent here. I had supposed that it was the intention of the major-general commanding that I should carry out the plans submitted to him by General Birney. To do this a larger force than I have here will be necessary. I cannot say, however, that I approve the plan of the campaign laid down by him, and am not sure that I am forced to abandon it. The same thing attempted six weeks later would be much more complete.

I go to-day to Baldwin to make arrangements to commence an extensive raid on Monday next; it will occupy five days, and I confidently hope that it will bring into our lines a large number of contrabands and considerable means of transportation. The loyal citizens are apparently very zealous, and will be of considerable use during the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The One hundred and second will be returned to Hilton Head immediately on the return of the expedition.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, August 12, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dir. of West Mississippi:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, having no Government steamer able to enter the Perdido, I engaged on the 9th instant Mr. Clapp's tug to take scows and other small vessels in tow for crossing

the Perdido, with the promise that it would be ready to start the next day. I made all arrangements accordingly, but the tug is not yet at the Barrancas wharf on account of repairs required. The inclosed note just received gives me once more the assurance that the small steamer will be reported to-morrow morning; if so, I will cross the Perdido at its mouth in the evening with 1,000 men, comprising infantry, cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, and move along the beach toward Bonsecours Bay the following day.

It is now more than five months that I have been constantly applying for two small steamers of 4 to 5 feet draught, so urgently required for entering the Perdido and all the tributaries of the Pensacola Bay, the Escambia, Blackwater, Yellow Water, and Choctawhatchee Rivers. At last one was sent, the Lizzie Davis, entirely unseaworthy and unserviceable, as the inclosed report of Captain Hanna, district quartermaster, shows. I would therefore most respectfully request the commanding general's orders for the exchange of the Lizzie Davis for another small steamer answering the requirements above alluded to.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., August 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: Yours of the 8th instant, with its inclosures, was received here yesterday morning, immediately on my arrival from the south. After the occurrence complained of at Bay Point, I caused Acting Master Gardner to be arrested as a preliminary to a trial for neglect of duty, if upon examination such should appear necessary. Since that Acting Master Gardner has addressed me a further explanation of the whole matter.

With such consideration as the pressure of business permits my giving to the papers, which you were so good as to send me, it appears to me that no order was given, or intention existed, to violate the naval jurisdiction at Bay Point, either by the provost-marshal-general or the provost-marshal at this place, nor by Colonel Littlefield. Still, it is a fact that the guard from Hilton Head did arrest a number of men at Bay Point within the naval jurisdiction; that these men were in naval employ, and had just returned from their work when they were arrested, and that they were not deserters from the army, as the sergeant of the guard was himself satisfied of before giving them up. Under these circumstances I think you will concur with me that it is eminently proper to prevent the recurrence of such proceedings, because they are prejudical to good order, to the interests of the public service, and are likely to lead to collision, and even to bloodshed, between the subordinate officers and men of the two services. I would therefore request that you would, by general order, make known that the arrests made at Bay Point, within the naval jurisdiction, were unauthorized and were unintentional; secondly, that no officer under your command shall attempt to exercise any authority within the naval jurisdiction, or shall send parties of men within said jurisdiction to make any arrests whatever, but that of deserters

from the army or persons not in naval employ who have violated a military law, and shall be within the naval jurisdiction. Application shall be made to the senior naval officer present, afloat, and he will be instructed by me to use every means in his power for the apprehension and delivery of said person. My belief is that such an order will remove all misapprehension of the arrests made at Bay Point having been sanctioned by yourself, or by those in authority under you, and will prevent the possibility of a repetition.

The naval jurisdiction now includes the following localities: Beginning at Land's End, all south of a line marked "C D" on the survey of the Fox commissioners, and defining the southern limit of the military reservation. Secondly, all that part of Phillip's Island known as Bay Point, with the exception of the ground defined by the site of the fort, and confined strictly to that line, which I would request may particularly be made known to the commanding officer of the fort, inasmuch as Acting Master Gardner reports to me that the commanding officer at the fort told him that he had no instructions as to any naval jurisdiction at Bay Point, and that he was the commander of Bay Point. Thirdly, all the firm ground and marsh between Land's End and Bay Point, together with the intersecting creeks, are occupied for naval purposes, and are within the naval jurisdiction.

I think you will admit that this is an extremely moderate extent occupied for naval purposes, when it is considered that the whole of this harbor with the adjoining territory, Beaufort included, was first occupied and held by the navy, and that at no time during the last twelve months have I been able to obtain a house for the accommodation of the sick of the squadron in the whole town of Beaufort, but have been compelled to rely entirely on the courtesy of the army medical authorities for the accommodation of 4 or 5 officers, the nature of whose sickness made it desirable that they should reside ashore until cured. I trust, therefore, that you will use this opportunity to make known to your command that they must not trespass upon the limits of the naval jurisdiction, as they are only occupied for the most necessary purpose of keeping the numerous vessels of this command in a condition to meet the exigencies of the public service in this squadron.

I am much obliged to you, general, for the pains you have taken to have this matter properly examined into, and am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 11th, conveying the order of Lieutenant-General Grant, directing me to send to Washington all the troops that I could possibly spare. I had already sent Brigadier-General Birney's brigade, which I thought was all that I could safely spare, but being desirous to carry out my orders to the very letter, and to meet the

wishes of the commanding general, I have so arranged, since the receipt of your telegram, as to send three or four white regiments in addition. Although this will leave me too weak in some points, especially as I have to provide for the security of the prisoners of war that are to be sent here, yet I believe I can so arrange, by the rapid transfer of troops from one point to another in case of attack, as to meet any emergency that is likely to occur. I trust it will not be longer than the return of cold weather before a sufficient force can be given me to enable me to operate successfully against the enemy in this department.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, August 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Headquarters Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I have received your note inclosing extracts from the New York Herald, purporting to be from a naval correspondent. I know of no regular correspondent on board of any of the vessels of this squadron. I should regret very much that any person under my command should so far forget what was due to the public interest as to write for publication any disparaging remarks on the army or its operations. I will endeavor to prevent anything of the kind being done, so far as lies in my power; at the same time it is a matter of notoriety that during the operations against Morris Island, and for some months afterward, the most outrageous lies were penned respecting myself by persons residing within a military jurisdiction, and I am not aware that any effort was ever made to suppress them or punish the perpetrators by any of the army authorities. I shall be happy now to extend that measure of justice and courtesy which has been denied to myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Conf. Forces in S. C., Ga., and Fla., Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have received information from the headquarters U. S. Army that 600 Confederate officers, prisoners of war, are to be sent here to be placed under the fire of your guns, the same as those of our officers now in the city of Charleston. I respectfully request to be informed as to the number of U. S. officers now confined in the city of Charleston, S. C.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 15, 1864.

[General J. G. FOSTER:]

GENERAL: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following extract from a report which I made to General Gillmore last fall relative to placing a battery on Paine's Wharf. The report was made after a careful inspection of the locality:

I found it (Paine's Wharf) to consist essentially of a floor of heavy planking resting on some foundation of which I could not ascertain the nature, and inclosed by a crib-work of heavy square timbers about 4 feet high, except on the side toward Moultrie and Gregg, where it has been burned away down to the flooring. About 12 feet inside the crib-work is another inclosed space about 1½ feet high, also composed of square timbers. Its sides are parallel to those of the exterior crib-work. This inclosed space is filled up flush with oyster shells.

In shape it (the wharf) is a hexagon equilateral, but not equiangular. The sides are about 70 feet long; those of the interior polygon about 54 feet long. It lies on the left side of the mouth of the creek and detached about 30 feet from shore. At high tide the water overflows the flooring in those places where the parapet was burned. Spring tides probably overflow the greater part of the area filled with shells.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that in my opinion the results to be attained by placing a battery in this location are entirely incommensurate with the time and labor required for its construction. Besides, when completed, it will be often open to a surprise party, as it cannot be supported.

In addition I will state that the distance to Sumter from Paine's Wharf is 1⅔ miles; from the Marsh Battery to Sumter 2⅓ miles. The line of fire from the Marsh Battery is nearly perpendicular to the gorge wall of Sumter.

Paine's Wharf lies considerably to the right of this line of fire. The line of communication to Paine's Wharf is about one-third longer than to the Marsh Battery, and being by water is often impassable at low tide.

The space available on this wharf would be mostly occupied by the battery, as will be seen by the accompanying sketch. The direction indicated for the battery is necessary, otherwise the work would be seen in reverse from James Island. There will be little or no room for building bomb-proof shelters for the supports, hence the difficulty of holding the work.

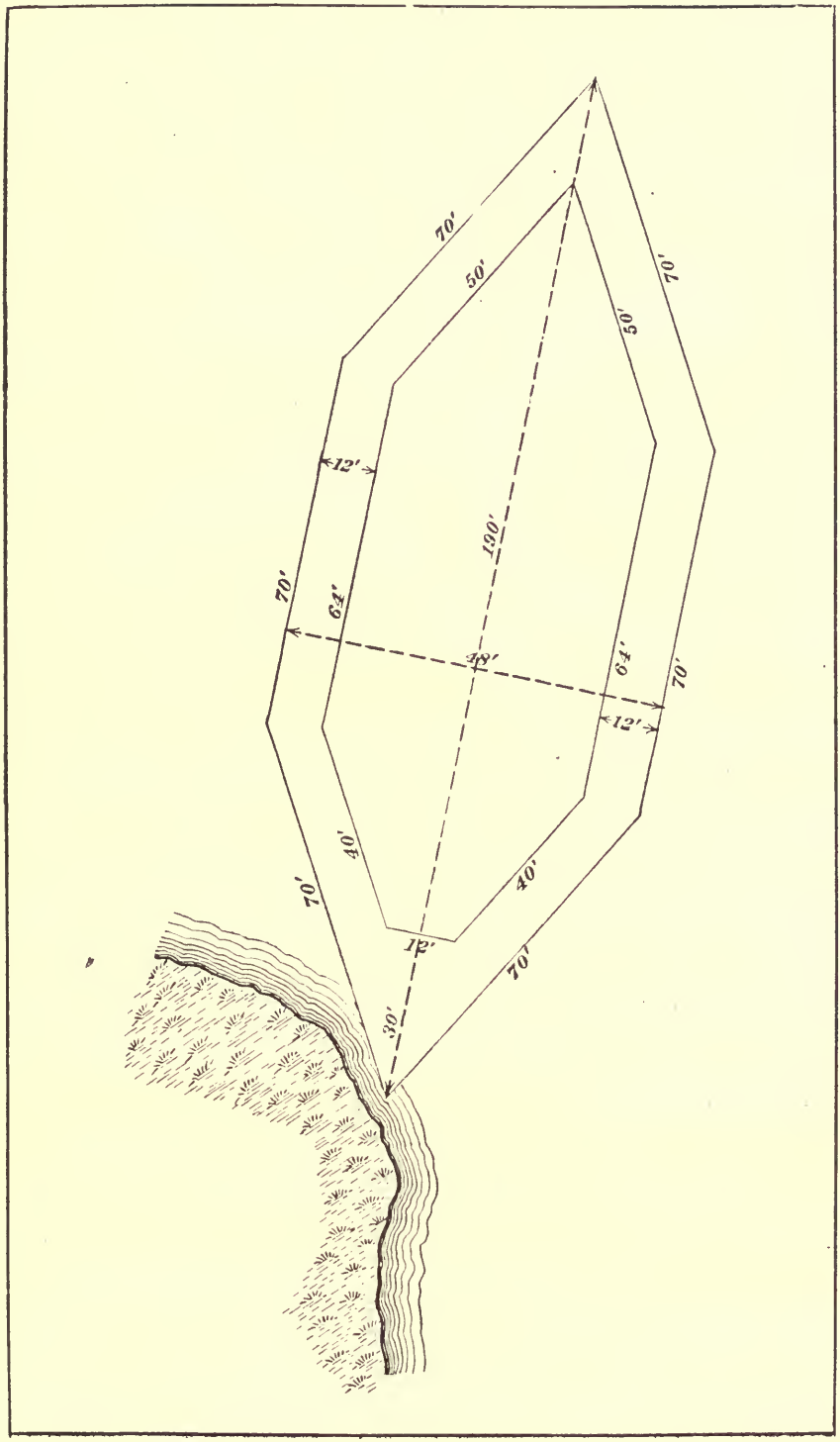
The shore of the harbor to the left of this point is good and firm, so that a surprise party might easily creep along there and surprise the work.

Finally, I am afraid the foundation would not be reliable for firing heavy guns. It would probably settle unequally and necessitate continual alterations. I think the Marsh Battery decidedly the best location. A 100-pounder would compensate sufficiently the increased range (two-thirds of a mile).

The battery may be increased in area by pulling Paine's Dock to pieces and towing the timbers to the Marsh Battery; also by using marsh mud in making parapets. I think a magazine and bomb-proof could be constructed there.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. SUTER.
Chief Engineer, Department of the South.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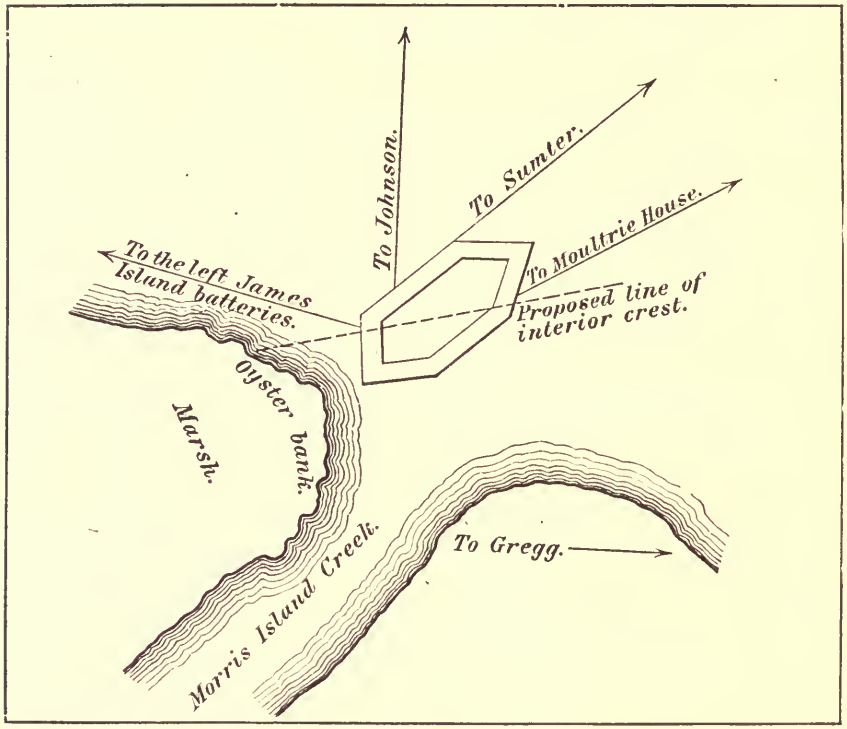

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
Hilton Head, S. C., August 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Northern Dist., Dept. of the South, Morris Island, S. C.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to direct that you send to this post the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops, with all their camp and garrison equipage, as soon as possible.

The major-general commanding further directs that you send here one white regiment from your command, to be selected by yourself, with all camp and garrison equipage. They are to go north. All details of officers and men from the above regiments will be immediately called in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, August 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: Your letters of the 11th and 12th came to hand last evening. All arrangements are completed, and this morning two parties start on a raid. Colonel Noble, with three small regiments

of infantry, three pieces of artillery, and 20 cavalry, threatens the enemy at the Little Saint Mary's. The Seventy-fifth Ohio burns the bridges over New River, and then marches south. The Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, moving from Magnolia, make a junction with the Seventy-fifth at Starke to-night. When Colonel Noble has completed his part of the operations he will retire upon Magnolia. The cavalry will sweep the country as far as that lying immediately south of Orange Lake, and will come in to Palatka. I expect both commands to be in at the river on Friday. I will send a force to Palatka, covered by a gun-boat, the day before the troops are expected there. Baldwin I do not think it is best to attempt to hold. If the enemy occupy it we can turn them from Magnolia. It is a very unhealthy position, and as the road from there to the Little Saint Mary's is thoroughly destroyed, I see no importance in it as a military position.

We were very unfortunate here with our locomotives. The old one ran off the track the day I arrived here, and was so much injured that it has not yet been repaired. The one captured by General Birney was deficient in certain parts. We got from Fernandina pieces to replace them, but it has never worked well. As there was no means of bringing in the iron I directed it to be destroyed by burning and twisting. As soon as the locomotive was repaired I brought down all it could haul each day. I will send some up by the Cosmopolitan to-day, and the remainder as soon as possible. The iron is very heavy; I fear too heavy for your purpose. I think four bars make a ton. I suppose I can send up a couple of hundred bars; perhaps more.

The enemy in my front have not been re-enforced except by new levies made up of old men and boys. They undoubtedly expect us to advance, and are prepared to fall back to the Suwannee. The people believe we have 8,000 men at Baldwin, but their officers, of course, know better. General Jackson, in command, has moved all his heavy artillery to the Suwannee except one piece at Lake City. I hope to remount my cavalry by this raid. The horses are very much broken down. Although the weather is so warm that campaigning comes very hard on the infantry it is necessary to move at once, as the people, alarmed, are sending their negroes and horses out of the country. There has been a kind of depot kept at Fernandina; it would be best to break it up, and make the depot either here or at Saint Augustine. This is the proper place, in my opinion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JNO. P. HATCH.
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
Hilton Head, S. C., August 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH,
Comdg. District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant. I am directed by the major-general commanding to state that he understood that the extent of your expedition would depend entirely on the number of troops you had, and what you thought you could do with them, and thought that it was generally understood that no more troops could be sent to Florida.

The commanding general is perfectly satisfied not to have the movement take place in full force with the infantry at this time. This inaction is rendered almost necessary by recent orders received from Lieutenant-General Grant, who obliges the general to send more troops to Washington. (This is to be kept a secret.) The major-general commanding therefore directs that you send here, with the utmost dispatch, one white regiment, with all their camp and garrison equipage, to be transferred out of this department. The One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops will also be returned to this place as soon as practicable. The major-general commanding directs me to say that he expects you to do all you can with your remaining force, particularly raiding with the cavalry. Beyond this, of course, you can do but little, and will have to remain on the defensive, as will also the other districts in this department. You will please be particular to call in all details of officers and men belonging to the white regiment that is to be sent north.

The major-general commanding expects you to carry out the original intention of enlisting and organizing the Florida regiments, as far as you can, and to keep up a loyal feeling amongst the inhabitants.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., August 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I inclose you a copy of a communication recently received from the Navy Department. It will give me pleasure to forward any expression of opinion which you may choose to offer.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

[Inclosure.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 20, 1864.

Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. S. A. Blockading Squadron, Port Royal, S. C.:

SIR: You will please inform the Department whether any of the monitors attached to your fleet can be withdrawn, having due regard to the exigencies of the public service within the limits of your command: whether they are absolutely essential to the holding possession of the Southern coast; whether the blockade of Charleston could be maintained without them, and whether Morris Island could be held by the military forces, protected by wooden vessels, in case all or a part of the monitors should be withdrawn. This and such other information bearing upon the subject as your judgment dictates will be furnished to the Department at your leisure. The

opinion of the commanding general, an officer of the U. S. Engineers, and of great experience would be valuable and the Department would be gratified if he would address you a letter in answer to these inquiries.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, NORTHERN DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., August 16, 1864.

Lieut. W. B. DEAN,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. North. Dist., Dept. of the South:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following number of projectiles and guns as expended in the bombardment of Fort Sumter from August 3 to August 14, inclusive: Three 200-pounder Parrott guns; 304 30-pounder Parrott shells, 299 200-pounder Parrott shells, 772 200-pounder Parrott shells, 13 300-pounder Parrott shells, 219 10-inch columbiad shells, 1,465 10-inch mortar shells, 108 13-inch mortar shells; total, 3,180.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. AMES,
Lieut. Col. Third R. I. Artillery,
Chief of Arty., North. Dist., Dept. of the South.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., August 16, 1864.

Col. A. S. HARTWELL,
Commanding Post, Folly Island:

COLONEL: You will have the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers relieved and prepared at once to proceed north via Hilton Head. Shelter-tents will be taken, the others turned in. The Rocket Battery company will be sent to join the regiment. The Cosmopolitan will take them to the Head.

By order of Brigadier-General Schimmelfennig:

W. B. DEAN,
Lieut., 127th New York Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH,
Commanding District of Florida:

GENERAL: I received your letter of the 15th and think your dispositions are very good, and I have no doubt that you will make a good haul of horses, mules, &c. You have by this time received the order to send one white regiment to go to Washington and the One hundred and second [colored] to this place. Of course, the present movements will interfere with the promptitude otherwise attainable in sending them forward, and I shall be content if you send them as soon as they come in from the raid. The orders are to rest on the defensive, but this does not prohibit all the raids being made that promise any adequate results, and I think your safety in Florida

on the defensive will be to be constantly on the offensive in the way of raids, rapid moves, &c. In the rest of the department the quiet defensive will be observed.

General S., on Morris Island, will have his hands full to guard the 600 rebel officers. Please to give the State agents all the facilities practicable. They have money in hand, and all that they enlist can, as I understand it, be credited to their respective States, while the recruits themselves can remain in Florida.

You are right about the supplies. The basis should be at Fort Clinch and Saint Augustine. Very few supplies should be kept at Fernandina or Jacksonville, and at other points only sufficient for the wants of the troops temporarily at those points. No permanent post must be established. The occupation of the country must be made by movable columns, never stationary for more than a week or two at a time. The reverse policy will surely ensue in one post after another being surprised and captured by the enemy. The posts of Yellow Bluff and Picolata are, of course, regarded as necessary, and have to be garrisoned by a small force, but the least possible amount of supplies should be kept even at those places. The Treasury has shut down on all trade at present. I will, however, have it reopened as soon as possible, and shall in all ways favor the getting the products out of Florida, so as to stimulate the industry of the people.

Yours, respectfully and truly,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Lake City, August 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH,
Comdg. Federal Forces, Jacksonville, East Fla.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by flag of truce of your communication of the 13th instant, with letters for persons within our lines; and also the arrival of Mrs. Sarah A. Houston, and to thank you for courtesy to her. She will at once be permitted to join her friends. The letters will be forwarded to their address. I send some letters for Confederate prisoners and others within your lines, and ask that they may be forwarded; also a small parcel containing some clothes for Sergeant Denham, captured in your lines, now reported to be at Hilton Head, to which I hope you will give such direction that it may reach him; also a package for Surgeon Wilson, captured by your scouts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN K. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a letter received from Mr. Hy. Meyer, acting consul of Prussia at Charleston, S. C., requesting permission to allow several hundred aliens to

come within my lines from the State of Georgia, in order to avoid the draft recently ordered by the Governor of that State; also a copy of my letter in reply to the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

PRUSSIAN CONSULATE,
Charleston, S. C., August 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Hilton Head, S. C.:

SIR: In consequence of a proclamation issued by the Governor of Georgia, notifying aliens either to perform military duty or to leave the State within ten days, a majority of them—probably several hundred, if not more—have determined to leave this country at once, and have arrived here, waiting for an opportunity to proceed on their voyage. The military authorities here are willing to permit their departure, provided you consent to receive them within your lines. They are mostly mechanics, and amongst them several families without the proper means to make a long stay here or to undertake a voyage to the North by the way of Richmond. As an act of humanity you will, I hope, allow them to enter your lines unconditionally, and thus forward their views as to their further destination.

Requesting the favor of an early answer, I remain, respectfully, general, your obedient servant, the acting consul of Prussia.

HY. MEYER.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 17, 1864.

Mr. HY. MEYER,
Acting Consul for Prussia. Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: Your communication of the 11th instant, stating that a considerable number of aliens, who had arrived in Charleston from the State of Georgia, desired to leave the country, and requesting that they might be allowed to pass through our lines, has been received. As the limitation of time does not allow the reference of your letter to the War Department, whence all permissions to cross the lines have, as a general rule, to be obtained, I take the responsibility of admitting all those who are included in the conscription for military service by the Governor of Georgia. For other persons a pass will have to be obtained from the honorable Secretary of War at Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your instructions of August 6, instant, directing me to accompany Maj.

J. F. Anderson, aide-de-camp, to Port Royal Ferry, for the purpose of being introduced to Major Lay, of the Confederate forces, as the officer who would in future conduct all exchange of prisoners at this point, I proceeded on the 16th instant with Major Anderson to the designated point, and met Major Lay. In conformity with an arrangement previously made between Majors Anderson and Lay, I took with me 8 Confederate privates and duly exchanged them for the same number of U. S. soldiers. I also delivered to Major Lay Dr. William Wilson, an assistant surgeon of Villepigue's battery (Confederate), who was captured recently in Florida, and had been held as a hostage for surgeons of our army, prisoners in the hands of the Confederate authorities. Major Lay delivered to me Dr. William T. Robinson, surgeon One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Dr. H. S. Turrill, assistant surgeon Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, who had been held by them as prisoners. It was then agreed between Major Lay and myself that all surgeons and chaplains who might be captured by either army in this department should be released as soon as their profession should be ascertained.

In obedience to your verbal instructions, given me on the 14th instant, I asked Major Lay what authority he had in regard to the future exchange of prisoners, and he replied that he was empowered to exchange, man for man and rank for rank, as many prisoners of war as we would deliver to him in this department. He further stated that he was able to exchange a large number of private soldiers, and was directed to facilitate such exchange by all proper means.

I replied that you were personally desirous of exchanging all the prisoners of war whom you properly could, and that you had written to the War Department at Washington, asking instructions upon the entire subject of a further exchange in this department. I also promised that should you receive any instructions authorizing either a partial or general exchange, you would immediately notify Major-General Jones by flag of truce.

Major Lay informed me that he had with him about 12 officers and 20 privates whom he was ready to deliver to me upon the condition that I would sign a stipulation, in your behalf, to return an equal number of officers and men. Under your instructions to close up the exchanges already agreed upon, and not to make any arrangements for future ones until you should receive definite authority from Washington, I was compelled, although with regret, to decline Major Lay's offer.

In conclusion, I would respectfully state that I am fully satisfied that an exchange of our officers now confined at Charleston, Savannah, and Macon can be effected, as also of many of our soldiers who are confined and suffering at Andersonville, Ga. The privates received by me yesterday unite in describing the condition of their late comrades at Andersonville as being pitiful in the extreme. They state that they are but half fed, that they are naked, suffering, sick, and dying. They beg the Government to at least exchange as many of their number as possible, and thus save them from further agony. In their prayer I respectfully concur.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

STEWART L. WOODFORD,

Lieut. Col. 127th N. Y. Vols., Acting Judge-Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 17, 1864.

Captain SUTER:

As soon as convenient I desire the fort at Beaufort to be staked out and profiled. The quartermaster is ordered to furnish 100 men, carpenters and laborers, to do the work of constructing the fort. Also, Captain Moore will furnish the laborers for the fort at Spanish Wells, which work should be constructed at once. He will also furnish 100 laborers and the carpenters for the construction of the fort at Mitchelville.

Yours, &c.,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Comdg. North. Dist., Dept. of the South, Morris Island, S. C.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to direct that the investigation into the cause of the failure to support Colonel Hoyt, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, in his attack on Fort Johnson, if suspended, be resumed at once, and be continued without delay until completed.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., August 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: Your instructions to send up a regiment immediately for the north will be carried out as soon as they can possibly be spared. I propose sending the One hundred and fourth [Pennsylvania] Regiment, which has but a short time to serve. I cannot get them off until the expedition gets in, say on Sunday next. I go to-morrow with four companies of that regiment to Palatka to await the arrival of the cavalry portion of the scout. To bring down the contrabands, &c., I take with me all the steamers we have here, and detain the Island City for the same purpose. If no steamer has been sent to take up the regiment. I would suggest that the Delaware or Canonicus come down for that purpose. The Houghton was formerly assigned to this district. Can the Island City be sent to me to remain permanently? She would be a very useful boat, as it is very easy to land cavalry from her. We must make up for want of cavalry with steamers, which can land them at different points on the river. The prospect for a Florida regiment appears good.

If you could get about 10,000 of the 100-days' men to garrison the islands you have enough old troops to completely take possession of

this State and to destroy the railroad to Savannah. That road once destroyed, I think the State would return to its allegiance. I have directed Mr. Yulee to be arrested and brought here if possible. He is one of those beyond the pale of proclamation, but is said to be hostile to Davis, and might be induced to head a movement for a reconstruction if the President would pardon him. I thought it worth trying for. Refugees continue to flock in. We will soon have a large portion of the people of Florida east of the Saint John's River.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, August 17, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 15th instant. The One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Regiment is the one assigned by me to be sent north. It will leave here on Sunday if the movement now being made is at that time completed. I intend to hold Magnolia as a point from which to start out cavalry raids, as it turns Baldwin. I think its occupation will prevent any movement on this place, and also the occupation of Baldwin by any small force. The cavalry will be used as fully as their horses will allow of. I hope to organize one company of Floridians immediately on the return of the present raid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, August 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN K. JACKSON,
Commanding Confederate Forces, East Florida:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant in regard to a Mrs. Price and another lady, supposed by you to have been murdered. If troops of this command are charged with the offenses mentioned by you, it will be my duty to my Government to investigate the circumstances and bring the guilty to punishment. How the matter can officially interest you or your predecessor in command I am unable to say. Mrs. Price was the wife of a loyal American citizen; she and her friend visited this town and were admitted in it as loyal citizens. The case is therefore one solely connected with this command, and cannot be made the subject of official correspondence with you. Believing, however, that you, equally with myself, will endeavor to prevent outrages of this character being committed by our respective forces, I feel it my duty to inform you that facts developed during the investigation lead to the supposition that if these women were outraged and murdered it was probably done by a Confederate scouting

party. This is strengthened by the circumstance that, although search has been carefully made in the vicinity of the picket-line for the bodies of the women, they cannot be found.

Very respectfully,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I am sending every man that can possibly be spared. This will leave me very weak, but I can take care of the department with what remains, and if the rebels attack us, which I consider out of the question, I will show them a revised edition of Little Washington. I have thought it my duty to send good and tried regiments. Those sent in this second brigade are all whites and old, well-tried troops, most of them veterans. I hope my active efforts to meet General Grant's wishes at this time may be effective in securing me, as soon as cold and healthy weather sets in, a sufficient force to take Charleston and Savannah. I am sure that this can be done at any time that the Government orders it.

The regiments sent now—four in number—report as follows, very nearly, viz:

Command.	Men.	Effectives.
41st New York Volunteers	400	300
103d New York Volunteers	500	370
74th Pennsylvania Volunteers	500	350
White regiment from Florida	.....	(?)
Total	.....	1,300

About the exchanges I have sent on full documents. The rebels are anxious to exchange. They say that their desire is that two old regular officers like Jones and myself may have charge of the matter, so that it may be fairly done without any political jars and interruptions. They desire to have all exchanged, both officers (1,800) and men (37,000). Although the men are not now in General Jones' command, he can have them sent forward at any time. Jones seems well disposed, so our released prisoners say. He sent an apology to General Wessells for placing the 600 officers under fire in Charleston. He stated that he did not place them there to be under fire, but that they were merely en route. The truth is they are so short of men as guards that they have no place to put their prisoners in except Charleston and Savannah. If an exchange is authorized I shall specify that those in Charleston be first exchanged, and that no others be placed there. As far as injury to them goes there can be none, for I know their exact position and direct the shells accordingly. As soon as the rebel officers arrive I shall place them immediately on Morris Island between Wagner and Gregg.

I wish to say one word about the administration of this department. I find many glaring abuses which have been in existence for a long time. They are in all the departments, and the United States has been systematically swindled. I am trying to remedy

these evils as rapidly as possible, and the smallness of the force will make this easy. I only want a regular officer at the head of each of the three departments, the quartermaster's, the commissary, and the medical. I have written private letters to ask for such officers.

We have so knocked Fort Sumter that it is almost insupportable to the small garrison. The closeness of their bomb-proofs, the breach which the sea makes at high tides into the fort, and the abundance of rats and other vermin make the garrison often come out on the open ramparts, exposed to our fire, in preference to remaining in their casemates. We shall soon render the fort an easy prey.

The health of the command is quite good, considering the extremely hot weather. Many officers give out from the heat and sickness, and have to be furloughed. I have full information of the enemy's strength and intentions. They are afraid of us, and the brigade brought from Atlanta at the John's Island raid is still retained at Charleston, so that our movement resulted in a small permanent reduction of the enemy's force at Atlanta. The defenses of Charleston and Savannah are mainly garrisoned by the militia, of which considerable numbers have come in in obedience to the calls of the Governor of Georgia and Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones.

There is a growing discontent and misery in the enemy's lines. Every one is trying to get out through our lines. I refuse all except refugees and deserters and their immediate families. I have also permitted the arms-bearing aliens to come over the lines, at the request of the acting Prussian consul at Savannah.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL : I sent this day, per steamers Arago and Cosmopolitan, two old regiments, the One hundred and third New York Volunteers and the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with orders to the commanding officers to stop at Fort Monroe, Va., and telegraph from that place their arrival en route to Washington. These regiments number in the aggregate some 1,100 men, but in the effective about 680. Still they are old and well-seasoned troops and well officered. I feel confident that they will accomplish as much as new regiments of much larger size. The Forty-first New York Volunteers left here last night in steamer John Rice, with orders similar to those given to Colonel Heine. I have been obliged to take the Arago off her usual route, as I have at present no other transportation suitable for the purpose of conveying troops outside.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I find that I cannot get the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers upon the Arago, owing to the number of discharged convalescent men on board. The Seventy-fourth will be sent on the steamer Cosmopolitan to-night.

FLAG-STEAMER HARVEST MOON,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., August 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Headquarters Hilton Head:

GENERAL: Conformably to the understanding between us, I have caused some 11-inch guns to be landed on Morris Island, and I am told that the platforms and appliances are nearly in readiness to receive the guns, so that it may be possible to open fire next week. Please to inform me whether you still desire that I should send men and officers to work the guns. If so, I will cause a detail to be made for that purpose.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 18, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Present:

ADMIRAL: I have received your letter of the 18th in relation to the 11-inch guns for Morris Island. I certainly desire, in accordance with our understanding, that you shall furnish men, officers, and ammunition for this battery, and I shall be pleased to know that you can do so. I have given orders to General Schimmelfennig to this effect, and also that the ammunition, &c., shall be transported to the battery from the landing, whether at Light-House Inlet or on the beach. I respectfully suggest that the senior officer ordered to the battery have orders to consult with General Schimmelfennig as to the point to be fired at, general rate of firing, precautions against surprise, &c. In all matters pertaining to the immediate command of his men and guns he will, of course, be upon his own responsibility. Being a joint labor it will be better to be in perfect accord, so that the army and naval batteries side by side may only compete in excellence of firing and discipline.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,
J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., August 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, containing orders in regard to the transfer of two regiments from here north and one regiment to Hilton Head, and in regard to the laying out of a prisoner's camp north of Fort Strong. In accordance with your order I have spoken fully on the subject with Lieutenant Robinson, of your staff, and hope that my arrangements will meet your wishes and the necessities of the case. I have ordered to Hilton Head, in order to go north, the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the One hundred and third New York Volunteers, both brave regiments and experienced soldiers, the greater part of whose men, however, the department would

have lost in the fall by reason of expiration of term of service. The loss of these two regiments, the loss of the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops, and the employment of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers for prisoners' guard will require considerable changes in my position, excludes all thoughts of even partial and occasional offensive movements, and precludes also the continuance of building new works, &c., as I have no soldiers left for fatigue duty.

In regard to the prisoners' camp north of Fort Strong, I consider it my duty to state that, in my opinion, the measure is dangerous. Fifty men I could easily guard, but 600 constitutes a force which, even without arms, may by accident prove disastrous when placed between forts and batteries which I cannot consider strictly secure against an assault. The enemy's pet project of a surprise and capture of Fort Strong and our front batteries would have more apparent promise of success, especially now that he has a force nearly double our own opposed to us. Nevertheless, I shall proceed with all the preparations for a prisoners' camp, hoping, however, that it may, like our late plan of exposing their officers to fire, result in an arrangement satisfactory to both parties.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 19, 1864.

Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th instant, covering a copy of a letter from the honorable Secretary of the Navy to yourself, under date of July 20th, ultimo. In this letter he does me the honor to state that the Navy Department would be pleased to have me address you a communication in reply to certain inquiries therein contained, which inquiries are as follows:

First. Can "any of the monitors attached to your fleet be withdrawn, having due regard to the exigencies of the public service within the limits of your command?"

Second. Are they (the monitors) "absolutely essential to the holding possession of the Southern coast?"

Third. Can "the blockade of Charleston be maintained without them?"

Fourth. Can "Morris Island be held by the military forces, protected by wooden vessels, in case all or part of the monitors shall be withdrawn?"

Permit me to express to the Navy Department, through yourself, my sense of the compliment which the honorable Secretary has thus been pleased to pay me. In all considerations of the amount of force, whether military or naval, necessary to be kept upon this coast, it should be steadily held in view that the foothold already won must be retained. Charleston and Savannah should always be regarded as being sooner or later necessary objects of attack. Their value as bases from which to strike at the interior lines of the Confederacy

is self-evident. I believe that both or either of these places can be taken whenever as large an army can again be sent here from points which are just now more vital as Major-General Gillmore had when he left this department. But of course our present depots and landing points must be maintained, hence I earnestly advise the retention, under all circumstances, of such a naval force as will insure our present occupancy of the coast. The land force now under my command is inadequate to make any aggressive movement. I do not even regard it as sufficient to make a successful joint advance should the navy attack Charleston at the present time. Under existing circumstances, therefore, I believe that nothing aggressive can be successfully attempted at this point without an increase of the land forces. Until such additional troops can be sent here, without prejudice to the more important operations now going on elsewhere, I am inclined to the opinion that the naval force can be judiciously reduced to whatever point is consistent with a sure maintenance of the blockade and the undisturbed occupancy of our present position on the coast.

The determination of that exact point is, of course, a purely naval question; so important, however, are the positions now held by us, and so great is the value of Government property accumulated at these points, that, in answer to the first inquiry of the honorable Secretary, I would respectfully suggest that should you advise any reduction of the monitors in your squadron at least four iron-clads should be retained. This number would allow two for Charleston Harbor and one for Ossabaw Sound, with an extra one to relieve either of the others in case of any accident.

In reply to the second question I would state that, in my judgment, serviceable iron-clads are in the present reduced condition of my army essential to holding possession of the Southern coast.

Third. I think it doubtful whether the blockade of Charleston can be maintained without iron-clads; but in this connection I beg to refer to my answer to the next and last inquiry.

Fourth. In case of the removal of all the monitors Morris Island can certainly be held by the military forces, protected by wooden vessels, provided that such wooden vessels are numerous and strong enough to prevent the rebel iron-clads from coming outside of Charleston bar. Should the wooden vessels be unable to prevent the rebel iron-clads from proceeding to sea I still think that my forces could occupy Morris Island until re-enforcements could be obtained, but I should apprehend the danger of a successful attack upon such of our positions as are undefended by regular and strong fortifications, as, for example, Beaufort and the naval and army store-houses and shops at Saint Helena, as I do not regard the fortifications at the entrance of this harbor as sufficient to prevent the passage of iron-clads.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *August* 19, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: If you have not already sent north the troops you intended to send, you will perhaps make some change as to the

number when I inform you the Seventy-fifth Ohio will be mustered out of service next month; I think on the 5th of the month. This will leave us without any cavalry in Florida. The two companies of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry being now killed or prisoners, a white regiment should be mounted as soon as possible and sent here. Without cavalry we will be unable to hold even the country between the Saint John's and the sea.

The number of refugees is constantly increasing. The late proclamation of the Governor calling all to arms is bringing them in rapidly. Boys fourteen years of age are called out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Commanding Northern District:

GENERAL: I am much gratified to find that you were able to spare two of the regiments from your command. The admiral has informed me that he will provide officers and men from the navy to take charge of the naval battery now being mounted on Morris Island. This battery, of course, will be subject to your general orders and directions. I have informed the admiral that all transportation of guns, implements, ordnance, and commissary stores for the battery will be furnished by the army. I desire you to give them all proper facilities for this purpose. Arrangements for completing the inclosure for the prisoners are all made, and the lumber will be shipped at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., August 20, 1864.

Capt. J. F. GREEN, U. S. Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to herewith return the sextant you so kindly loaned me, with my best thanks. Allow me at the same time to convey to you the expression of my thanks and appreciation for the various facilities that you have always so readily furnished me. The submarine fuse obtained from you I have found to work admirably. The clock-work torpedoes have in all my experiments proved a failure. I attribute the main cause of this to the fact that the spring which brings down the hammer on the nipple does not exercise force enough to explode the cap. This was proved to be the case in a large number of experiments. Otherwise I think those torpedoes may be made to work, and that some of the mechanics here may so change the machinery as to effect this purpose. If possible, I should like to obtain from you 25 yards more of the submarine fuse and three torpedoes.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 20, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE R. HURLBUT,
Comdg. Batt. Fourth Mass. Cav., Hilton Head, S. C.:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs that you use every facility in your power to arrange matters so that your battalion can move at the earliest possible notice. You will take all your horses, arms, and equipments and camp and garrison equipage with you. The major-general commanding further directs that you leave behind at this post 1 commissioned officer and 25 enlisted men with the necessary non-commissioned officers for the same. On arriving at Jacksonville, you will immediately report to Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch, in person.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
First Lieut., Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, August 20, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Div. of West Mississippi:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, in connection with my report of August 12, No. 846, the following additional information received from refugees and deserters:

There is a force of from 8,000 to 9,000 men at Mobile, mostly conscripts, boys and old men, enlisted and armed as infantry, but ordered for duty on the fortifications around the city as heavy artillery. They are constructing new obstructions in Mobile Bay, starting at the lower part of the city above Choctaw Point and bringing them in half circle up to the mouth of the Tensaw River, placing new batteries behind them in the marshy ground. They have also two new batteries above the forking of the Apalache and Blakely Rivers, one battery with seven guns and the other with five; one 32-pounder rifled gun in each. It takes one hour to run with steam from the new batteries to the Tensaw Railroad Station, where 350 of a Mississippi infantry regiment and 100 militia are stationed, Colonel Withers commanding. Along the railroad to Pollard every trestlework is well guarded. General Maury is in command at Pollard, with 3,000 troops and eight pieces of artillery at his disposal. His advanced guard, 400 to 500 strong, all cavalry, is encamped this side Silver Spring with commissary stores at Widow Lawson's place and at Pine Barren Bridge.

The rebel camps this side Fort Morgan are deserted, all the cavalry having been ordered from Camp Withers and Powell, partly to Perdido Mill, west side of the river, and partly to Pine Barren Bridge, this side of the Perdido. At Milton there is one company of cavalry scouting down to the Blackwater River. Torpedoes are placed in the Escambia from Cotton Ferry upward and in the Blackwater River below and above Milton. The torpedoes were made at Mobile.

General Page, in command at Fort Morgan, reported to General Dabney H. Maury that he would hold the fort to the last man, and that it was not with his consent that Fort Powell was evacuated and

Fort Gaines surrendered. Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, Twenty-first Alabama Infantry, late commander at Fort Powell, is under arrest for evacuating the fort.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, *August* 21, 1864—5 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington:

Please inform Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster that in no circumstances will he be authorized to make exchange of prisoners of war. Exchanges simply re-enforce the enemy at once, whilst we do not get the benefit of those received for two or three months, and lose the majority entirely. I telegraph this from just hearing that some 500 or 600 more prisoners had been sent to Major-General Foster.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August* 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Department of the South:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War approves of your course in permitting aliens, who are bona fide leaving the rebel States to avoid conscription, to pass through your lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, August 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 11, 1864. The One hundred and fourth [Pennsylvania] Regiment is sent with the steamer that takes this. The One hundred and second [colored] will be sent by first opportunity. The recent capture of our cavalry will render it necessary that more be furnished me from without the district until I can raise a Florida regiment. You direct that I shall establish no new post. I am now building a post at Magnolia, a small but strong fort. It was my intention to put Colonel Montgomery's regiment there and have him bushwhack. He understands the business, and, assisted by a company of Floridians, would do more to keep the enemy from taking the offensive than any other course I can suggest. If, however, you think it best, I will destroy the work and abandon the place. It is completely under the fire of the gun-boats, and one is kept there by the commander of the squadron.

Picolata I intend to strengthen materially, and your instructions not to place large amounts of stores at either place will be complied with. It is my intention to strengthen the works at this place ma-

terially, and I hardly think it probable that the enemy will ever think the place of sufficient importance to besiege it regularly. You speak of making Fort Clinch a port of entry. As all the business would be done at Jacksonville, it appears to me that this should be the place. I am inclined to believe that the agents of the Treasury, here and elsewhere in this department, are more desirous of making money for themselves than they are to assist the loyal people of the State. Without sharing in the profits of those who work, they will not assist them. I will address you a letter on the recruiting the raw regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

All the cavalry that can possibly be spared from the other districts, in fact almost all in the department, is now in Florida. I have even dismounted officers and clerks to send 30 extra horses. No further losses of animals can be replaced.

My opinion of the establishment of posts has been given in letters. I defer to any difference of opinion in the commander of the district, but he must regard himself as responsible for any unfortunate losses arising from variation from my order.

As to port of entry, this, when once established, has to be maintained by the Government for the benefit of all nations. Jacksonville is not a good defensible point, and the Government will not undertake to hold it as a port of entry. Fort Clinch is a fortified point intended to be held always by the United States. It is the only really proper point for a port of entry in Florida. It has an interior water communication to Jacksonville, which will allow the exit of produce. I am willing to recommend Fort Clinch, but no other port in Florida, as port of entry.

J. G. F.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 122. } *Hilton Head, S. C., August 22, 1864.*

The number of idle persons, of both sexes, found loitering around the camps and posts of the Districts of Beaufort and Hilton Head is subversive of good order and military discipline, and is a fruitful source of vice and disease.

The provost-marshals of these districts are therefore directed to arrest all such persons, either white or black, within the military lines of their respective districts, and to place them on police, sanitary, or such other duty as the commanding officer of the district may direct. The provost-marshals will also report all colored persons arrested under this order to the superintendent of contrabands, and will hold them subject to his orders.

The provost-marshal-general of the department will see this order promptly and rigidly enforced.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant directing me, by order of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, to send forward all the troops I could possibly spare. In reply I have to state that I have already sent to Washington, in compliance with these instructions, the Forty-first and One hundred and third Regiments New York Volunteers and the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers will be sent forward as soon as it arrives from the Florida District; it is hourly expected. These are old and well-tried regiments and will do good service.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Comdg. Northern District, Department of the South:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to state he has ordered Captain Suter, chief engineer, Department of the South, to proceed to Morris Island for the purpose of consulting with you in regard to the location of the camp for the prisoners of war daily expected in this department from the North. The major-general commanding desires that this camp be placed between Fort Strong and Battery Putnam. If this position is considered too dangerous you are authorized to locate the camp wherever yourself and Captain Suter shall deem the best and safest from any attack of the enemy. Should it be necessary to have more troops to guard these prisoners (600), another regiment can be sent from this place. Still, it is desired that they may be guarded by the force at present in the Northern District, if it is possible, as we want all the troops at this place that we now have here.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., August 24, 1864.

Col. A. S. HARTWELL,
Commanding, Folly Island:

The general commanding directs that you select 2 commissioned officers and 50 men for a special duty. They will proceed as soon as practicable to Long Island and encamp near the fort, where they will receive further orders. They will probably be absent from

camp a week and should take rations, &c., accordingly. This party will doubtless be called upon to meet the enemy in boats, and the general wishes you to select them with that view.

Very respectfully,

W. B. DEAN,
Lieut., 127th New York Volunteers, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, August 24, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, in connection with my report of 20th instant, No. 876, the following additional information received from refugees and deserters relative to the movements of the enemy:

All of the Fifteenth Confederate and Seventh Alabama Cavalry at Pine Barren Bridge and this side of the Escambia River, as well as the two companies at Milton, have been ordered to the Tensaw River—partially replaced by new militia companies of boys and old men. The news from Atlanta was discouraging to the rebels, and they had given up all hopes of holding the place. Rumors were also prevalent that Grant had been successful at Petersburg. This information dates to the 16th instant.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 279. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1864.

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3. On being relieved from his duties as depot quartermaster at Memphis, Tenn., Col. A. R. Eddy will proceed without delay to Hilton Head, S. C., and report in person to Major-General Foster, commanding, and enter upon his duties as chief quartermaster of the Department of the South, under his appointment of August 6, 1864.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., August 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I received your letter of the 21st instant yesterday. The U. S. soldiers, prisoners of war at Andersonville, Ga., are in no way whatever under my control, and I therefore cannot undertake to deliver them the sanitary stores you desire to send without the

sanction of the officer having charge of the prisoners. I have referred the matter to him, and feel quite sure that he will not hesitate to allow the stores to be sent to them. I cannot permit any prisoner to take charge of the stores and act as quartermaster to distribute them, but if the officer having charge of the prisoners will permit them to be delivered I will designate an officer to receive and receipt to the proper officer of your command for them, and hold him to as strict an accountability for their proper delivery as though they were stores belonging to my Government.

I will communicate with you further on this subject when I receive a reply from the officer to whom I have referred your request.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

By an oversight on the part of some one in my office this letter was not forwarded as it should have been by the flag of truce the day after its date. It is now respectfully forwarded.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., August 25, 1864.

Col. W. H. NOBLE,
Commanding at Magnolia:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs the following disposition to be made of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers:

The regiment will form the garrison at Saint Augustine and Picolata. Six companies, including the smallest companies, to take post at Saint Augustine, under the command of the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment; four companies to be stationed at Picolata, under the command of the major of the regiment. You will remain for the present in command of the forces at Magnolia.

By order of Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch:

EDWARD L. ROGERS,
Major 104th Pennsylvania Vols., A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I inclose some late rebel papers. The late little disaster in Florida seems to prove that it is doomed ever to be the land of military misfortune. The troops there will now remain strictly on the defensive. My force now is very small for the number of points to be guarded. I have literally obeyed the order to send every man that I possibly could. I have no doubt but I can get along with what I have as long as the enemy's force in front is also weak. The regiment sent on the Fulton is the One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 900 men, just from Florida. Their time is nearly

out, but this is the case with all the white regiments here. The Forty-first New York and Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers were mainly veterans.

I have sent you the last letters from Jones. The rebels are anxious to exchange, probably to obtain men to re-enforce Hood. I have received no answer to my request to General Samuel Jones to be allowed to send comforts and necessaries to the prisoners at Andersonville.* I shall take the rebel prisoners to Morris Island to-morrow.

Very respectfully and truly,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., August 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Department of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: In a recent expedition several citizens of McIntosh County, Ga., were brought away, who it appears were not engaged in any hostile operations against the Government, but were pursuing their ordinary vocations; 2 of them were small farmers and 5 were engaged in making salt. From what 2 of them tell me they have never taken an active part at any time in defending the rebels, and the 2 farmers are men of over sixty years of age. They were found at their homes and were probably brought away as a measure of precaution. Will you please inform me whether you have instructions from the Government in relation to persons so situated, and who may fall into your hands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADEPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, August 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Department of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

SIR: In compliance with your request a gun-boat will be detailed to convoy to Charleston the vessel with the rebel prisoners. Will you please by signal give me an hour's notice, so that the movements of your steamer may not be delayed? Captain Green will also be instructed to keep a vessel of war near the prisoners' vessel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, August 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 17th instant, inclosing drawings of an "assaulting galley" which you propose to build, and a requisition from J. H. Moore, assistant quartermaster, for quartermaster's

* See postscript to Jones' letter of August 25, p. 258.

stores (iron), were referred to Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff, who returned them with the following indorsement:

AUGUST 26, 1864.

By direction of General Grant, General Foster has been repeatedly ordered to confine himself strictly to the defensive, and to send north all troops not required for holding his present position without offensive operations.

Requisition disapproved.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH,
Comdg. District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter* of the 19th instant giving the particulars, in part, of the unfortunate affair at Gainesvllle, Fla., in which we lost so many officers and men. Your letter * of the 23d instant was received same day, giving further particulars of the disastrous affair, and requesting that a further re-enforcement of cavalry be sent to you from without your district.

The major-general commanding directs me to say that all the cavalry that can possibly be spared from the other districts, in fact almost all in the department, is now in Florida. Officers and clerks have been dismounted in order to send you 30 extra horses. No further loss of animals can be replaced.

In regard to the establishment of new posts in your district the opinion of the commanding general has been fully given in former letters to you. The major-general commanding defers to any difference of opinion with the commanding officer of the District of Florida, who must regard himself as responsible for any unfortunate losses arising from variation of orders from these headquarters.

In regard to ports of entry, these, when once established, have to be maintained by the Government at all hazards for the benefit of all nations. Jacksonville is not considered a good defensible point, and the Government will not undertake to hold it as a port of entry. Fort Clinch is a fortified point intended to be held always by the U. S. Government. It is the only really proper point for a port of entry in Florida, except it might be Saint Augustine. Fort Clinch has an interior water communication to Jacksonville, which will allow the exit of produce. The major-general commanding is willing to recommend Fort Clinch or Saint Augustine as ports of entry, but no other ports in Florida.

In regard to the retention of the Island City the major-general commanding directs me to say that the Neptune and Wyoming are much better boats and will be sent to replace her. The repeated losses of boats in Florida create a feeling adverse to sending other than the oldest and least valuable boats to that district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Part I, pp. 427, 429.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., August 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose the within letters for your consideration, at the request of the parties interested.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., *August* 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Southern Army:

SIR: I am one of the unfortunate prisoners of war now confined at this place. I would ask you if there is a likelihood of an early exchange through your department, and, if so, you will cause my transfer to Charleston, so I may be exchanged as early as possible.

Truly,

E. G. MARSHALL,
Col. Fourteenth New York Arty. and Capt. U. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., *August* 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Hilton Head:

SIR: In Major Anderson's reply to my letter of the 11th instant, he says that permission to cross your lines must come from the honorable Secretary of War. I did not understand from this whether I was to make the application or you would do it for me. But supposing that I was to do it, I have written a letter to the Secretary of War which, together with this line, General Jones kindly consents to forward to you. The urgency of my case compels me to trouble you the second time. When a man is conscious that not only the welfare of family friends, but the life of a dear daughter, an only child, is at stake, he must not be blamed for importunity.

Do, my dear sir, permit my letter to the Secretary of War to be forwarded, and interpose your kind offices in my behalf, and speak any kind word you may have it in your power to do, to further my wishes to return home. It will be a word and a deed for humanity's sake, and will be remembered with lasting gratitude by one who has the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS O. RICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 30, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Port Royal, S. C.:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to request that a gun-boat from your squadron be detailed to escort the U. S. steam transport Crescent from her present anchorage in this harbor to Charleston. I wish to

have this steamer, with the persons on board, moved as near to Fort Wagner as possible, so that she will be completely in range of the guns of that fort and your gun-boats.

The camp which I am preparing for these prisoners is not finished as yet, but will be in the course of a few days, when they will be removed. In the mean time I wish every possible precaution taken to prevent the escape of any of these prisoners.

I have the honor to be, admiral, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
August 30, 1864.

General FOSTER,
Department of the South:

GENERAL: As your reply by signal this morning led me to suppose that the convoy for prisoners would not be wanted for two or three days, I sent the steamer to her station that had been detained for the purpose, which leaves me without a suitable vessel. All here are more or less under repairs, and no one will be ready for a couple of days. Perhaps I may be able to get a vessel sooner from Charleston, of which I will inform you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, August 30, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant. I will for the present retain a command at Magnolia. I have built a very strong work there. If it should be necessary at any time to abandon it, the troops could be put across the river under cover of the guns of the Hale. I am gradually strengthening the works at this place, and hope soon to have it in such a condition that no force of the enemy can take it.

I have been informed that it is the intention of the enemy to take up part of the railroad west of the Little Saint Mary's, and with that iron to complete the branch to connect with the Savannah and Gulf road. This may not be true; if it is, it proves conclusively that no attack will be made on this place for a long time.

With reference to making Fort Clinch a port of entry, it did not strike me favorably at first, but if it will enable the loyal citizens on the Saint John's River to get out the products of their labor, it would be a most excellent thing. The Wyoming is better adapted to the service here than the Island City, and I am glad that she was sent here to replace her. I intend mounting a 3-inch gun on her. A Lieutenant Gough has frightened a number of Floridians across the line, where we may soon expect to find them in arms against us. He is stationed at Saint Augustine, and issued a notice to all citizens to

enroll themselves for a draft. I have directed him to discontinue the enrollment of Floridians, as they are entitled to be considered as refugees; in fact, most of them are such in letter as well as in spirit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 31, 1864.

Col. C. R. BRAYTON,
Third Rhode Island Artillery, Chief of Artillery:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th instant, giving a report of a tour of inspection through the Northern District, Department of the South, and to state that it was referred to Brigadier-General Schimmelfennig with your recommendation approved, and returned to these headquarters with the following indorsement:

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., August 23, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

Orders had already been given by me (General Orders, No. 48, August 16) that no garrison of a fort or battery should be changed without special authority from these headquarters, unless the troops composing it were ordered away from the district. The garrison at Fort Greene was changed through a mistake. The outposts near the fort were ordered to be relieved, and the garrison of the fort was relieved instead. On discovering the mistake, Colonel Gurney promptly sent back the artillerists of the garrison. Some changes in the garrisons have recently taken place owing to troops being ordered away from the district.

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
First Lieut., Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 31, 1864.

Lieut. JOHN R. MCGINNESS,
Chief of Ordnance, Department of the South:

LIEUTENANT: The verbal orders of the major-general commanding, as issued to you this morning, are now submitted in writing, viz:

Two guns are to be left in charge of the officer commanding the outposts at Jenkins' Island, with the proper supply of ammunition for same, to be used against the enemy whenever they show themselves at Chimney Point.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
First Lieut., Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that a general officer of experience may be ordered to this department to report to me for duty in the Northern District, to take the place of Brig. Gen. A. Schimmelfennig, who goes North on this steamer on leave of absence on account of severe indisposition, and who I fear will never sufficiently recover to be able to resume his duties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces in S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a letter for Mr. Hy. Meyer, acting consul of Prussia, in which you will see that authority has been granted me by the honorable Secretary of War to admit all bona-fide aliens that may wish to come into our lines to avoid your conscription. I have to request that you will give me timely notice when there are any to cross, as I am willing to send a steamer for them up the Savannah River, where they will be received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 1, 1864.

Mr. HY. MEYER,
Acting Consul of Prussia at Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I have received authority from the honorable Secretary of War to receive into my lines all bona-fide aliens that wish to leave the Confederate States in order to avoid the conscription. I have informed General Samuel Jones of this fact, and requested him to give me timely notice of his sending them, as I will receive them on a steamer to be sent up the Savannah River for that purpose if there is a sufficient number to warrant me in so doing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Comdg. Northern District, Dept. of the South:

GENERAL: Having granted you a leave of absence for thirty days, in consequence of severe indisposition contracted in the line of your duties, I feel it incumbent upon me to express my sincere thanks to

you for the able, energetic, and efficient manner in which you have conducted the command of the Northern District of this department. I consider you a most excellent officer, of good judgment, and one to be intrusted at all times with the care and management of large bodies of troops and with the details of a campaign. Your opinions and suggestions I have always found to be well-timed and to the point.

Hoping, general, to see you return to your duties again in a short time, with your health fully recovered, I remain, general, very respectfully, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 319. } *Hilton Head, S. C., September* 1, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, U. S. Volunteers, will on receipt of this order proceed immediately to Morris Island, S. C., and relieve Brig. Gen. A. Schimmelfennig, commanding Northern District, Department of the South, making his headquarters at Morris Island, and will in addition retain command of the District of Beaufort. Before leaving the District of Beaufort he will turn over the command to the senior officer at that post, leaving with him all needful instructions as to the command of same.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., September 2, 1864.

Capt. J. F. GREEN, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Squadron off Charleston:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ultimo, relative to the firing upon a flag-of-truce boat by my batteries. In reply allow me to respectfully inform you that my orders from Major-General Foster are to receive no flags of truce in this district, and that in compliance with these orders I have instructed my pickets and batteries, on the approach of a flag of truce, to warn its bearers back by firing twice over their heads and the third time to fire sharp. I must therefore beg that in case the naval forces wish to communicate by flag of truce they will notify me of the same beforehand; otherwise the occurrences of August 30 will certainly be repeated.

I herewith have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., September 2, 1864.

Capt. J. F. GREEN, U. S. Navy:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date, inclosing a communication from Admiral Dahlgren with regard to the rebel prisoners on board a transport off this island. I expect to have the camp for these prisoners finished and to be ready to receive them on shore within two or three days.

I am, captain, with the highest respect,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, September 2, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South:

CAPTAIN: I have little to report. I am bringing to this point the cavalry from Magnolia to refit. The garrison for the present at that point will consist of the Thirty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops and 30 of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry. On the 5th instant the time of service of the Seventy-fifth Ohio will commence to expire, and continue until November, when the whole will be out of service.

This morning a small body of the enemy's cavalry came within sight of the pickets on the King's road and proceeded in the direction of Middleburg. Yellow Bluff has been re-enforced by two companies of the Thirty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops. Major Vignos, with two companies of the One hundred and seventh Ohio, has arrived here, being replaced at Fort Clinch by a good company of the Third U. S. Colored Troops, well drilled at artillery practice. The present commander at Fort Clinch has the reputation of being a good officer, and I hope the change will prove beneficial.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 4, 1864.

The Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry must be mustered out as their times of service expire. Notice must be given General Hatch that I desire the garrison of Fort Clinch to be of such a character as to make sure of its perfect safety under all circumstances.

J. G. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. DELAFIELD,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your indorsement of the 19th of August, 1864, upon my letter of the 19th ultimo, desiring me to give the particular defects to which I objected

in the plan, &c., of Fort Clinch. In compliance therewith I submit the following as the most important, &c.:

First. Fort Clinch is not, in my opinion, located so as to command properly both the anchorage and the entrance channel. This will necessitate the erection of outer batteries to command the channel near the location of the rebel batteries and also of inner batteries to command the harbor.

Second. The proximity of a range of sand hills to the fort will afford cover to an enemy's advance to erect batteries against the fort or to assault the fort after a breach has been effected.

Third. The masonry bastionettes can easily be demolished by the rifled guns in use in the army and the flanking arrangements for the ditch be thus destroyed.

Fourth. The chemin de ronde can also be easily knocked down with rifled guns, and the ascent of the scarp thus be rendered tolerably easy to an assaulting column.

Fifth. The counter sloping glacis will afford greater facilities to an enemy's assaulting column than to the garrison.

The above constitute the main defects, to which I thought it my duty to call the attention of the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: About 6 p. m. on the 30th ultimo, an officer of the C. S. Army left Sullivan's Island in a small boat under flag of truce to meet a flag-of-truce boat of the United States which was at anchor off Battery Marshall. Whilst passing through Beach Channel, three shots were fired from your Morris Island batteries on our flag of truce. I presume this was done under some misapprehension on the part of your subordinates on Morris Island. The matter is brought to your notice for such explanation or action as you may think proper.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. SAXTON,
Commanding Northern District, Department of the South:

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding I have the honor to transmit herewith official copies of reports made to and by Rear-Admiral J. A. Dahlgren, commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in regard to the firing into a flag-of-truce boat by our batteries at Morris Island.

The major-general commanding directs that a thorough investigation be made in the matter, and that all these papers be returned to these headquarters with report in the matter.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
First Lieut., Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops, A. A. A. G.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., September 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith papers just received from the senior officer in Charleston Roads, by which it appears that while a flag-of-truce boat from the squadron was communicating with a boat bearing a flag of truce from Sullivan's Island the latter was fired at by our batteries on Morris Island. I trust you will at your earliest convenience enable me to say that this was a mistake. Please be so good as to return the papers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

U. S. STEAMER JOHN ADAMS,
Off Morris Island, S. C., August 31, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

SIR: I inclose herewith copies of communications from Captain De Camp and Acting Ensign McClure in relation to the batteries on Morris Island firing upon a rebel flag-of-truce boat while in transit to meet our flag-of-truce boat in charge of Acting Ensign McClure, anchored off Beach Inlet. I would state that it is unusual for the rebel flag of truce to come from Moultrie Point to meet ours off Beach Inlet; they generally come from the Inlet.

I have sent a copy of Acting Ensign McClure's statement to General Schimmelfennig, with a letter from myself stating simply that it had been forwarded for his information, and making no comment whatever on the proceeding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. GREEN,
Captain and Senior Officer, off Charleston.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

U. S. FRIGATE WABASH,
Off Charleston, S. C., August 31, 1864.

Capt. J. F. GREEN, U. S. Navy,
Senior Officer, Present:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to inclose you a communication from Acting Ensign McClure, of this ship, who went yesterday in charge of a flag-of-truce boat, agreeably to your order, for the purpose of delivering a package of letters to the rebel authorities near

Beach Inlet. You will perceive by Mr. McClure's report that the rebel boat bearing a flag of truce, sent from Sullivan's Island for the purpose of communicating with us, was fired upon by our batteries on Morris Island, a fragment of a shell falling into the rebel boat, and other shells bursting over and about her. Comment from me is unnecessary. I respectfully place the matter in your hands.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. DE CAMP,
Captain, Commanding Outer Blockade, off Charleston.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

U. S. FRIGATE WABASH,
Off Charleston, August 30, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to your order I proceeded with a flag of truce in toward Beach Inlet. When within about 2½ miles of the beach I cast off from the Winona and pulled in toward the fort at Beach Inlet. When within about 1½ miles a shot was fired across our bow from the fort, when I immediately anchored. After waiting about an hour I noticed a boat sailing around from Fort Moultrie, and soon after steering toward us. It was, however, too far distant for me to distinguish whether it showed a flag of truce or not. It had not gone far before our forces on Morris Island commenced firing at it, and I noticed 2 or 3 shells explode directly over the boat. I soon after distinguished a small flag of truce, when I got under way and stood toward it under sail. On communicating I found the boat in charge of Lieut. R. Jones, of General Higgins' staff. I delivered the packages to him. He complained very bitterly of our forces on Morris Island firing at him while on his way out. I told him I was very sorry anything of the kind had occurred, and hoped that everything would soon be satisfactorily explained. Our communication here ended, and I returned aboard ship.

Very respectfully,

G. M. McCLURE,
Acting Ensign.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to Capt. J. F. Green, senior officer off Morris Island, S. C.

J. DE CAMP,
Captain, Commanding Outer Blockade.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., September 4, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM GURNEY,
Commanding Post, Morris Island:

The general commanding directs that you have two Requa batteries placed near the camp for rebel prisoners in such a manner that they may be used at once upon the prisoners in case they should be needed. Captain Grace, acting ordnance officer, will furnish them.

Very respectfully,

W. B. DEAN,
Lieutenant, 127th New York Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH,
Comdg. District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d instant, giving report of operations, &c., in your district. I am instructed by the major-general commanding to state that he desires the garrison of Fort Clinch to be of such a character as to make sure of its perfect safety under all circumstances. The Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers must be mustered out of service in accordance with instructions from the War Department sent to the commissary of musters of this department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 5, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I inclose you rebel papers of the 3d. I could get no others by flag of truce. I am informed by released surgeons, &c., that the papers of the 2d contained news of severe fighting at Atlanta. A rebel reporter told Mr. Sawyer, of the Herald, that the reports were finally unfavorable to their cause (rebel).

I have secret information that some of the officers in Charleston are to attempt to escape on Wednesday or Thursday night. I shall go up to-morrow and be ready to aid them if opportunity occurs. At any rate, I propose to attack and capture or drive off their picket-boats.

I propose also to send a strong boat party to enter Dewees Inlet, and landing on the mainland in the rear of Mount Pleasant to search for any escaped prisoners that may have made their way across the Cooper River to Hobcaw Point.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
September 5, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: In reply to your note of to-day, it is possible that boats might issue from Morris Island after dark and spread themselves in the lower harbor, unless the moon be too bright, so that if any of our friends got that far they might be helped. Whether any actual result could be obtained is rather problematical.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: I am informed by an officer recently arrived from Charleston that James Pike, of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and Charles R. Gray, of Fifth Iowa Cavalry, are held by you in close confinement at the jail tower in Charleston, and kept upon a prison diet of mush and water. Also that these men have been informed that they are held and are to be tried as spies. I further learn that they were captured on or about June 5 last, near the Hiwassee River, in Southeastern Tennessee or the northwestern part of South Carolina, and that, when taken, they were wearing our uniform and had arms in their hands. If their claim in this respect is true, they are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war. I respectfully ask you to have their case investigated and extend to them the treatment usually accorded to prisoners of war among civilized nations.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of a tour of instruction through the District of Florida:

The garrison of Fort Clinch consists of two companies of the One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteers and one company of the Third U. S. Colored Troops, recently sent to that post to perform the artillery duty. This company has had some experience at Jacksonville in artillery, and will, in my opinion, make efficient artillerists, they having competent instructors.

The garrisons of the different works at Jacksonville are all in excellent condition, being well drilled in the manual of the piece and well instructed in the nomenclature of pieces, carriages, implements, equipments, ammunition, and ranges of the different objects in the vicinity of their respective batteries. The garrison of Fort Hatch, Company H, Third U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. S. Conant, is particularly conversant with the above points. I am of the opinion that these works are as efficiently garrisoned as any in the department, the ranges of different points having been often verified by actual practice.

The garrison of Fort Marion, at Saint Augustine, I found in quite an indifferent condition. The recent raid and absence of a company that had been instructed as artillery left the fort without an efficient garrison. I would respectfully suggest that a company of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers be designated to perform the artillery duty in this work, and not to be removed unless the regiment leaves the post. The frequent change of garrisons and the substitution of companies unacquainted with their duties at times when the best artillerists are needed for defense perils the safety of the town and fort, and renders impossible to maintain a well-instructed and

efficient garrison. I would respectfully state that Company A, Third Rhode Island Artillery, has been on all the raids in Florida since the battle of Olustee, and its efficiency is impaired by a loss of horses and material and the addition of 60 new men. The battery has had but little opportunity for drill since it was mounted, and I am of the opinion that it needs an opportunity for drill not to be obtained at Jacksonville. I would therefore request, if it is deemed consistent with the good of the service, that Company A, Third Rhode Island Artillery, now at Jacksonville, be relieved by Battery F, Third New York Artillery, from Beaufort, and that Company A, on being relieved, be ordered to Beaufort.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. BRAYTON,
Colonel, Third Rhode Island Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

Recommendations of Colonel Brayton are approved.

General Hatch to be written to about the company for Fort Marion. The order for the relief of the battery (light) will be given at once.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. SAXTON,
Comdg. North. Dist., Dept. of the South, Morris Island, S. C.:

GENERAL: Several of the medical officers lately released by the Confederate authorities state that our fire on the city of Charleston should be altered so that the shells will drop from 400 to 500 yards further to the east. They also state that the shells explode too short, and suggest the propriety of lengthening the fuse.

The major-general commanding directs that this information be given to your battery commanders, with instructions that they govern their fire accordingly until further orders. By complying with these directions, the quarters of our prisoners of war now confined in Charleston will not be exposed, and the shells will drop in the most populous portion of the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that no military operations of importance have taken place since the date of my last report. The enemy have sent over the lines without exchange a large num-

ber of surgeons and chaplains whom they had held in custody. This is the result of the correspondence which I had with General Samuel Jones, showing him that these persons were to be considered non-combatants. General Jones has also sent over the lines, without exchange, 2 enlisted men, a sergeant and a private, who were captured at Port Royal Ferry under the following circumstances:

The rebel pickets at that point called to our pickets to send over a boat for them, as they wanted to desert. The sergeant in command of our pickets, credulously believing them, went in a boat with 1 man, and upon their arrival on the opposite shore were taken prisoners and the boat seized.

General Jones returns them without exchange, with the remark that "they were captured under circumstances which he cannot approve." General Jones refuses to allow our officers, prisoners of war, to take charge of supplies for our prisoners at Charleston and Savannah, but says he will insure their faithful delivery. He has no jurisdiction over the prisoners at Andersonville, and therefore declines to entertain that part of the proposition. I inclose a copy of the letter.*

The health of the department is growing rapidly worse. The number of sick in hospital is increasing, and a large number of the officers have to be furnished with sick leave to prevent permanent disability. I have no idea, however, that it is more than the usual malarious epidemic and disease peculiar to the climate this season of the year. It will not enfeeble the strength of the command beyond a proper limit of strength. I can get along very well with the force I now have until the enemy's strength is very much increased.

I have been forced to almost entirely stop the fire upon Fort Sumter for want of ammunition, the requisitions upon the ordnance department having been entirely unfilled, and, on the contrary, large orders having been received to send ammunition from this department to Fort Monroe. We had reached a point in the demolition of the fort beyond which the enemy could not have held out many weeks in their occupancy. Since the gradual cessation of fire they have exerted every effort to pile earth upon the parts which were being laid bare by the force of our fire.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully.

J. G. FOSTER.
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
No. 130. } *Hilton Head, S. C., September 6, 1864.*

It having been officially reported to these headquarters that quite a number of small boats and dugouts are now in the hands of, and used by, both white persons and negroes in this department, therefore, in order to carry out more fully the provisions of General Orders, 122, current series, from these headquarters, and to prevent the possibility of said boats and dugouts from being used for the purpose of carrying deserters or smuggling goods to the enemy, it is hereby ordered:

I. That all small boats, of whatever description, now in the hands of any person in this department, not used for military purposes by

*See p. 257.

the provost-marshal of any post or district, shall be immediately taken charge of and guarded in a secure place by the provost-marshal of the district or post in which the boats are found.

II. All sailing boats, such as are now used between Hilton Head and Beaufort, shall be registered at the office of the provost-marshal of each district or post where said sail-boats ply. These boats must also have the regular permit to trade between those points. Said permit must contain the names of the crew and the purpose for which such boat is used. All boats of this description that have not been properly registered, in accordance with the provisions of this section of the order, within ten days after the date of the same, shall be immediately seized and confiscated to the U. S. Government.

III. The practice of allowing negro women to wander about from one plantation to another and from one post or district to another, on Government transports, for no other purpose than to while away their time or visit their husbands serving in the ranks of the army, is not only objectionable in every point of view, both to the soldiers and to themselves, but is generally subversive of moral restraint, and must be discontinued at once. All negro women in future found wandering in this manner will be immediately arrested and compelled to work at some steady employment on the plantations.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: I have carefully examined the list of 39 prisoners who were released by you as non-combatants on the 3d instant, and can officially assure you that they occupy the position recognized by you on their discharge, with the following exceptions. I refer to these exceptions by the numbers given on the rolls exchanged between the officers who respectively represent us:

No. 2. Bates, H. B., First Massachusetts Cavalry.
No. 8. Crossman, J. J. H., McLaughlin's Squadron Ohio Cavalry.
No. 21. Russell, G. H., Fifth Indiana Cavalry.
No. 23. Sackett, L. M., Ninety-third Indiana Infantry.
No. 32. Whitney, B., One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry.
No. 39. Higgins, J. D., One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Infantry.

Of these, Messrs. Bates, Crossman, Russell, and Sackett were acting assistant surgeons when captured, although they are mustered as hospital stewards in their respective commands. Hospital stewards are, however, recognized as non-combatants, and as these men were, besides, doing actual duty as surgeons, I have decided that their claim to be released is clear, although needing this explanation.

Rev. Mr. B. Whitney was, for several months before his capture, acting as chaplain of his regiment, in which he was, however, an enlisted man. He holds an appointment as chaplain, but has never been mustered as such. I retain him at this point until I can ascertain from you whether you still regard him as a non-combatant and entitled to release. If you do not, and require an equivalent for him, I will send you a private in his stead.

Mr. J. D. Higgins, of the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Infantry, is not an assistant surgeon, but a lieutenant. He states that his being regarded as a medical officer is not the result of any active deception on his part, but arose from an accidental error committed by one of your officers in making out the prisoners' roll, of which error the lieutenant, in his desire to escape, silently took advantage. I have also detained him at this place. I will, according to our previous agreement, in case you so elect, return him, upon the understanding that he shall not be submitted to punishment for his apparent deception, which seems, as I have explained, to have been unpremeditated. I prefer, however, to give you his equivalent in privates under the cartel.

Awaiting your decision upon these two cases, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 6, 1864.

Capt. C. R. SUTER,
Chief Engineer, Department of the South:

CAPTAIN: You will conduct a reconnaissance into Dewees Inlet and to the mainland at or near Fuller's Station. Reaching this point you will throw out scouts, as far as safety will admit, toward Hobcaw Point, on the Cooper River, and endeavor to aid any Union officers that may have tried to escape in that direction. Continuing the reconnaissance at this place as long as is safe, you will then reconnoiter in succession all the inland bays as far as Bull's Bay, keeping a sharp lookout on the mainland for refugees and escaped prisoners. The reconnaissance should continue until Saturday morning. One company, at least, of good marksmen will be taken on each boat, the Plato and the Island City, and each boat will tow a naval launch with howitzer. Show these orders to General Saxton and to the senior naval officer on the station.

Very respectfully,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, September 8, 1864.

General J. G. FOSTER:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on yesterday the rebel prisoners were all safely landed and placed in the stockade in front of Fort Strong. I found on my arrival here that General Schimmelfennig had already detailed the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel Hallowell, to guard the prisoners, and as I was expected as far as possible to carry out his plans I have not changed the detail. I believe that no better officer than Colonel Hallowell can be found in whose hands to place their safe-keeping, and thus far the duty has been well performed. Last night was so dark and

the weather so stormy that the navy boats did not report for duty at Paine's Dock. My boat brigade was out, but saw nothing unusual. The navy detail have reported this morning, and no exertions will be spared to carry out successfully the objects of the expedition.

I am, very respectfully,

R. SAXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MORRIS ISLAND, *September* 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: In accordance with your directions. I have since my arrival here been endeavoring to make myself master of my position. I find there is a great deal of work to be done to place the works here and this command in the condition they should be, even for tolerable defense. When this is accomplished there is, with a little extra work, an excellent opportunity for offensive operations even with a small force. I have passed considerable time each day since my arrival in experimenting with the fire on Charleston, and notwithstanding the poor materials at hand for working the one gun (a 100-pounder Parrott), which is the only one available for operating on the city, I am convinced that Charleston can be destroyed. With a sufficient number of Parrott guns, 30, 100, and 200 pounders, well sighted, with good iron carriages capable of giving an elevation of 40 degrees, with time-fuses of fifty-three seconds, or good percussion-shells, with plenty of grease for the projectiles and a careful superintendence of the firing, and Charleston is at your mercy. I would recommend the putting of twenty, or better thirty, 100-pounder Parrott guns in position on our most advanced works, providing 600 or 700 rounds of ammunition for each gun, and when the naval battery is ready to operate, let our forces open on Charleston and fire until ordered to cease. If then the navy could be induced to sail in, I am confident the city would be completely destroyed or surrendered to our arms.

I have no faith in the impregnability of Charleston, and I trust that our Government will determine ere the fall campaign is over the headquarters of the Department of the South shall be in Charleston, or where it was.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

R. SAXTON,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—The enemy fired 2 shots at Fort Putnam from Charleston yesterday. They fell short.

R. S.

[Indorsement.]

Write letter approving the idea. Instructions just received direct us to remain strictly on the defensive, hence the fire on Sumter and the city cannot be increased at this time. The batteries can be enlarged and more guns mounted, ready for future work.

J. G. F.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: Understanding from the chief of staff that you will have no present use for the two bridge trains recently ordered by you for Hilton Head, Mr. Trowbridge has been directed to retain them in New York, subject to the wants of the general service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

[Indorsement.]

Acknowledge receipt.

J. G. F.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Hdqrs. Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: There is at New York a bridge of ten corrugated iron pontoons, just completed and ordered by General Woodbury for use in a Southern climate. In consequence of the death of General Woodbury and the resulting derangement of his special plans in connection with this bridge, there seems now no necessity for its being sent to Key West. I desire to learn whether you can receive these pontoons and have them tested, as to the comparative advantages of wooden and metallic boats, in the climate in which you are operating.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., September 9, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the South:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 5 with regard to the fire of our gun on Charleston. In reply I have to report that I fully appreciate the importance of the suggestions therein contained and hope that you will call the attention of the major-general commanding to the fact that we have no fuses longer than forty seconds, while we require forty-three seconds, and when we splice them they do not answer. Thus far I have not found the percussion-shells reliable. There is needed here immediately a large number of 43-second fuses and grease for the projectiles, as I am informed there is none at the post, and it is very bad to fire without lubricating the shell or shot. There is a great deal needed here to make the ordnance department efficient, and as it is our main dependence for present operations, I beg that you will call the commanding general's early attention to the subject.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

R. SAXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., September 9, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM GURNEY,
127th N. Y. Vols., Comdg. Post, Morris Island, S. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that the brigadier-general commanding has given his consent that blankets be issued to the destitute rebel officers, prisoners of war. You are authorized to make demand upon the post quartermaster for them, the blankets to be turned over to the quartermaster by the provost-marshal when the prisoners are removed from the island.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,

STUART M. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. BARK HOUGHTON,
September 10, 1864.

Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the firing from this ship last night was occasioned by trying to bring a sloop to, in the act of violating the quarantine regulations of this port. He paid no attention to us until I fired the second shot; he then lowered his sail. I then dispatched the Larkspur (sent here to condense water for the ship) to bring her under our guns, but in the darkness she escaped. The Larkspur searched for her nearly an hour. She is not in sight this morning. I also report that Acting Master E. G. Furber is still sick and unable to attend to duty.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE R. BAILEY,
Acting Ensign, U. S. N., Executive Officer.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

Forwarded for the perusal of General Foster, the vessel referred to not being known to be within naval jurisdiction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 5th instant in regard to James Pike and Charles R. Gray, I have to say that they were arrested in Edgefield District of this State. They were not in U. S. uniform when captured, and had about their persons certain papers which warranted the belief that they were spies. They are confined, as is usual in such cases, and will be accorded a fair trial.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: I concur with you in the opinion that Hospital Stewards Bates, Crossman, Russell, and Sackett, of the U. S. service, mentioned in your letter of the 6th instant, who when captured were acting assistant surgeons, are entitled to their discharge from confinement as prisoners of war. I do not think B. Whitney, of the One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry, can be regarded as a noncombatant. His military status should be determined by the muster-rolls. He was discharged under the belief that he was a chaplain, but you tell me he was not mustered as such, but was acting as chaplain of the regiment in which he was an enlisted man. I will, however, accept a private in exchange for him. If you will accept an officer who could be guilty of such conduct as that by which Lieut. J. D. Higgins, of the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Infantry, procured his release, and will give in exchange for him the number of privates stipulated in the cartel as the equivalent of a lieutenant, I will very willingly make that exchange.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: I have reason to believe that a number of C. S. officers, prisoners of war, are at present confined in a stockade on Morris Island, between and very near Batteries Gregg and Wagner. I have respectfully to ask if such is the case, and, if so, what shelter is provided for them, and if they receive in all respects, save location, the treatment accorded to prisoners of war among civilized nations?

I make this inquiry because I believe you are retaliating on those officers for a supposed disregard of the usages of civilized warfare in the treatment extended to U. S. officers, prisoners of war, now in this city. Those officers are comfortably housed and receive the treatment due prisoners of war, and I will repeat what I have before had occasion to say to you, that I shall greatly deplore any necessity you may force on me to direct any change in their treatment. If by the 15th instant I receive no reply, I shall be justified in the conclusion that my supposition is correct and act accordingly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF AGENT OF EXCHANGE, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 3d instant I met Maj. John F. Lay, Confederate agent of exchange, under a

flag of truce, at Charleston Harbor. He delivered to me 39 surgeons, assistant surgeons, chaplains, and hospital stewards, whom General Jones released as non-combatants; also 2 soldiers recently captured at Port Royal Ferry, S. C., whom General Jones released without equivalent, stating through Major Lay that they were captured by a deception which he disavowed. These released officers proved on examination to be of the rank accepted by General Jones, except in seven instances. Five of these were mustered as hospital stewards, but were acting when captured as assistant surgeons. Since, however, hospital stewards are non-combatants and as such entitled to their discharge, the error is unimportant. The sixth, Rev. Mr. B. Whitney, One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteers, was released as a chaplain, but was in fact a private, who had been acting as chaplain for several months previous to his capture. The seventh, Lieut. J. D. Higgins, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, is a line officer, but by an error of the Confederate prison officer in making out his rolls was put down as an assistant surgeon. Of this error he silently took advantage.

When the exchanges were effected at Port Royal Ferry on August 16, to close up the balance of the exchange at Charleston Harbor of August 3, we supposed that we had delivered all the Confederate prisoners then in our hands, except a few who had been captured by our colored troops in Florida and who were held for exchange for colored prisoners. Major Lay, however, then stated that some of the prisoners held by us as having been captured by colored troops were in fact captured by the Seventy-fifth Ohio Mounted Infantry (white). He asked whether, should his statement on examination prove correct, we would exchange them. Supposing that you had authority under General Halleck's letter of July 19 to do so, and believing that an assent to Major Lay's request would, as it did, assist the negotiations in regard to surgeons, chaplains, &c., then progressing between us, I agreed to it. I omitted to refer to this in my written report to you of August 17. An examination subsequently ordered by you and made by Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, provost-marshal-general of this department, showed that Major Lay's statement was correct in the case of Lieutenant Packard, Second Florida Cavalry; Quartermaster Sergeant Carroll, Villepigue's battery, and 4 privates. At our interview of September 3, I informed Major Lay of the result of the investigation, and he immediately tendered me Lieutenant Lay, One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers; Mr. Parkman, captain's clerk, U. S. Navy, and Sergeant Burkhardt, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, offering to receive the Confederate officer and men above referred to on September 8, at Port Royal Ferry. He stated that Mr. Parkman was offered in fulfillment of a former promise of his to Major Anderson, of your staff. I did not feel at liberty to decline to carry out my promise made, as above stated, on August 16, and accordingly accepted the proffered officers and sergeant, agreeing to deliver to him Lieutenant Packard and the other Confederate prisoners on September 8.

On my return to Hilton Head Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, at Mr. Parkman's request, sent 4 Confederate privates to the provost-marshal-general of the department to be delivered to the Confederate authorities in exchange for Mr. Parkman, thus relieving you from furnishing equivalents for a naval officer.

On September 8, I took Lieutenant Packard, Sergeant Carroll, and the 4 privates so furnished by Admiral Dahlgren to Port Royal Ferry and delivered them to Capt. A. L. Campbell, Third South Carolina Cavalry, who represented General Jones on the occasion.

The matter of exchange in this department is now closed, with the exception of Rev. Mr. Whitney, One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteers, and Lieut. J. D. Higgins, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, of whose cases I have already made a full explanation. If I have in this last matter of exchanging Lieutenant Packard, &c., violated your orders or those of the department, it has been done unintentionally. Whatever of blame there is herein is mine, and should in no respect affect yourself. I could neither break my word as given on August 16, nor permit Lieutenant Lay, Mr. Parkman, and Sergeant Burkhardt to return to their bondage after they had been brought down by Major Lay on the assurance that they should be exchanged if your investigation of Lieutenant Packard's case proved the major's statement as to their capture correct.

Major Lay, at the close of our interview on September 3, instant, stated that the Confederate authorities were still ready to exchange, rank for rank and man for man, all the prisoners whom they held in General Jones' department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART L. WOODFORD,

Lieut. Col. 127th New York Vols., Agent for Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Hilton Head, S. C., September 11, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,

Comdg. S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Port Royal, S. C.:

ADMIRAL: In my letter of the 2d instant, in answer to your favor of the 1st instant, concerning the batteries on Morris Island firing into the flag-of-truce boat sent to communicate with the navy, I informed you that I had referred your letter to Brigadier-General Saxton, commanding Northern District, for investigation and a report. I have just received the report, and find that the officer in command of the battery was acting under orders which I gave some time since to the officers commanding the different districts of the department, viz, to allow no communication with the enemy at any other point than Port Royal Ferry. I informed Major-General Jones of this order, and there has been no attempt on his part to communicate with the army forces at other points.

It seems from Captain Green's report that the enemy's flag-of-truce boat came from an unusual place, which undoubtedly caused the officers of the batteries to be suspicious of it, as they did not know that it was the intention of the senior naval officer to communicate by flag of truce. I would respectfully suggest that in future, when you desire to send a flag-of-truce boat to the enemy at such points as are covered by our batteries, that you will notify the commanding officer of the district of your intention in time for him to give the necessary orders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces in S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: I would respectfully call your attention to the following-named medical officers and non-combatants who are confined within your department, and request that they be released in accordance with the cartel and by the precedents established between ourselves:

Dr. Nickerson, assistant surgeon, Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864.

Dr. Denny, Second Massachusetts Artillery, assistant surgeon.

John I. Wilkins, assistant surgeon, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry.

John A. Mendenhall, hospital steward, Second Indiana Cavalry.

Joseph Albert Doane, sutler, Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Edward C. Johnson, assistant sutler, Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. SAXTON,
Comdg. North. Dist., Dept. South, Morris Island, S. C.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, making suggestions for offensive operations against Charleston, &c. The major-general commanding directs me to state that your suggestions are approved by him, but as instructions have just been received here from the War Department directing him to remain strictly on the defensive, the fire on Charleston and Sumter cannot be increased at this time. The batteries, however, may be enlarged and more guns mounted, ready for future work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, September 11, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Mil. Division of West Mississippi:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, in connection with my report of August 24, No. 892, the following additional information received from refugees and deserters relative to the movements of the enemy:

There are about 12,000 troops at Mobile, and about 10,000 contrabands working on the fortifications. General Frank Gardner is in command of the troops and General Higgins in charge of the fortifications. Colonel Maury, Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry, is concentrating a force between the Perdido and Mobile Bay. The camps

are at Greenwood's and H. Sibley's, and number 2,000 to 3,000 infantry, 700 cavalry, and four pieces of artillery. They are expecting re-enforcements from Blue Mountain, Ala. The railroad from Mobile to Pollard is well guarded by an additional force of 5,000, with headquarters at Pollard, and a small force at Pine Barren Bridge with an advanced post at Gonzales. Between the Yellow and Red Rivers there is one company of cavalry, Dr. Brady commanding, and one company of infantry, collecting deserters and driving negroes northward. At Montgomery there was, on 1st instant, but one company of infantry. The city is intrenched all around from river to river and several hundred negroes were working on the fortifications. There are sixteen heavy guns on the arsenal and twelve field pieces, 6 and 12 pounders, in an open block on Washington street. The height and thickness of ramparts is 5 to 6 feet, the depth of the ditch 4 feet, and 6 feet wide. The magazines are near the Alabama River, made of brick, guarded, and believed to be full of ammunition, but not bomb-proof. There is a large amount of quartermaster and commissary stores collected and deposited in store-houses in the middle of the city. Major Calhoun is in command of the works and Major Wagner in command of the arsenal. The Alabama River is navigable at present for small boats only of 5 or 6 feet draught, while in the winter it will admit boats of 12 to 15 feet draught. There are no armed boats of any kind near the city. The Montgomery, Opelika and West Point Railroad was repaired but again partially destroyed by Sherman's force.

When my informant left on the 1st instant, Hood's army numbered not more than 30,000, the larger portion of which had already retreated to Macon, leaving only two brigades as rear guard at Atlanta, which place was shortly after his departure entered by Sherman's army. It is the general impression among the people that the South will shortly succumb and the militia forced lately to take arms will not fight. The veteran troops are also much demoralized.

On the northern portion of my district there are in and around Marianna the following troops, in charge of Colonel Montgomery, commanding district: 300 infantry (militia) and 100 cavalry, Captain Poe in the city; one small company of cavalry at Chipola Spring, Captain Chissen; one company below Hickory Hill, Captain Gida; one at Vernon, Captain Jones, and one at Sweetwater, on the Saint Andrew's road, Capt. William H. Milton. Their strength averages 80 men.

At Marianna there are several hundred prisoners confined. They have commenced to fortify Marianna and expect artillery. The negroes of the neighborhood are placed at work on the fortifications.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 12, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from George R. Bailey, acting ensign and executive

officer of the U. S. bark Houghton, which was forwarded by you for my information. A previous report had reached these headquarters and I caused an immediate investigation in the matter.

A copy of the letter,* with the indorsements thereon, is respectfully furnished for your information. There does not appear to be any knowledge whatever of this sloop on this side of the harbor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
Hilton Head, S. C., September 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Confederate Forces:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant, complaining that the batteries on Morris Island on August 30 fired upon your flag-of-truce boat while passing through Beach Channel. In reply I beg to state that this firing was caused by a misapprehension on the part of the officer commanding our advance batteries at Cumming's Point. Having received my orders to allow no communication by flags of truce at other points than Port Royal Ferry, except upon my special direction, and not having been informed of the intended communication with you by senior naval officer, the commandant of the fort thought it his duty to attempt to cause your boat to turn back by firing over it. I have desired the admiral commanding our naval forces to notify the commanding officer at Morris Island of any future attempt to communicate with you under a flag in time to prevent any repetition of this occurrence.

Regretting that it should have happened, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
Hilton Head, S. C., September 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. SAXTON,
Comdg. Northern District, Department of the South:

GENERAL: I send you a recapitulation of the verbal orders you received when I was at Morris Island, with a few additions. You will cause a shot to be fired into the city of Charleston every fifteen minutes, each one carefully pointed so as not to endanger our prisoners, say at the middle steeple, and elevated and charged so as to range to the upper part of the city. An occasional shot will be fired at Sumter from our batteries on Cumming's Point. The Swamp Angel will be fired at night in order to prevent the discharge of supply vessels or steamers at Sumter. The other batteries will regulate their fire by the enemy, generally answering all their shots, gun for gun. Carpenters will be sent at once, with all the engineers that can be spared, to complete the palisading and stockade about the front batteries. I find by careful inquiry that the steamer Philadelphia cannot be used to advantage through the inland

*See p. 278.

passages and shoal water of your district, and have therefore ordered the Houghton and General Hooker to be assigned for the present to your department. These boats are small, but owing to their light draught of water will be of more service to you than the Philadelphia, as they can go either outside or inside. The columbiads should be removed from Cole's Island to Fort Delafield, and the 30-pounder Parrotts from Long Island to Morris or Folly Island. Light guns should be substituted for the columbiads on Cole's Island and for those taken from Long Island. Your particular attention will be given to the care of the prisoners of war on Morris Island, and the utmost vigilance exercised on the part of the guards.

I desire that detailed orders may be given to every regiment and detachment in your command as to their rallying points and their duties, in case of an attack by a party of the enemy in boats with the design of liberating the rebel prisoners. These detailed orders should be concise and clear, and be thoroughly understood by every officer and man. Very little dependence must be placed upon the firing from Fort Strong on parties of men while on the island; all such must be attended to by infantry and light artillery. The rations of our officers, prisoners of war in Charleston, have been ascertained to be as follows: Fresh meat, three-quarters of a pound, or one-half pound of salt meat; rice, one-fifth pint; one-half pound hard-bread or one-half pint of meal; beans, one-fifth pint. I desire that in rationing the prisoners of war now in your hands you be governed accordingly, making sure that they receive no more than the above except what salt or vinegar may be necessary for them. You may, whenever it is deemed advisable, issue molasses to them in lieu of any of the articles mentioned. Our officers confined in Charleston are obliged to cook their own food, and I desire that the prisoners in our hands be made to do the same, unless you consider it more convenient or safe to do their cooking by soldiers detailed for the purpose. If you conclude to have the prisoners do their own cooking, details must be made from each detachment for the purpose, and the cooking must be done within the limits of the prison camp, and care must be taken to see that the cooking places are thoroughly cleansed after each meal. The printed orders issued by Colonel Gurney for the government of the camp must be modified accordingly.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, September 12, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that owing to information received and forwarded yesterday, under No. 1045, I am to start on a cavalry raid into the northeastern portion of West Florida. Going up the Santa Rosa Island and swimming the horses across the East Pass to the mainland, I will proceed to Point Washington and from thence to Marianna and vicinity, returning via Saint Andrew's Salt-Works. My object is to capture the isolated rebel cavalry and infantry in Washington and Jackson Counties, and to liberate the

Union prisoners confined at Marianna, to collect white and colored recruits, and secure as many horses and mules as possible. All the infantry will remain here for the safety of Barrancas and surroundings.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in reply to mine of the 5th, in regard to James Pike and Charles R. Gray, now confined in the jail tower at Charleston. You state therein that they were arrested in Edgefield District, S. C.; that they were not in U. S. uniform when captured, and had about them certain papers which, in your judgment, warranted the belief that they were spies. These statements are at variance with information in my hands. I desire to acknowledge your assurance that they shall have a fair trial, and have the honor to request that when they are tried you will furnish me with a copy of the proceedings, and also of their sentence in case they are convicted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: I would respectfully invite your attention to the inconvenience of exchanging flags of truce at either Port Royal Ferry or at Charleston Harbor. The position of the ferry makes it unsuitable for the delivery or the reception of persons or of packages designed for the prisoners on either side, while in rough weather boats cannot safely meet in Charleston Harbor. I would suggest the Savannah River, off Jones' Island, as a suitable place for all future exchange of flags of truce between us. It is alike easy of access to both of us, and is sheltered from all but the most violent storms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head:

GENERAL: The officer to whom I referred your letter of the 21st ultimo, concerning sanitary and clothing stores for prisoners of war, has replied that the prisoners will be allowed to receive them. It will be more convenient for me to receive them in this harbor than

in the Savannah River, and they will be received at the point in the outer harbor agreed upon by Major Lay, of my staff, and Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, of yours, for the meeting of flag-of-truce boats, on any day you may designate. If this arrangement suits you, my boat will take position at the designated hour, when the stores will be received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., September 13, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South:

CAPTAIN: On the 11th instant a flag of truce came to our advanced pickets under a Maj. H. Göldthwaite, assistant inspector-general. It covered a number of women and children whose husbands and fathers were within our lines. All who desired to remain permanently within our lines and who were willing to take the oath of allegiance to the Government were allowed to enter. Two women who desired to return were informed that under such circumstances persons were not allowed to enter the lines. They returned. Refugees coming in inform me that the rebels are engaged in rebuilding the railroad, having quite a strong force engaged on the work. Negroes are being sent out of the State in large numbers.

I neglected to say that Surg. John Ingram, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers, taken prisoner at Gainesville, returned by the flag. He states that he was well treated by the rebel authorities.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a true copy of the statement of Charles Harris, a deserter from the C. S. Navy at Charleston, and who belonged to the gun-boat Chicora, T. T. Hunter commanding, now stationed in Cooper River. I respectfully request that the matter may be brought to the notice of the Navy Department at Washington.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Examination of Charles Harris.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., September 7, 1864.

I belonged to the gun-boat Chicora. There are about 60 men and officers on board; T. T. Hunter is commander. There are four guns, two 9-inch Dahlgren and two 7-inch Brooke rifles. The men are armed

with rifles, pistols, revolvers, swords, &c. There are four row-boats on board the Chicora. We lay up in the Cooper River not quite as high as the receiving ship.

The Palmetto State, Charleston, and the Columbia are in the Charleston Harbor; they are all iron-clads. The Palmetto State has four guns, two 9-inch Dahlgren and two 7-inch Brooke rifles. The Charleston has six guns. I do not know their caliber; the two pivot guns are 7-inch. The Columbia is pierced for eight guns; she is not yet ready for sea. She is built so long that her bow and stern settle in the water and leave her middle high up. I do not think they will ever use her. These boats all lay up the Cooper River nearly opposite the Northeastern Railroad depot. One of these boats goes on picket every night between the city and Fort Johnson. The Charleston is the flag-ship. She is the fastest; she can steam about 4 miles an hour. The Palmetto State's boilers are out of order. She goes very slowly. The Chicora will sail about 3 miles an hour. On board the receiving-ship there are about 150 North Carolina conscripts. The blockade-runners are the Stag (she went in night before last), Fox, Druid, Syren. I heard that the General Whiting was sunk. There are, I think, about eight torpedo-boats, 8 feet in diameter and 50 feet long; they come to a point at either end and propelled by steam. These boats all have torpedoes, some 15 or 16 feet in front of the bow. The iron-clads all have torpedoes, with between 60 and 150 pounds of powder in each, placed in front of their bows. They carry four or five to each boat and keep them in their magazines, which is forward near the bow. The plating is of 2-inch plates all over except the deck, which is one-half inch. I heard on board my boat that they were going to fit out all the blockade-runners as privateers with two or three guns on each, and run the blockade and prey upon our commerce. The captain of the Chicora will have command of the Stag. Some nine or ten days ago the Tallahassee ran into Wilmington, N. C. They are fitting up all the blockade-runners there also. Captain Brown, of the Charleston, is going with several other officers to Wilmington, N. C., to take command of some of the vessels; if they get out, I think they will do something desperate. They also talk of making a raid to Point Lookout for the purpose of liberating their prisoners at that place.

Our rations are 14 ounces hard bread and 1¼ pounds fresh beef, sometimes salt beef. This last week we received 6 sacks each coffee and sugar. We have passes into the city once in awhile. I was there two weeks ago. I landed at Calhoun street wharf. There are no guns upon it; there was one, but it has been removed. The Blakely gun is on Frazer's wharf. On the battery or parade ground there are some six or eight guns. The shells from Cumming's Point are doing a good deal of damage.

I was born in Ireland; am twenty-five years of age; have been in this country fourteen years. I resided nine years in New York. I was on board a steam-boat on the Mississippi till all the boats stopped running, and then I came to Charleston and tried to run the blockade on the steamer Macaroni, but could not get out and they compelled me to enlist in the Navy about two years ago. I was never paid, but got a little money now and then. They think that if Lincoln is re-elected there will be a revolution in the West; if McClellan is elected they think he will recognize the Confederacy and there will be peace; that is their only hope. There is a gun-boat up near Columbus, Ga., which they are trying to fit out. I think they

are determined to do something desperate if these boats get out. I do not know anything of Fort Sumter. I heard that some 600 or 700 prisoners were confined in Charleston. I jumped off the boat last night and swam to Morris Island. They heard me and sent a boat after me, but I eluded them.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 3d instant, particularizing the most important defects to which you object in the plan, &c., of Fort Clinch, has been received and I am greatly obliged therefor. If your time will permit you to furnish an outline sketch or written description of the corrections for these defects, it will be very acceptable to the department. Captain Sears (in charge of the fort) will furnish any plan of the grounds that you may require. The plans in this office indicate no favorable ground for establishing batteries that will command the terre-plein of the work or its scarp. A new survey will be ordered.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., September 15, 1864.

Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, U. S. Navy,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor very respectfully to request that, if consistent with the interest of the service, a navy launch, manned and armed with a rifled 12-pounder howitzer, may be placed on picket service in the creeks opposite Long Island and in Stono and Folly Rivers. Such a boat will be of very great service there.

I am, admiral, with great respect, your obedient servant,
RUFUS SAXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
No. 56. } *Morris Island, S. C., September* 15, 1864.

General instructions for the guidance of this command in case of an alarm:

In case of an alarm at this post, a rocket will be sent up from Fort Shaw and one gun fired from the same place. At this signal the long-roll will be sounded, and the entire command will be formed under arms at once.

Two rockets and two guns from Fort Shaw will be the signal for the command to assemble at the place of rendezvous, which is on the beach, in rear of Fort Shaw, fronting the water.

The regiments will move to the place of rendezvous at double-quick step, and will form in line of battle in the following order:

First, on the right, the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers; second, the One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers; third, the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; fourth, the Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops.

The One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers will act as a reserve and hold Fort Shaw.

The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers will join that portion of the regiment guarding the rebel prisoners.

The light battery will form in rear of the line of battle.

Each regimental commander will send an officer to report his command in line to the post commander, who will at once proceed to the place of rendezvous with his staff, to superintend the formation of the line.

At the first signal every officer and enlisted man in this command, except the sick excused by the surgeon, will turn out under arms, and, if mounted, with his horse.

District staff officers will repair at once to the district headquarters and report to the brigadier-general commanding.

Post staff officers will, in like manner, report to the post commander. All mounted orderlies will report mounted. The quartermaster will see that all his means of transportation by land and water are ready to move at a moment's notice, and the medical department will have its ambulances and other appliances for the sick in readiness.

The most prompt and thorough compliance with these instructions will be required, and no negligence or failure to respond to the above-mentioned signal call will be overlooked.

R. SAXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH,
Comdg. District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, stating that certain persons had been allowed by you to pass into our lines under a flag of truce. In reply, I have to state, by direction of the major-general commanding, that no women will be admitted within our lines who have no relatives on this side to take proper care of them. Generally only the wives and families of deserters and refugees are admitted; and they cannot return over the lines again, under any circumstances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 10th instant, I have the honor to say that it will not be convenient to me to receive the 5 privates you mention in the Savannah River off Jones' Island.

I would receive them at Port Royal Ferry at the day and hour named, but as you have given permits to some ten families to enter your lines, and as in your communication of the 11th instant you express a desire to send boxes of supplies, &c., to the Federal prisoners of war, I will send a boat to the appointed place of meeting in the outer harbor of Charleston on Friday, the 23d of September, at 10 a. m., if notified by you, upon receipt of this communication, that this arrangement meets your approbation. Should the day appointed prove too rough for the meeting, the following day at the same hour can be understood as appointed for the meeting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 11th instant, I have the honor to say that by the next flag of truce I will return to you all medical officers confined in this department, in accordance with the cartel and the precedents established between ourselves, but I do not understand that sutlers and assistant sutlers are comprehended in this arrangement (see article 3, Cartel, General Orders, 142, War Department, Washington, September 25, 1862). I will, however, exchange them for citizens captured recently in McIntosh County, Ga., by your naval forces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Hilton Head:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 13th instant, I have the honor to say that it will not be convenient to substitute the Savannah River off Jones' Island as a place of meeting for flag of truce between us. For ordinary purposes of communication Port Royal Ferry is convenient, and where transportation is required the appointed place in Charleston Harbor, although liable to some interruption from rough weather, seems to me equally convenient and eligible to both parties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

ENGINEER OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: In accordance with your instructions, I started from this post with the armed transport Island City about 2 a. m. of the

7th of September, arriving at Light-House Inlet about 9 a. m. A heavy gale from the northeast set in about 4 a. m., and blew steadily for three days, keeping me shut up in the inlet. On the morning of the 8th, the armed transport Golden Gate arrived at Light-House Inlet and reported to me. From her I learned that the Plato had attempted to join us, but had been obliged to put back.

At 3 p. m., September 10, I took on board my two steamers two companies of the One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, numbering in the aggregate 120 men, with 6 officers. Captains Little and Weston were in command. I also took on board some cask buoys. The hay bales on board the steamer were arranged on the promenade deck, to serve as a breast-height for infantry and to protect the pilot-house. Having got everything on board, I left the inlet and communicated with Captain Green, U. S. Navy, commanding in Charleston Harbor. He referred me to Captain De Camp, of the Wabash, which ship I reached about sundown. Captain De Camp gave me two large launches, which we took in tow. About an hour afterward two armed launches reported to me, one from the U. S. steamer Nipsic, and the other from the U. S. steamer Winona. They were also taken in tow. At early daylight we sailed for Dewees Inlet. It being dead low water when we arrived, the steamers were afraid to go in. I therefore put all the men I could into the two boats of the Wabash and into the two ship's boats, and rowed over the bar. The channel was easily found, and we got in without any trouble. One company, under Captain Weston, landed on Long Island, and explored it for about a mile and a quarter. They found the tracks of a cavalry picket who had made off at our approach. There were no roads, nor any signs of the island being inhabited. It is heavily wooded. The other company landed on Dewees Island, and explored for about a quarter of a mile back from the beach. There are three houses on the shore of Dewees Inlet. They were all deserted, and had been so apparently for some time. Some men's tracks were seen, but we could not find any one.

In the meanwhile the two steamers had entered the inlet, but I sent them out again, as I did not wish to be hampered with them or run the risk of losing them. They were ordered to buoy out the channel and wait off the bar until 5 p. m., and then proceed to Capers' Inlet and wait for us to join them. Having in view the rescue of escaped prisoners and refugees, I did not think it advisable to approach the mainland with any show of force. I therefore directed the lieutenant commanding the boat from the Island City to proceed cautiously in the direction of Fuller's house, concealing his movements as well as he could. His orders were to approach near enough to examine the landing and ascertain whether there were any troops there. In case it was unoccupied he was to land, but not to venture into the country. He was also directed to take soundings as he went along. I desired him if possible to come back by the channel laid down on the map as running from Fuller's toward Capers' Inlet. If this could not be done he was to return by way of Dewees Inlet. The boat from the Golden Gate was left on picket in Dewees Inlet to warn him of danger on his return. In case the enemy should attempt to prevent their returning by way of Dewees both boats were to come out by Capers'. The first boat reached a point within 100 or 200 yards from Fuller's house. The intervening space was occupied by a mud flat over which his boat would not float. In endeavoring to discover a channel he was seen

and fired on by the enemy, who occupied the place in considerable force. There are large salt-works here. The channel, having about 3 fathoms of water, turns off into Copahee Sound at this point. Near the end of the sound a heavy work could be seen on the shore of the mainland. The line of works across Christ Church Parish probably rests on this work. It being impossible to get into the channel I had indicated the boat returned the same way it had come. The two boats then crossed the bar and joined their respective steamers. A few cavalry came down on the point of Long Island as they were going out. The steamers then went to Capers' Inlet and anchored off the bar.

In the meanwhile I proceeded with the other boats into the open water behind Dewees Island. We found there an average depth of one fathom; no channel was found. We attempted to penetrate the belt of islands which traverse this sheet of water, but without success, as the water was too shallow. We got far enough, however, to see that mud flats extended to the shore with only a few inches of water on them. The shore was strongly picketed. I then continued across the sound and turned down into Capers' Inlet. We landed near the upper end and attempted to explore, but the underbrush was too thick. The houses were deserted, but had been occupied within a month by rebel soldiers. No inhabitants could be found. We remained here several hours, and then re-embarking, pulled down to the mouth of the inlet. A stiff breeze was blowing and the sea broke heavily over the whole bar. As it would have been unsafe to go out, we encamped for the night on the point of Capers' Island. I had it explored for about three-fourths of a mile, but could find no recent signs of the enemy. Some old picket stations were discovered.

The next morning, the wind having gone down, I communicated with the steamers and directed them to proceed to Price's Inlet. They were to land troops and examine the inlet and buoy out the channel. This was done. Meanwhile I started for Price's Inlet. I took the channel nearest Capers' Island, thinking it the deepest. In this supposition I was correct. It can be divided into three parts indicated on the map, the average depth of which are, respectively, 3 fathoms, 1½, and 2 fathoms. The open water lying between this channel and the mainland is very shallow. It was all bare when I saw it. We landed once during this trip on Capers' Island, where we found a good landing-pier. We finally reached Price's Inlet, where the other boats were waiting for us. I sent out word to the steamers to enter the inlet and buoy out the channel. This was done. I then embarked the troops and started to return. We left the boats at their respective ships and landed the troops on Morris Island. I then pushed on for the Head, where I arrived about 11 p. m.

Dewees Inlet bar has 9 feet of water at dead low tide. The channel is peculiar, resembling that at Saint Augustine. After crossing the bar the water deepens at once to 2 or 3 fathoms. The most water is found close to the breakers. After once entering the inlet the lead gives about 5 fathoms. The stream leading up toward Fuller's had about 3 fathoms up to the point where it turns into Copahee Sound. The two channels leading behind Dewees Island are about 4 fathoms deep. Across the flats we had about 1 fathom.

Capers' Inlet has about 3 fathoms, but the bar is impassable to any vessel. From Capers' to Price's Inlet there is a good channel. The

middle part is rather narrow and crooked, but there is never less than 1½ fathoms. The outer portions are fine, wide streams, having 3 and 2 fathoms of water, respectively. Price's Inlet is large and roomy, nearly twice as wide as Dewees, which is about the width of Light-House Inlet. We found no bottom at 5 fathoms. The bar is good and the channel unusually straight. We found about 1 fathom on the bar at low water. A large, fine stream forms the connection between Price's Inlet and Bull's Bay by way of Sewee Bay. It looked very deep, but I did not have time to explore it. We may therefore assume safely that there is a good water communication, having at least 6 feet of water at the lowest tide, extending from Bull's Bay at least to the end of Copahee Sound, if not further; also that Dewees and Price's Inlets are perfectly practicable for blockade-runners of considerable draught of water.

There seems to be no good place to approach the shore, which appears guarded by extensive mud flats; it is also strongly picketed. I could see fires burning along the shores of the mainland at short intervals. The sea islands have only a few people on them, who are there probably to signal to the mainland and to blockade-runners. All these islands are heavily wooded.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. SUTER,
Chief Engineer, Department of the South.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 17, 1864.

General RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant in relation to the proposed trial of the new pontoon-boats built for General Woodbury. I shall be happy to have these boats sent to this department, and will see that a fair trial is made of them, and a proper report prepared by Captain Suter, U. S. engineer. Although the wooden pontoon train has been denied to us, we shall be able, by means of the old boats that can be repaired and by the new boats that are rapidly being built in the engineer yard, to provide a sufficient wooden pontoon train to insure a fair trial of the two constructions.

Respectfully, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th instant, stating that it will not be convenient to you to receive in the Savannah River the 5 privates due you upon former exchange between us, and appointing the outer harbor of Charleston, on Friday, the 23d instant, at 10 a. m., as the time and

place for their delivery. As these men are due to you I must accede to your selection of time and place, as also to your further suggestion that should the day appointed prove too rough for the meeting, the following day at same hour shall be understood as appointed.

I will at the same time receive the families holding my permits to enter our lines, and will also turn over to your staff officer some boxes sent to me by their personal friends for U. S. officers, prisoners of war, in your hands at Charleston. These boxes contain such articles as clothing, writing paper, smoking material, and books. I have directed the batteries on Morris Island to cease firing from 8 on the morning of the 23d instant until after your flag-of-truce boat has returned to Charleston.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose you extracts from a letter received this day from General Saxton, commanding Northern District, which I forward to you for your information. The representations made by General Saxton are confirmed by my personal observation, and I feel satisfied that the ammunition expended in this department is all turned to the best possible account. My object in calling your attention to this matter is to explain my reasons for making what may appear large requisitions for ordnance stores. We are about out of ammunition for the guns in the front batteries of Morris and Folly Islands, and have been obliged to reduce the fire so as to almost entirely stop it, thereby giving the enemy opportunities of repairing Sumter, which they have taken advantage of with great energy.

I also inclose you extracts from General Saxton's letter concerning telescopic rifles. I think there is no place where from ten to fifty of these rifles could be used to better advantage than in the front works of Morris Island. I would respectfully suggest that from ten to fifty of these rifles be sent here.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

The shelling from the enemy's mortars was severe this morning in our front works, and having but little mortar powder, we were unable to reply effectually. The mortars were very much needed to-day. I regret that our ordnance supplies are so scanty that I cannot make a decent defense of this important post. No powder for the mortars; no suitable fuses for the fire on Charleston; no shells for the 30-pounder Parrotts, a most useful gun for silencing the enemy's fire; no material for making cartridge bags, or grease for lubricating the projectiles. I shall do all in my power with what I

have, but these deficiencies in material, which are of such vital importance to successful operations, I deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject in the hope that they may be soon supplied. More ammunition for the 300-pounder, the most useful guns in these works, is also very much needed.

* * * * * * *

Within the last two days the work on this battery (naval battery) has been greatly interfered with by a corps of sharpshooters which the enemy has stationed on Fort Sumter. The bullets came in very thick when I was at the front this morning. I hope if there are any telescopic rifles in the department or any can be procured they may be sent to me at once. I think I can use them to great advantage.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., September 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: The 11-inch guns have been mounted and ready to open for a week, but are unable to do so, as the parapets, traverses, bomb-proofs, &c., are not completed. I have no doubt you desire that the battery should be at work at the earliest possible date.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 19, 1864.

General SAXTON,
Commanding, &c., Morris Island:

GENERAL: I received your letter and have made the necessary requisitions by this steamer both for the ammunition and the telescopic rifles. I have directed Captain Suter to proceed at once to Morris Island to see that the engineer work is properly commenced and pushed forward to completion. The materials for this work are waiting transportation at this time. There is also a large amount of ammunition awaiting transportation. We have been constantly sending up colored recruits and trust they will be of service to you, and that you see them properly put to drill as well as fatigue.

Yours, respectfully and truly,
J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General SAXTON,
Commanding, &c., Morris Island:

GENERAL: I like your General Orders, No. 55,* very much in itself, but very much fear that some one of the printed copies will find its way into the enemy's camp. It should have been strictly confiden-

*Reference is probably to General Orders, No. 56, p. 289.

tial, and in such cases it [is] never safe to print. I have known for some time that we have spies among us, who have not as yet been detected, hence the necessity for extreme caution. In addition to the above order I would like you to give detailed orders to each of the advanced batteries, Putnam, Chatfield, Seymour, and Strong, as to what their garrisons, both ordinary and increased (as at night), shall do in case of attack. The main and vital point in all the latter instructions will be to do the best under all circumstances, but under no circumstances to forget that their imperative duty is to hold their own work beyond peradventure.

Every officer and man in any work of ours who may be surprised or taken will be held in the lowest possible estimation thereafter, and will be condemned for extreme inefficiency or cowardice. These latter orders had better perhaps be given in manuscript.

Yours, respectfully and truly,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Let the orders be, in case of attempted escape or rescue, to shoot down every rebel found outside the stockade.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, September 19, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The scouts sent by me into Georgia five weeks since returned this morning. They report that in Clinch County deserters and others are banded to resist being placed in the rebel army. Daily conflicts take place between them and the militia. A captain of militia was lately killed in one of these fights. They also report that there are at present but 600 men at Savannah for its defense. They also report 600 at Altamaha bridge. Several hundred of our prisoners are reported as confined in Savannah. An expedition from Darien could destroy the Altamaha bridge, threaten Savannah, and then destroy the road toward Thomasville, retreating to the mouth of the St. Mary's River. The scouts are very anxious I should march from here direct via King's Ferry and destroy the road. I have not, however, the troops to do it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Letter of acknowledgment for signature. Cannot send troops to do what he suggests. Am ordered to stand strictly on the defensive.

J. G. F.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., September 20, 1864.

Col. C. H. VAN WYCK,
Fifty-sixth N. Y. Vols., Comdg. Post of Morris Island, S. C.:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding has received information that a flag of truce will communicate with the enemy in

Charleston Harbor on Friday next, 23d instant. I am instructed to direct that you will cause our batteries to suspend firing on that day from 8 a. m. until after the flag-of-truce boat of the enemy has returned to Charleston. Should the weather prove too stormy, the flags will meet the following day at same hour.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,

STUART M. TAYLOR.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 21, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. S. Atlantic Blockading Squad., Port Royal, S. C.:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication bearing date of September 19, stating that the 11-inch guns have been mounted and ready to open fire for a week past.

I have sent some engineers as a re-enforcement to those now at Morris Island, in order to hurry up the work on the traverses, bomb-proofs, and parapets of all the front batteries, and gave orders to have work finished as early as practicable. I would much desire that the battery should be at work as soon as practicable, as my supply of powder for the front batteries is getting low, and in consequence I have had to slacken fire, which gives the enemy a good opportunity to repair damages in Fort Sumter and in the other batteries.

I have the honor to be, admiral, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, September 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I am much obliged by yours of the 20th, inclosing an extract from a report by Captain Suter with regard to the draught of water in Dewees and Price's Inlets, and the practicability for blockade-runners. In May I caused these inlets and those above to be examined. The officer remained inside on the 23d, 24th, and 25th, passing through all the interior passages from Long Island to Bull's Bay, where he issued and went on board the U. S. vessel stationed there. It was on this examination that I was disposed to enter these places with gun-boats and act in concert with any movement in that quarter. Blockade-runners might enter there, but could not pass inside of Sullivan's Island, nor perhaps get out of reach of the rifled cannon of the vessels. There is, I believe, no doubt that those which have entered passed in by Maffitt's Channel, and each has been noted at the time; two have run aground and were lost not long since. I have not lately caused these inlets to be entered, as I consider it advisable not to draw attention to the fact that it is feasible, until we wish to take a decisive measure, lest the rebels should,

as they always do, take steps to make it difficult. The possession of Long Island would secure us entirely in this direction, and if at any time you feel disposed to land there I will act with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I have been informed that you have in your custody a man named J. M. Burnett, a citizen of Georgia, who was seized and carried away from his home by a raiding party from one of the vessels of the blockading squadron off this coast, and that he is to be tried on charges setting forth that he fired into the boats of the Paul Jones and other boats near Belle Point, Ga. I do not know how you regard this man, whether as a Confederate prisoner of war or as a captured citizen, but I claim for him all that is due him in either capacity, and have to request that if proceedings are had against him you will inform me of the result. In justice to him, I inclose papers marked, respectively, A, B, C, and D, bearing on his case.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

A.

ON BOARD THE BLOCKADER,
Saint Simon's Sound, August 27, 1864.

To the Citizens of Glynn County:

I am a prisoner on board this blockader, and the commander says Stockwell has made an affidavit that I was the Burnett that fired at the Paul Jones' boats and killed 2 of their men when the railroad bridge was burnt. Also that Mrs. Golden's little boy made affidavit that I was one of the citizens that fired at their boats near the salt-works at Belle Point, and that I will be sent to Port Royal in a few days, and that I must clear myself of these charges. I want the citizens to clear me of these false charges through General Jones and General McLaws. I wish some of my friends to go and see the generals commanding without delay, and have such papers as are necessary to clear me of the charges sent by them to the admiral at Port Royal. Stockwell certainly made a mistake in names, and he will make the correction, unless he did it maliciously. And as to the firing on the boats at the salt-works, you all know that it was done by the Confederate cavalry and a few of the militia. The commander of those cavalry and militia will clear me of the statement made by the little boy. My friends, I hope you will lose no time in getting me sent back to my distressed and destitute family.

Your distressed fellow-being,

J. M. BURNETT.

Do see that my poor, distressed family is taken care of, and do all you can for me to come home as quick as possible.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Savannah, September 16, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

The within-named Mr. Burnett was taken prisoner by a raiding party from the Federal navy on the Georgia coast, and it is reported that he was being tried by the naval authorities for firing into their boats, he not being in the Confederate service. The within affidavits have been forwarded to clear him of that accusation.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General, Commanding.

B.

STATE OF GEORGIA, *Glynn County:*

Personally appeared before me, John M. Tison, a justice of the inferior court in and for said county, George W. Stockwell, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he never knew until last evening that the boats of the Paul Jones were fired into when they went to burn the railroad bridge in said county; that he was on Cumberland Island at the time that it is stated that the boats were fired upon, and therefore could know nothing of the parties that did so; that he never had any conversation with the Federal officers relative to the subject, and that if they have an affidavit that sets forth that he stated to any officer in the Federal service, or other person, that Julien M. Burnett fired into these boats at the time above specified, or at any other time, that such affidavit is a forgery.

G. W. STOCKWELL.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 31st day of August, 1864.

J. M. TISON,
Justice Inferior Court, Glynn County.

C.

STATE OF GEORGIA, *Glynn County:*

Personally appeared before me Mrs. B. Golden, and swears to the following: The boy Garrett Golden is her son. He is eleven years of age, and from sickness his mind is much affected.

B. GOLDEN.

Sworn to before me this 1st day of September, 1864.

JAMES ROSTELLE,
Justice of the Peace.

D.

I hereby certify that, to my knowledge, the boy Garrett Golden was not within 4 miles of the pickets (which engaged the enemy at Demery Hammock about the 30th July, 1864) at the time of the engagement, and therefore could not know who was in the engagement.

JAMES POSTELL,
Orderly Sergeant, Co. E, Second Battn. Georgia Vols.

The above sworn to before me this 31st August, 1864.

JOHN M. TISON,
Justice Inferior Court.

HEADQUARTES DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., September 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: It would be difficult for any regiment to replace the Seventeenth Connecticut in this district, but still I must say that the regiment would be a good one for the purpose. It has still a year to serve. The colonel has applied for a short leave of absence which I have indorsed favorably, and if the Governor was written to that the regiment was to be made an artillery regiment, he would, I have no doubt, make an effort to fill it up to 1,200, particularly if the colonel went himself with the application for the men.

The Third U. S. Colored Troops, on duty at this post as guard for the intrenchments, is very well drilled as an artillery regiment, but will not, I hope, be taken from me, as their long practice at the guns here has fitted them well for the defense of this post. Colonel Doubleday has received his appointment as colonel of a new colored regiment. He is a most excellent artillery officer and will have a good regiment. As it appears the policy of the Government to give us colored troops, would it not be well to request that his regiment be sent here? He desires to come. I have recommended him a leave of absence for twenty days. He will in person give you his reasons for asking it; they are, I think, good. Colonel Littlefield should be sent here, or some mustering and disbursing officer appointed with funds. I am now moving again about the Florida cavalry. I send a handbill. The State agents all went away and we had no bounty money. An agent from the city of New York is now here with money. Colonel Littlefield nearly spoiled the whole thing by giving authority to persons to raise companies. The men were not those whom Florida men desired to serve under, and they would not enlist. The really loyal men of Florida are the most earnest men I have seen, and can be intrusted with the selection of their own officers. They will have none but good and competent men. Can you send me Spencer or Sharps carbines for them and furnish the quartermaster's department with money to buy the horses? The quartermaster's department is flat broken here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 24, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have received the accompanying letter* from General Jones, containing four inclosures and relating to J. M. Burnett, who is stated to be in our custody. As he was captured by a boat from your squadron and has not been in my possession, I have the honor to refer this letter and inclosures to you. I have notified General Jones of this reference.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*See p. 299.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 22d instant in relation to the case of J. M. Burnett, and containing four inclosures pertaining thereto, I have the honor to say that he is not, and has not been, in my custody. You state that he was captured by a raiding party from one of the vessels of the blockading squadron. He may be, therefore, in the custody of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, commanding the squadron, to whom I have accordingly referred your letter with its inclosures.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., September 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: I am informed by deserters, and also by one of my scouts, that there is at Camp Pinckney, on the Saint Mary's River, 5,000 barrels of resin and 70 barrels of turpentine. This is barreled, and there is in vats 2,000 barrels of soft turpentine. On the north side of the Satillo River, only a few miles from Jefferson, there are three plantations on which there are 500 negroes. If you do not object I propose getting in the resin and turpentine immediately, and shall also send a scout through Nassau County to arrest and bring into our lines as prisoners every able-bodied man. By the call of the Governor of Florida, all men capable of bearing arms are in service and should be held as prisoners for exchange whenever taken, although they may not be actually under arms at the time of capture.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 139. } *Hilton Head, S. C., September 26, 1864.*

In honor of some of the brave officers who have served in this department, the most of whom having lost their lives in the present rebellion, the new works lately erected will hereafter be known by the following names:

The works within the intrenchments at Hilton Head will be known as Fort Sherman, after Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, U. S. Volunteers, formerly commanding this department.

The work at Mitchelville will be known as Fort Howell, after Brig. Gen. Joshua B. Howell, formerly colonel of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed at Petersburg, Va., September 14, 1864.

The work at Beaufort, S. C., will be known as Fort Stevens, after Brig. Gen. I. I. Stevens, U. S. Volunteers, killed at the battle of Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862.

The work at Spanish Wells will be known as Battery Holbrook, after First Lieut. Henry Holbrook, Third Rhode Island Volunteer Artillery, killed on Morris Island, S. C., August 21, 1863.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
Hilton Head, S. C., September 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have been officially informed that yellow fever exists at the present time in Charleston, and that there is good reason to suppose that it also prevails in Savannah. I have therefore the honor to notify you that none of the civilians who have heretofore received permits to enter the lines of this department will be received by me until the first day of November, 1864. May I request you to have suitable notice of this given to all such persons? Their permits have passed through your headquarters.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., September 27, 1864.

Col. A. L. HARRIS,
Comdg. Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry:

COLONEL: The bad conduct of the troops under your command on the Gainesville raid has been reported to me from several different sources. In positive violation of my orders just issued, your men disgraced their country by their lawless pillaging. That troops so little under discipline meet with a disgraceful defeat is not surprising. You will be held strictly accountable for the acts of your men on the expedition on which you are now starting. Colonel Noble has instructions to execute immediately any man found pillaging and to report to me the general conduct of your command.

Very respectfully,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., September 27, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. NOBLE,
Commanding, Magnolia, Fla.:

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a communication* just received from Colonel Wilcoxson. The general commanding desires that you take such steps as are necessary. A force of 100 cavalry has been ordered to report to you at Saint

*Not found.

Augustine. The general commanding suggests that the expedition should be of cavalry and infantry combined, and that you may take such portion of infantry as you choose from Magnolia.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THORNDIKE D. HODGES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., September 27, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. NOBLE,
Commanding District South of Saint Augustine:

COLONEL: In marching through the country you will exercise the greatest vigilance in protecting its people from those bad soldiers who disgrace the arms of their country by pillaging. Immediate trial and execution of the offenders on the spot where the offense is committed will be resorted to if other means fail.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General FOSTER,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I inclose for your information two communications, which were intercepted to-day. I propose to give General Beauregard a salute in Charleston this evening from my 200-pounders.

Yours, sincerely,

R. SAXTON,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosures.]

(Battery Bee to Beach Inlet.)

Lieutenant ROBERTS,
Captain ALDRET,
Steamer Rebel:

As soon as stores are discharged report the steamer to Major Vardell, at Kinloch's Landing.

PRINGLE,
Major.

(Beach Inlet to Battery Bee.)

R. NORTH:

Captain Smith requests that you will let us know when General Beauregard crossed the bridge.

FAN,
Lieutenant, Adjutant of Post.

(Battery Bee to Beach Inlet.)

Lieutenant ROBERTS,
Capt. R. P. SMITH:

General Beauregard is at Sullivan's Island wharf.

R. NORTH.

WASHINGTON, *September* 29, 1864.

General J. G. FOSTER:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I am greatly obliged for the photograph you sent me, giving the condition of Sumter on the 1st instant. We have Gillmore's photographs, or rather sketches, at two former periods and produced by guns of different calibers and from different distances. It is now of much interest to know the exact distances of the different batteries, caliber of guns, and number of rounds fired from each. The question and subject is important that we may guard against exposing such masonry to such artillery for such periods, and it is desirable to learn how long such masonry is at all reliable for any particular period. If through your engineer and artillery officers you can give me detailed information and forward me several copies of the best photograph of the actual condition of Sumter, taken with the best light upon it, you will still further oblige me, and promote the interest of our service. Should you find time to make it an official paper, it would be very acceptable.

The report from Petersburg for August says 8,275 rounds of siege ammunition were fired, 1,605 from guns and 6,670 rounds from mortars, making a total of about 160 tons of iron during the month. Corresponding facts with results in relation to Sumter would be very satisfactory.

Respectfully and truly, yours,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., September 29, 1864.

Colonel HARTWELL,
Commanding Post, Folly Island:

COLONEL: I am directed to say to you that the suggestion of Major Wales, commanding outpost on Long Island, S. C., that the position of the several posts under his control be changed so as to deceive the enemy should the two deserters inform as to their locality, meets with the entire approval of the brigadier-general commanding. They should be changed without delay. I am also instructed to state that Brigadier-General Saxton deems it advisable that colored soldiers be ordered to relieve those men of the Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, on duty at Long Island and elsewhere at the outposts of Folly Island, who are not considered trustworthy. Soldiers about whom there is the slightest doubt as to their fidelity should not be placed in positions where the temptation may be offered them to quit their post or desert to the rebels.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant.

STUART M. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 30, 1864.

Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th instant, answering General Jones' letter of the 22d, concerning a prisoner in your custody, and returning his letter with its four inclosures, marked A, B, C, and D. By the next flag of truce I will send a copy of your letter to General Jones, according to permission contained therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter* this day received by me from Admiral Dahlgren, in reply to the inquiries in your letter to me of the 22d instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Hilton Head:

GENERAL: In accordance with your request expressed verbally by Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, of your staff, to Captain Soulé, assistant adjutant-general of my staff, I have authorized Major Lay, of my staff, to receive under flag of truce in this harbor, on Monday, the 3d of October, such packages as you may desire to deliver for the use of the Federal prisoners confined in this department, and to renew the assurance formerly given you that they shall be distributed in accordance with your wishes.

I have the honor to forward for the use of our prisoners confined in your department certain packages (an invoice of which will be rendered) sent to them by their friends, and to request that you will receive them and give such orders as may insure their safe delivery to the officers to whom they are sent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* Not found.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., October 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I send you some deserters from Battery Marshall, who will give you some account of the works there. By their account, some 200 or 300 Union troops are working near Battery Marshall for the sake of getting clothing and shoes to wear, being nearly destitute.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Armies of U. S., Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to furnish an extract from a report made by one John Van Dailey, a deserter from Clinch's Light Battery, which is stationed at Camp Isle of Hope, southeast of Savannah:

The whole dependence of the South is upon the election, in the success of a man of peace principles, it being openly avowed in the streets of Savannah that if Lincoln is re-elected they will of necessity at once have to yield, and they are only awaiting the election in the North.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 3, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Port Royal, S. C.:

ADMIRAL: Referring to the subject of the jurisdiction of Bay Point I have the honor to propose the following, viz: To remove the garrison from Fort Seward and turn it over to your jurisdiction after removing the guns and carriages, which it is understood are not desired by you and will be of value to me in arming the new field forts at this place and Beaufort. I thus turn over the whole jurisdiction of Bay Point and as much of Phillips Island as you desire, with the distinct understanding, however, that whenever the Engineer Department of the United States requires the site for the erection of permanent fortifications for the defense of the harbor it shall be yielded up for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, October 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I have received yours of to-day in relation to Fort Seward and Phillips Island. I accept of the proposition made

therein, and whenever the Engineer Department may choose to resume the site thus conditionally ceded, it will be relinquished at once.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 3, 1864.

Issue orders to the ordnance department to remove the guns and carriages from Fort Seward at once. The guns are to be used to arm Forts Sherman, Howell, and Stevens, the selection of the guns for each being made by Captain Suter. The present garrison of Fort Seward will help dismount and load the guns, and will then rejoin their regiment.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 143. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, *Hilton Head, S. C., October 3, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon, U. S. Volunteers, having reported in accordance with Special Orders, No. 301, current series, from the War Department, he is hereby assigned to the command of the Northern District of this department, and will relieve Brigadier-General R. Saxton without delay.

Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, on being relieved, will resume command of the District of Beaufort.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
Hilton Head, S. C., October 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. P. SCAMMON,
Comdg. Northern District, Dept. of the South:

GENERAL: In taking command of the Northern District and relieving General Saxton, I desire to call your attention to the following points which seem to be of the most importance, viz:

After making yourself thoroughly acquainted with the troops of your command, their condition, position, &c., you will next examine into the condition and position of the different batteries. The chief of artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Ames, will be able to give you the necessary information concerning these batteries, with the details in relation to their condition, armament, &c. It will be necessary to visit them all in person, accompanied by the chief of artillery, and I recommend that this be done at once, as soon as you are settled in your quarters. The batteries on Long Island, Cole's Island, and Black Island, being the advanced picket batteries toward the enemy, need not be visited immediately upon your arrival, but should be inspected by you as soon as practicable in order for you to obtain a perfect knowledge of their condition and position. I wish all the

troops to be reviewed and inspected as soon as the work and the weather will permit you to do so. The orders given from these headquarters respecting the work now going on on Morris Island are to the effect:

First. To build a new palisading all around Fort Putnam, including the recent addition of the six-gun naval battery; to complete this battery and to provide proper flanking defense for its face, bomb-proofs, &c. The reverse of this battery is to have a stockade with loop-holes for infantry. As many more 200-pounders as room can be found for will also be placed in this battery, for the treble object of firing on the city, Fort Sumter, and Sullivan's Island.

Second. To renew or repair the palisading around Batteries Chatfield and Seymour so as to connect the two. More guns and mortars are also to be placed in these batteries where room can be found by connecting the two. The most important part in regard to these batteries at present is to have the palisading around them made so strong and perfect as to prevent the possibility of the enemy taking these batteries by a surprise or boat attack. The objects of the fire of these batteries at the front are, generally, Fort Sumter, the channel, or rather such blockade-runners which may attempt to run in or out, and the city. Occasionally a few shots will be fired at the enemy's batteries on Sullivan's Island, when the fire of the enemy's batteries becomes too annoying. Generally, however, these batteries at the extreme front are to be husbanded for future work, and therefore placed and maintained in perfect repair and efficiency. Generally, Fort Strong will return the fire from the enemy, gun for gun, from 100-pounder Parrotts.

Third. Fort Strong. This is regarded as the citadel of the works on the upper end of Morris Island. It is strongly armed and will be so maintained and also strongly manned. Care must always be taken that its palisading round it is kept in perfect repair, and that its garrison is good, well instructed, and vigilant.

Fourth. The remaining batteries on Morris Island and the other islands have all peculiar duties, but do not require general directions except the general one that the garrisons must be kept in good condition and well instructed. The forts at Light-House Inlet have orders to return the fire from the forts of Secessionville gun for gun. Here it is necessary to make a general remark. The forts and batteries must have as experienced artillerists as it is possible to obtain, but as the artillery force proper is very small and diminishing very fast by the expiration of the term of enlistments of the men it is necessary to use infantry for this duty. Great care must be taken to select the best regiments and best men and officers for this duty, and when infantry thus selected become good artillerists they must be continued on that duty as long as their conduct is satisfactory.

Fifth. The rebel prisoners of war in the palisades will require the utmost care and attention as regards their security; the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers are now guarding them and I recommend that they be retained on that duty so long as their conduct is satisfactory. I have written General Saxton full instructions as to the necessity of having detailed instructions given as to the duties of each regiment and detachment in case an attempt be made by the enemy to escape, or by their friends to rescue them. I believe General Saxton has given all the orders necessary for the present, but constant vigilance will be necessary on your part to see that

they are obeyed. Modifications will be necessary from time to time in accordance with the circumstances. In order to give an opportunity to have the camps searched from time to time two schooners are anchored in Light-House Inlet, to which the prisoners may be moved when necessary. While upon these schooners increased vigilance should be used to prevent the escape of the men by their jumping overboard and swimming to the shore. For this purpose, in addition to the guards on board, boats well armed must row guard all night long around the vessels. A vigilant guard will be kept on each shore near the vessels, and a good watch kept from the fort on each side the anchorage, and the guns kept charged with grape. A cable must be kept on each vessel, and all the steamers in the inlet must have a sufficient guard on board to prevent any possibility of their being captured by a boat attack by the enemy having for its object the rescue of the prisoners. All row-boats not needed by the boat infantry for night service as picket-boats or ferriage across the inlet must be taken to the lower end of Folly Island and placed in a secure position, if it has not already been done. In fine, every means must be taken to provide for every emergency and to insure perfect safety.

Sixth. As to the rate of firing, that upon the city is usually on an average of 1 every fifteen minutes, but this may be varied according to circumstances. The firing on Fort Sumter is very slow at present, owing to a want of ammunition, but when a sufficient supply arrives, a slow fire, principally shells from mortars, will be kept up whenever there is an appearance of working parties being engaged. The Marsh Angel will fire dark nights all night long at irregular intervals, and upon light nights sufficiently to prevent their landing supplies on the dock on the left flank. All details connected with your command will be obtained from the file of orders from these headquarters in the adjutant-general's office of the Northern District. Soon as you send a list of maps in the office the duplicates of those we have will be sent you to complete your list. The commanding general, having great confidence in your judgment and ability, leaves much to your discretion, feeling confident that everything will receive your prompt and careful consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HATCH,
Commanding District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: The yellow fever is now more or less prevalent at New Berne, N. C., and within the rebel lines along this coast.

The major-general commanding directs that immediate steps be taken to prevent its appearance within this department. You will therefore please see that the camps and all buildings and grounds within your district are immediately and thoroughly policed and cleansed, and that lime is profusely used, particularly about the sinks. The major-general commanding further directs that instruc-

tions be given to the officers commanding outposts to admit no deserters or refugees until they have been strictly and rigidly quarantined. You are requested to keep this matter as quiet as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., October 6, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: The day before yesterday Brigadier-General Saxton went with me to the front batteries toward Charleston. I found everything in apparently good condition. The earth-works are excellent. The new palisading around Fort Putnam, including the recent addition of the six-gun navy battery, is nearly completed. The flanking arrangement for the latter is such as you desire. The palisading is complete with the exception of looping. In reference to palisading between Batteries Chatfield and Seymour, I would state that the material does not arrive as fast as it ought, and I beg that the officers having the matter in charge may send what is required with the utmost promptitude.

To-day I review the troops at this place. To-morrow I propose to visit Folly Island, and will then give you a detailed report of the condition of my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., October 6, 1864.

Colonel HALLOWELL,
In Charge of Prisoners' Camp:

COLONEL: I am instructed to inform you that the brigadier-general commanding consents that the rebel officers, prisoners of war, now in your hands, located on Morris Island, be permitted to purchase such articles, not contraband, from the sutler as they may from time to time desire. These purchases are to be made under the superintendence of Capt. Thomas Appleton, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, provost-marshal, Northern District. I am also charged to direct that you cause this communication to be read to the prisoners for their benefit, in order that all who desire it may avail themselves of this privilege. Those officers who may be in need of money will be afforded facilities for obtaining it. Lights will also be permitted them, to be extinguished, however, at such an hour of the evening as you may see fit to designate. The candles can be purchased from the sutler.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART M. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., October 6, 1864.

Colonel HALLOWELL,
In Charge of Prisoners' Camp:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding instructs me to direct that you will please make requisition at once on the quartermaster's department for a sufficient amount of lumber to build proper sinks for the use of the rebel officers, prisoners of war in our hands, now located on this island. These sinks should be inside of the dead line, and the vault dug to such a depth that they will not be rendered offensive. I am directed to inform you that the brigadier-general commanding is not desirous that the prisoners should be employed to empty their sink tubs, our own officers in the hands of the rebel authorities not being subjected to this indignity, but the general intends to extend to them such treatment as the general is informed, and knows from personal experience, is given to the officers of the U. S. Army now in possession of the enemy. Hence this desire that the custom now in force of using sink tubs be dispensed with, and that proper arrangements be promptly made by you to render their lot less unpleasant to the prisoners in this particular. If upon investigation you find that the plan would be impracticable, on account of water coming up too high, or in any other way objectionable, you will please report the fact to these headquarters in order that other measures may be adopted.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
STUART M. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., October 8, 1864.

Colonel VAN WYCK,
56th N. Y. Vols., Comdg. Post, Morris Island, S. C.:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you cause a competent medical officer to visit daily the camp of the rebel officers, prisoners of war, and extend to those confined there such medical treatment as they may from time to time require.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,
STUART M. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, requesting me to receive certain packages for the use of your prisoners confined in this department, and to give such orders as would insure their safe delivery to the officers to whom they were sent, I have the honor to state that they have been safely delivered to such officers under the personal superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel

Woodford, of my staff. They were received from your staff officer on the 3d instant and delivered to your prisoners on the 5th. I have the honor to inclose a copy of a receipt taken from your officers upon the delivery of the packages to them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. DELAFIELD,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have, in company with Captain Suter, U. S. Engineers, made an inspection of Fort Clinch and its surroundings. We arrived at a definite conclusion as to the changes that should be made in the plan in order to render the work efficient. The short interval before the sailing of the Fulton will not allow time to prepare a full report. I will, however, say that the proposed changes embrace the following points, viz:

First. The abolition of the chemin de ronde, the closing up of its loop-holes, and the removal of the parapet forward to it as a scarp wall. Also raising the parapet.

Second. The removal of the heavy guns from the bastionettes, the substitution of a flanking center pintled howitzer in its place, and the covering of its parapet with 2 feet of earth.

Third. The substitution of a counterscarp of masonry for the countersloping one of earth, the narrowing of the ditch, and the introduction of a wet ditch 15 feet in width next the counterscarp, leaving a beam of 20 feet width next the scarp. The wet ditch to be 6 feet in depth at high water.

Fourth. The changing the entrance either to the left flank or the left face of the work.

Fifth. The construction of the magazines under the parapet or rampart at each salient, with entrances from the galleries' leading to the lower stories of the bastionettes.

Sixth. The formation of three casemated traverses on each face and flank and on the gorge.

Seventh. The construction of only one or two of the officers quarters inside the fort, and to make these only two stories high, the other quarters to be erected outside on the beach.

A more complete statement will be prepared for the next steamer. The maps received from the engineer office represent a portion of the sand hills which command the terre-plein of the work, favorable for the establishment of batteries, to which you refer in your letter. The originals ought to be in the office. The hill with the summit (reference at [39]) is not yet removed or leveled, although those nearer the fort have been partially so. Beyond this about 250 yards, and extending to the distance of 1 mile, good beaching distance with rifled cannon against masonry, are ranges of sand hills extremely favorable to the establishment of breaching batteries of such magnitude as to require the labor of 1,000 men for six months

to level them. The fort, therefore, should be made capable of withstanding the battering of breaching batteries and still be secure against assault. Its isolated position on the southern coast makes this the more important.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., October 13, 1864.

Col. A. S. HARTWELL,
55th Massachusetts Vols., Comdg. Post of Folly Island:

COLONEL; By direction of the brigadier-general commanding I have the honor to invite your attention to the following extract from the report of October 13, instant, of Capt. Thomas L. Appleton, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, provost marshal, Northern District, Department of the South:

> The whole force on Long Island is, commissioned officers, 6; enlisted men, 192; which is not enough to do the duty as it ought to be done. The island is 3 miles long and I only found six posts at the front, where there should have been double that number.

The brigadier-general commanding directs that you will cause the number of posts to be increased if it can be done without detriment to the service, and that you will report your action in the matter without delay to these headquarters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART M. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., October 19, 1864.

Col. P. P. BROWN,
Comdg. Post, Morris Island, S. C.:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that our boat pickets in the creek and river in the direction of James Island will be instructed to be particularly observant and active, reporting anything that comes under their notice. Some slight movements of the enemy at other points require us to be on the alert.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. ROBINSON,
First Lieutenant and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., October 20, 1864.

Capt. THOMAS L. APPLETON,
Provost-Marshal, Northern District, Dept. of the South:

CAPTAIN: I am ordered by the brigadier-general commanding to inform you that the rebel prisoners of war are to be transferred to Fort Pulaski, Ga., and the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York

Volunteers to go as a guard. You are directed to see that everything is carried out in as quiet a manner as possible and that they be placed on board the prison schooner in good time to-morrow morning (early). You will consult Colonel Hallowell and have everything as regards transportation placed at his disposal in order to carry out the instructions given him.

By order of Brigadier-General Scammon:

THOS. J. ROBINSON,
First Lieutenant and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General HATCH,
Commanding District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: On the 26th September I wrote requesting you to allow no persons to come here from your district of the refugee class unless it is upon an absolutely military necessity. Yesterday a Mrs. Hutchins arrived from Florida by your permission, applied to me for a free pass North, which I am unable to give her; and if it was in my power to furnish her transportation, the following extract from a letter received from General Halleck by last mail would oblige me to detain her in the department unless she desires to return to her friends in the rebel lines:

> The War Department does not sanction such passes (permission to go North) unless issued by the Secretary himself. The reason is obvious. The very worst traitors and spies we have in the Northern States are these very pretending Unionists of Northern birth who have assisted the rebellion for the last three years, and who are now permitted to leave the rebel States simply because they can be of more use to them within our lines. Nearly every one permitted to come North is now acting the part of copperhead and traitor, and the women are the worst of all.

I would respectfully call your attention to my request conveyed in the letter of the 26th of September concerning these persons, and in future shall expect you to allow none of them permission to leave Florida.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: I thank you for your communication of the 12th instant relative to the recent inspection made by you of Fort Clinch. The interesting and instructive ideas it contains will be of much importance in maturing some definite plan for the modification of that work. I look with interest for the more complete statement you promise by the next steamer.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICH. DELAFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., October 25, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the South:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that nothing important has occurred in this command for the last ten days. The work up to the front is progressing as rapidly as my means will allow; it could be more promptly done had we the means of transportation. The naval battery on Cumming's Point is fast approaching completion, and every possible exertion is being made to have this work finished. Fatigue parties are at work both night and day. I have made some changes in the disposition of the troops on Folly and Long Islands, by placing three companies of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers as a permanent force on Long Island. This has been done at the suggestions of the chief of artillery, to enable the men to become proficient in artillery drill.

The Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers changed their camp this week from their former position near Stono Landing, moving to new ground near to and on the right of the white house on Folly River. The medical reports show the health of the command to be good; 3 men died from disease and 1 from wounds within the last seven days. We have one casualty from the sharpshooters on Sumter.

I would earnestly recommend that some twenty-five or thirty telescopic rifles be sent to this district for use at the front, as the enemy can be very annoying at any time.

On the morning of the 23d instant, a side-wheel steamer was seen ashore almost opposite Battery Rutledge, Sullivan's Island; she was painted lead color and looked to be a fine, large steamer. Inclosed I furnish a report made by the chief of artillery, giving particulars and number of rounds fired.* We have found out the name of the steamer to be Flamingo, and that she was running into Charleston when headed off by some of our picket-boats and run aground. She now lies a total wreck.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE.
NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH.
Morris Island, S. C., October 26, 1864.

Capt. J. F. GREEN, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Naval Forces off Charleston:

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully make application to be furnished with 3,000 feet submarine fuse if you can spare it. I have made application to the commanding general of the department to be supplied, but find we have none on hand, and he has directed me to apply to you for it. I desire this for another attempt at Sumter, and

*See Part I, p. 108.

have all my arrangements made, only waiting the fuse. I can use the galvanic cable, but think it too cumbersome. If you can accommodate me with this, my ordnance officer will receipt for it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 371. } *Hilton Head, S. C., October 26, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. E. E. Potter, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned temporarily to the command of the Northern District, Department of the South, during the illness of Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon, who will, when relieved by General Potter, proceed without delay to Hilton Head, S. C., and report in person to the major-general commanding the department.

II. Col. P. P. Brown, jr., One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, will, during the temporary absence of Brigadier-General Potter, assume command of the District of Hilton Head, Fort Pulaski, Saint Helena, and Tybee Islands, and will make his headquarters at Hilton Head, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael, One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, in command at Fort Pulaski.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the recent information obtained from deserters and refugees is to the following effect:

First. Lieut. Gen. W. J. Hardee is in command of the rebel Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, with headquarters in Charleston. General Samuel Jones, upon being relieved, set out for Richmond for assignment to an active command.

Second. The force of the rebels is 4,000 men in and around Charleston, 4,000 men at different points on the railroad to Savannah, and 7,000 men at Savannah. The latter are, however, mostly conscripts, a part of whom are being drilled and got ready to be forwarded to Hood's army. The recent sweeping conscription is said to have produced in South Carolina and Georgia between 30,000 and 40,000 men and boys, the most of whom are being forwarded to reenforce Hood. The remainder is retained for garrison duty on the coast, in addition to the artillery force, which is wholly composed of veterans. The rebel leaders intend introducing a law into their next Congress authorizing the conscription of all men under sixty. Those between fifty and sixty are expected to be able to perform the quartermaster, commissary, and other light or bureau duty.

Third. The rebel preparations for defense still continue with unabated activity; working parties are constantly engaged upon their old batteries in repairs and upon the construction of new ones. Of

these latter one is on James Island, near Fort Johnson; one on Sullivan's Island, one at Mount Pleasant, and several in the city itself. Those in the city are arranged to sweep the principal streets. A new work has been built near Causten's Bluff, on the Savannah River, and several works commenced on Wilmington and Skidaway Islands to better guard the approaches in that direction. The old fort at Georgetown, S. C., has been repaired, enlarged, and manned. A formidable wooden gun-boat is building on the Great Pedee. Three torpedoes are provided to be placed on the Georgetown Bar. One very large torpedo, to contain over 1,000 pounds of powder, is now made and ready to be placed in the position designated for it, which is nearly midway between Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie.

Fourth. The yellow fever still prevails in Charleston, with over 20 deaths per day reported. It has also broken out in Savannah. I am informed that it also prevails at Wilmington, N. C.

The Union officers and men prisoners of war in the hands of the rebels are distributed as follows, viz: The officers at Columbia, S. C., and vicinity; 16,000 men in a stockade at Florence, S. C.; over 15,000 men at Savannah, who are to be soon removed to Millen, Ga., about 100 miles from Savannah, and placed in a stockade at that place, which is now being built. The stockade at Florence, S. C., is in a field near the junction of the railroads, and separated from the junction by a skirt of woods, as seen in the marginal sketch. Our men are permitted to build huts and brush shelters with materials obtained from the adjacent wood. They are treated very kindly by Colonel Harrison, who commands the depot and guard of 1,000 men. They are, however, destitute of blankets and proper clothing. Generally their condition is much better than at Andersonville. No military defenses are as yet erected at this depot. It is expected that all the officers and men now at Columbia, S. C., and vicinity will very soon be brought to Florence, increasing the whole number at that place to 25,000 men and officers.

The ration issued to the prisoners at Florence consists of one pound corn meal, one-half pound of fresh meat, or one-quarter pound bacon daily. Sometimes a little molasses or vinegar is added. To check the prevalence of scurvy issues have been made of chopped sweet potatoes soaked in vinegar. The capability of the country to furnish supplies to the army and the people seems from reports to be adequate to the absolute necessities of both. There is a sufficiency of corn and meat; of other supplies they have a limited amount, and of luxuries none.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HILTON HEAD DISTRICT,
October 28, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the South:

CAPTAIN: In reply to the communication of the major-general commanding of the 24th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report: The order to shoot any prisoners who might attempt to escape, which I have since learned was given to my predecessor in charge of the prisoners, was not transmitted to me. I first received the order from the major-general commanding on the even-

ing of the day on which the attempt was made, and the attempt was made before I could reach the fort and communicate the order to the officer in charge. When I placed the prisoners on board the vessels in Light-House Inlet I gave general instructions to the 2 officers in charge to prevent at all hazards the escape of any prisoners, and as both officers had been in charge of the prisoners, and were better acquainted with the prisoners and the best method of securing them than I was, I left the details to those officers, having the utmost confidence in their fidelity and efficiency. They were both fully aware that they were authorized to shoot any one should they in their judgment find it necessary. In this particular instance the 3 men were in the water, and as soon as discovered, the captain says, made no further attempt to escape, and that he considered them completely within his power, and that consequently to secure them it was not necessary to shoot them.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. BROWN, JR.,
Colonel 157th New York Vols., Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.
Comdg. District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to state that he wishes you to allow no more women or children to come within your lines from the rebels if you can possibly avoid it. Those who do get in must not be allowed to leave Florida under any considerations without authority from these headquarters.

The major-general commanding further directs, in consequence of the fact of the Floridians not responding to the call for Florida troops as it was expected they would do, that you discourage as much as possible all males from entering your lines unless they agree at once to take the oath of allegiance and are willing to bear arms. The majority of the refugees in Florida have apparently done us more harm than good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH,
Commanding District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: I have just received the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Marple, Thirty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, of the fight near Bradley's Creek on the 24th instant, which resulted in a defeat, besides the loss of 20 or 30 men and a large number of horses. This late disaster has resulted as I predicted when you established the post at Magnolia against my wish. I have always been opposed to the establishment of a post at that point, and have repeatedly so stated in letters to you.

In my letter of August 10, I stated that "your plan of operating from Magnolia is not considered so desirable as from Baldwin."

Again, on the 16th of the same month, I stated that "no permanent post must be established." Again, on the 19th, I wrote: "Be sure and not disseminate your force by dividing them among too many posts." On the 28th of August, in reply to your letters giving the particulars of the disaster at Gainesville, the letter states:

> In regard to the establishment of new posts in your district the opinion of the commanding general has been fully given in former letters to you. The major-general commanding defers to any difference of opinion with the commanding officer of the District of Florida, who must regard himself as responsible for any unfortunate loss arising from variation of orders from these headquarters.

In consequence of this last defeat, I now desire that Magnolia be evacuated as soon as the supplies and material be removed, and that a post be established on the west side of the cut running from the Saint John's River to Fernandina to guard that passage from any attempt of the enemy to close it. Captain Suter will be sent shortly to Florida to lay out a work at that place.

Cavalry raids in Florida so far have resulted in no benefit to the Government. In fact, they have only resulted in furnishing the rebels with fine arms and horses, and encouraging the men to plunder and pillage and causing them to be demoralized and inefficient. In view of this fact I have concluded to dismount the Seventy-fifth Ohio Regiment and return it to its original arm of the service as infantry. You will therefore send all the horses now used by the Seventy-fifth Ohio Regiment at once to Hilton Head, and also the surplus horses of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry. In your last tri-monthly of the 17th instant, you report the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry as having an aggregate of 112 enlisted men and 183 serviceable horses. Every available horse is now required here and in the Northern District. In the latter place battery horses have had to be used for transportation and are now rendered almost useless. As no more horses are promised from the North I must collect all that I can, to be used by those who understand the care of them. I cannot have any more captured by the enemy. I shall expect at least 175 or 200 horses from your district. The quartermaster will send transportation for them at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Department of the South, Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding, for October, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	49	80	131	139	.....	.....
Northern District (General Potter)	148	4,611	5,481	6,705	81	12
District of Beaufort (General Saxton)	70	1,887	2,466	2,849	.....	.....
District of Hilton Head (Colonel Brown)	71	2,252	3,023	3,853	66	11
District of Florida (General Hatch)	90	2,262	2,969	4,232	(a)	(a)
Total	428	11,092	14,070	17,778	147	30

a Omitted from district return.

Troops in the Department of the South, Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding, October 31, 1864.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD E. POTTER.

MORRIS ISLAND.*

Col. EDWARD N. HALLOWELL.

54th Massachusetts (colored), Lieut. Col. H. Northy Hooper.
56th New York, Lieut. Col. Rockwell Tyler.
52d Pennsylvania, Maj. Thomas B. Jayne.
21st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Augustus G. Bennett.
3d Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, First Battalion, Capt. John M. Barker.
3d New York Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Thomas J. Mesereau.
1st New York Engineers, Company G, } Lieut. Nathaniel M. Ed-
1st New York Engineers, detachment Company I, } wards.

FOLLY ISLAND.†

Col. EUGENE A. KOZLAY.

55th Massachusetts (colored), Lieut. Col. Charles B. Fox.
54th New York, Maj. Stephen Kovacs.
33d U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Charles T. Trowbridge.
4th Massachusetts Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. George F. Davis.
3d New York Light Artillery, Battery B (section), Lieut. George C. Breck.

DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT.‡

Brig. Gen. RUFUS SAXTON.

127th New York, Maj. Edward H. Little.
26th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William Silliman.
102d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Henry L. Chipman.
3d Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Company A, Lieut. E. Augustus Waterhouse.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. Jeremiah S. Clark.
1st New York Engineers, Company I (detachment), Capt. George Edwards.

DISTRICT OF HILTON HEAD.§

Col. PHILIP P. BROWN, Jr.

144th New York, Lieut. Col. James Lewis.
25th Ohio (nine companies), Capt. Carrington E. Randall.
32d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. George W. Baird.
1st New York Engineers, First Battalion, Capt. Vincent W. M. Brown.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Lieut. Alexander Cameron.
157th New York,‖ Lieut. Col. James C. Carmichael.

DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.¶

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.

17th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Albert H. Wilcoxson.
75th Ohio, Col. Andrew L. Harris.
107th Ohio, Capt. Edward S. Meyer.
3d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Benjamin C. Tilghman.
34th U. S. Colored Troops (eight companies), Lieut. Col. William W. Marple.
35th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. James C. Beecher.
4th Massachusetts Cavalry, Second Battalion, Capt. Charles E. Keith.
3d New York Light Artillery, Battery F, Lieut. Edgar H. Titus.

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* Or First Separate Brigade.
† Sub-post of Morris Island.
‡ Or Second Separate Brigade.
§ Or Third Separate Brigade.
‖ At Fort Pulaski.
¶ Or Fourth Separate Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., November 1, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. District of Florida:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of October 31 from the major-general commanding the department. I know that the establishment of the post of Magnolia was, in the opinion of the general, not desirable, but he deferred to my judgment in the matter, holding me responsible for any disaster that should result from its establishment. No disaster has yet occurred which makes me doubt the judgment exercised in establishing it.

The loss of a portion of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry confirms me in the opinion that the establishment of that post was beneficial. It shows the enemy keep a large force of troops in that vicinity, who would otherwise be closely investing this place or making forays across the river from Volusia. The post will be immediately abandoned as directed.

Our main trouble has been that we have not had sufficient cavalry here, not that we have too much. The horses of the Seventy-fifth Ohio will be sent up as soon as they can be collected. The cavalry force left in the district consists of the remnant of the battalion of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, 7 officers and 48 enlisted men for duty, 50 men sick, and some 12 Florida volunteers not yet mounted.

As this force is entirely inadequate for the protection of the country between the Saint John's and the sea-coast, we may expect forays to be constantly made by the enemy into the counties of Volusia and Saint John's. The close investment of Jacksonville, similar to the condition of affairs when General Gordon was in command, can be confidently looked for as soon as the enemy learn that Magnolia is abandoned and the cavalry gone.

I inclose with this a report of the operations of a small detachment of cavalry sent to collect cattle for the post of Fort Clinch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 378. } *Hilton Head, S. C., November* 1, 1864.

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V. Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Hilton Head, &c., District, and will relieve Col. P. P. Brown, jr., One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, without delay. Colonel Brown on being relieved will proceed to Fort Pulaski, Ga., and resume command of his regiment.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., November 2, 1864.

Col. E. N. HALLOWELL,
Commanding Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding desires me, in the name of the major-general commanding the department, to tender you his sincere thanks for the prompt and efficient manner in which you and all the officers and men of your command discharged their duties while guarding the rebel prisoners of war. Your close observance of order and vigilance have attracted the attention of the major-general commanding. This letter will be read to your command at dress parade.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. ROBINSON,
First Lieutenant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, November 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following statement of movements of the enemy in my vicinity, which I consider perfectly reliable, dated November 2, 1864:

Six companies of the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry have gone in the direction of Milton, Fla. A portion of Forrest's and Maury's command are at Pollard. There are three regiments of infantry at Blakely; "destination not known," supposed to be Pollard or Milton. One cavalry regiment from Mobile was ordered to report at Greenwood's plantation yesterday. The number of men in these regiments is not known. The entire force at Greenwood's is 1,000 men and four pieces of artillery, but there is some talk of their moving above Blakely for fear they may be cut off by forces from Pensacola, and there is one company of men (100 strong) at Montrose. There is one set of pickets at Stick River and one at Holman's, on the Perdido River. At Mobile there are about 8,000 old men and boys. Two couriers are stationed at H. I. Helton's, while he acts as a spy for them. At Blakely there is situated one battery, mounting eight guns—two large and six small ones. Colonel Maury's movements seem to be rather mysterious.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BAILEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
No. 152. } *Hilton Head, S. C., November* 5, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the District of Florida and ordered to take command of the Northern District, relieving Brig. Gen. E. E. Potter, U. S. Volunteers.

II. Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from the command of the Hilton Head District and will take command of the District of Florida.

III. Brigadier-General Potter, on being relieved by Brigadier-General Hatch, will assume command of the Hilton Head District.

IV. Capt. E. S. Jewett, acting assistant inspector-general of the Hilton Head District, will discharge the duties of the acting assistant inspector-general of the department during the temporary absence of Captain Gouraud.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., November 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH,
Comdg. District of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 1st, expressing the opinion that the changes directed in my letter of the 31st ultimo will be injurious to the service, and also stating that you desire to be relieved from your duty, the policy of which you cannot approve. I do not see the probability of the predictions which you make as to the consequence of the changes directed. The cavalry force thus far has met with constant losses. By dismounting a regiment the regiment is not taken from the command, but remains to be of more effect, perhaps, if the legs of the men be used instead of those of horses. The post of Magnolia was a positive weakness, causing a dissemination of force on a relatively weak point which the enemy could take by a determined attack. Moreover, in such an event, cavalry could avail nothing in the defense of either Magnolia, Jacksonville, or Yellow Bluff. It has been repulsed in nearly every engagement with the present force of the enemy in Florida, and we cannot reasonably expect better results with an increased force of the enemy, sufficient to attack our fortified positions. Furthermore, the military position at Magnolia was very faulty, both as respects the location of the fort and the character of the river bank at that point; the site, being flat and covered within musket range of the fort with woods, would enable the enemy to approach under cover and unobserved. The bend of the river shore presents two prominent points, above and below the landing-place, from which batteries erected by the enemy may drive off the gun-boats and keep the garrison in a state of siege until it surrenders. This work will in no way increase the security of Jacksonville, for in a determined attack on that place the enemy would either capture or isolate Magnolia.

With respect to the other point, viz, the exposure of the country east of the Saint John's, I do not anticipate the result you predict. With the same force on foot I think more efficient action may be expected against any force of the enemy that may cross the river than from the same force mounted, for this reason, that the force of the enemy which crosses the river will probably be on foot, especially if it be in force. If our soldiers are taught to undertake long marches they will accomplish far more in the swamps east of the river than will a mounted force. A certain number of mounted

men is always necessary for vedettes and scouts, but a mounted force larger than is necessary for this purpose, but still too small to do effective fighting, had better be reduced to the effective limits for scouts, &c., and reliance for fighting be placed entirely upon the infantry. This is more especially necessary when, as at present, the orders are to stand strictly on the defensive. Besides the above, it is necessary to prepare to defend the inland passage from the Saint John's River to Fernandina in anticipation of the opening of that port.

With the occupation of Magnolia in anything like sufficient strength your force, after garrisoning the really necessary points, will not be sufficient for this new work. As to the interest you properly take in the prosperity of the people of Florida, I must say that, although one of the necessary things to be considered by a commanding officer, still it is not the most important, and must not, in fact, be allowed to take precedence of the military interests of your command. The estimation of the importance of considerations relating to the extent of country to be protected is really very much lessened by the fact that, after all the urgent appeals that have been made to them, only a very small number of the inhabitants of your district have come forward to take up arms and fight for us. Military reasons, therefore, should govern the disposition of troops.

With regard to what you say of your intention to be relieved from duty in the department, I must say that I should be sorry to have you do so. I highly appreciate and esteem your qualities as a soldier and a gentleman, and as an officer of lengthened and distinguished service. If, however, you really desire to serve in another part of the country, it will not be necessary to use outside influence; but if you address a letter to that effect to the General-in-Chief, and send it through this office, I shall be happy to forward it with an indorsement which I can truly make in testimony of the many excellent qualities possessed by you. Observing, however, from your letter that you found this desire upon your objection to the policy of my orders, the responsibility for the effect of which you are not willing to bear, I propose at once to order General Scammon to relieve you, and to assign you to the command of the Northern District.

This change is rendered necessary by the state of General Scammon's health, with reference to which all the surgeons earnestly recommend a transfer to Florida, and the necessity of having an officer of experience and great military knowledge in command of the Northern District, which is really the most important in the department. At the time General Scammon arrived, I felt the necessity of calling you from Florida to take that command, fearing that General Scammon's health would not be sufficient for the hard labor and exposure. Feeling, however, a great reluctance to take you from the command in Florida in which you took such interest, and as General Scammon was willing to undertake the trial, I ordered him to that command. Now that his health has proven inadequate to that exposure and labor, I am compelled to make this change.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., November 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Dept. of the South, Hdqrs. Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I have received yours of the 7th instant, requesting that Captain Stone be instructed to remove the chain cable that is now across the Savannah River, in order to avoid the time and trouble of transferring the sick and wounded soldiers who are expected from the North, &c. I shall send an order to Captain Stone to that effect. At the same time, I wish to draw your attention to the advisableness of doing nothing that, by inference or otherwise, can enlighten the rebels as to the nature of the obstructions that remain there, or the facility with which they may be passed, because it is with difficulty that I am able to blockade the different entrances along the coast, and the force at Savannah River would be quite insufficient without the obstructions, which may be much less real than supposed. I should have recommended the use of the Wilmington River and Saint Augustine Creek for the purpose of exchange, which are quite as convenient for access by water to Savannah. There the blockade is made strong by an iron-clad, and will bear any notice which the rebels might have an opportunity of bestowing. The steamers could meet at Wilmington Island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

U. S. FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
November 9, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: Mr. Ward was a resident of Kingstree, on the Northeast Railroad, S. C., where he owned considerable property. Says he was always a Union man, and fled now in order to avoid the conscription. He took the oath of allegiance, and represents that the country between Santee and Pedee contributed large supplies to the rebel army; that a suitable force could easily occupy and hold the ground between the rivers; that he knows all the roads and country perfectly, and was willing to act as a guide. Thinking that this knowledge could be turned to account, and that he could best tell his own tale, I concluded to send him to the Navy Department. The chief value was his own reliability, if it was deemed serviceable. These were the principal facts which he had to communicate.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., November 12, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Capt. C. R. Suter, chief engineer, Department of the South, for his information and file in his office.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. B. DEAN,
Lieut., 127th New York Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., November 10, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 7th instant,* in which you state that my proposition in my letter of the 2d instant "meets with my (your) approval." Without wishing to be considered hypercritical, I deem it proper to bring to your notice that such expressions are ordinarily used by superiors in reference to acts or propositions of an inferior officer, and are objectionable in communications between officers of equal command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., November 12, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of October 13, proposing an exchange of the prisoners of war in our several departments, I have the honor to inform you that I have received information from Washington that no exchanges will be made (except on the field of battle, as provided in the cartel) without special authority therefor from the War Department.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., November 12, 1864.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South:

SIR: I have the honor to forward, for the information of the major-general commanding, the following extracts from morning reports received this day at these headquarters:

Captain Nutt, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, commanding at Long Island, reports:

The cars were running in and out of Charleston constantly during the night. Several musket shots were heard in the direction of Secessionville.

Captain Pope, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding at Black Island, reports:

The bells in Charleston were ringing for nearly an hour in the first part of the night. About 9, considerable musketry firing took place at the upper end of James Island, within the enemy's lines.

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* Not found.

These reports, coming from different sources, would seem to show that there was considerable commotion last night within the enemy's lines, to what cause to be attributed I cannot say.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *November* 13, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER,
Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: Major-General Sherman expects to leave Atlanta on the 16th instant for the interior of Georgia or Alabama, as circumstances may seem to require, and may come out either on the Atlantic coast or the Gulf. If the former, it will probably be at Savannah, Ossabaw Sound, Darien, or Fernandina. Supplies are being collected at Hilton Head, with transports to convey them to the point required. Supplies are also collected at Pensacola Bay, to be transported to any point he may require on the Gulf. Should Sherman come to the Atlantic coast, which I think most probable, he expects to reach there the early part of December, and wishes you, if possible, to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad near Pocotaligo about that time. At all events a demonstration on that road will be of advantage. You will be able undoubtedly to learn his movements through rebel sources much earlier than from these headquarters, and will shape your action accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., November 13, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from Washington prohibiting for the present the transmittal across the lines of money or other supplies to prisoners of war. It is understood that General Grant and General Lee have made such arrangements for the supplies of prisoners of war on both sides as will shortly be put in operation for the benefit of both parties.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., November 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose to you a Savannah paper of the 12th instant, brought in by the flag-of-truce boat. The exchange is progressing favorably, I believe, under Colonel Mul-

ford's direction. Reports from Morris Island represent that there are appearances of commotion among the rebels in Charleston and on James Island. I shall go up there to-night to see what is the matter. I hope and trust that it may be caused by the approach of General Sherman in the rear. Such a movement would be the finest of the war, and would capture Charleston and Savannah with all their stores of cannon, ammunition, and material, and open bases of supplies from which with his army he could utterly destroy and devastate the whole State of South Carolina. The health of the department is good, and with the precautions taken, and the lateness of the season, I apprehend no cases of yellow fever, even with the intercourse by flags of truce. Eight officers of the U. S. Army, escaped prisoners from Columbia, arrived here to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 1, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Beauregard left the 28th ultimo for Florida. General Gardner, in command there, reports that General Gillmore is now in chief command; that he is being re-enforced; has retired to Jacksonville, which he is fortifying, but appearances all indicate another attempt to advance in heavier force soon. Large number of transports reported at Saint John's Bar with troops. We reoccupy Baldwin.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 2, 1864.
(Received 10.40.)

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

All the movements of the enemy on this front indicate that he is sending re-enforcements hence to Florida. No late news from our forces there.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *March* 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General JORDAN,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to inform you that Captain Behré, post commissary, reports the failure of the meat issue for to-day, and probable failure of it on to-morrow, as Major Molloy, commissary of subsistence in Charleston, informs me that he has none on hand.

JOHNSON HAGOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH MIL. DIST. OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Georgetown, March 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff, &c., Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: The enemy yesterday landed a party of 20 or 30 men at a point a few miles below Battery White, drove in the pickets posted there, and remained about a half hour. The party then returned to their gun-boat, which proceeded down the bay again to her anchorage. Their object may have been merely to ascertain whether or not any batteries were in process of construction there, and, again, it may have been to make a reconnaissance, with a view to ulterior operations. I have deemed it my duty to report the circumstance to department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TRAPIER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March 3, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding, &c., Baldwin, Fla.:

Movements of troops still seen toward the south from the islands in this vicinity. Scouts report arrival of some negro regiments from New Berne at Hilton Head. Private information from Nassau states that the enemy is planting large number of mortars on Morris Island with which to open fire on Sullivan's Island, under cover of which to attempt passage into harbor with iron-clads.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., March 3, 1864.

Capt. W. J. GAYER,
Provost-Marshal, Charleston:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the commanding general to desire you to forward to these headquarters a descriptive list of the negro prisoners that you have handed over to the State authorities since the 1st of January, 1864, with a statement, if possible, setting forth the mode and time of capture, with the names and residences of the negroes.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, *March 4, 1864.*
(Received 8.30.)

General S. COOPER:

Enemy has retired under cover of gun-boats to Jacksonville, where he is fortifying. Force estimated at 12,000, with re-enforcements

arriving from New Berne, it is said. Troops are being sent evidently hence to some point. Our troops occupy position in rear of McGirt's Creek. Our total loss in battle at Ocean Pond reported 800; that of enemy at least 2,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our troops fought with great gallantry against twice their number in the open woods.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
Near Baldwin, Fla., March 4, 1864.

Whereas by representation made to these headquarters it appears that in the district of the country south of the Withlacoochee River on the west, and of the headwaters of the Saint John's River on the east, embraced in the fourth and fifth commissary districts of Florida, there are a number of persons, deserters from the Army of the Confederate States and others, liable to military service, who evade, by concealment and sometimes by open resistance to the constituted military authorities, the duty which they owe to their country; and it has further been represented that many of these persons have families so entirely dependent upon them for a support that much suffering might result by compelling them at present to military service in localities remote from their homes, and that many are willing to do such service to the Confederacy as they may and remain in proximity to their families:

By reason of these representations a general amnesty and pardon is hereby proclaimed to all such persons in said districts, excepting only those who have, in conjunction with the enemy, taken up arms against the Confederate States, or taken the life of any citizen or officer or soldier of the Confederate States; on condition, however, that within forty days after the publication of this proclamation those in the fourth commissary district shall report to Maj. A. G. Summer, commissary of subsistence and commissary for that district, and those in the fifth district to Capt. James McKay, commissary agent for the fifth district of Florida, and upon condition further that all surplus beef-cattle owned by such persons shall be furnished the Confederate Government at schedule prices. Those resident of said districts who report within the time prescribed will be employed by the said Maj. A. G. Summer, Capt. James McKay, commissary agent, as detailed men, in gathering cattle, fishing, &c., for the Government, for which they will receive the compensation allowed by law to detailed men.

Such as do not belong to any organization will be allowed, until further orders, to join companies for local defense, from which they will be detailed, if they so elect, for service with the said commissary and commissary agent.

To all who refuse, or fail without satisfactory reason therefor, to avail themselves of this proclamation it is announced that the commanding general will at an early day visit upon them the most condign punishment by the adoption of such measures as will effectually rid the country of their presence.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *March* 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General JORDAN,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Simonton reports no change of importance on the front. Taking advantage of the clearness of the atmosphere to-day I carefully examined the outworks of the enemy. They have nearly completed a battery on Horse Island at the foot of the bridge from Battery Island. Their causeway between Dixon's and Horse Islands is finished. The battery on this end of Dixon's Island is nearly finished. The causeway leading from this battery to Dixon's Arm is about half done. It is a broad, substantial road. They either are about to build another battery on the end of Dixon's Arm adjoining Schooner Creek or they have a pretty strong picket at that point. They have two batteries guarding the bridge and causeway from Dixon's Arm to Long Island, one on each island.

JOHNSON HAGOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
McGirt's Creek, Fla., March 5, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. H. W. MERCER,
Commanding at Savannah, Ga.:

Send Twelfth Georgia Battalion to Tallahassee without delay. Make whatever dispositions may be necessary to replace temporarily that battalion.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

GENERAL ORDERS, } [HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. —. } *March* 5, 1864.]

I. The temporary division heretofore commanded by Brigadier-General Taliaferro will cease from this date and the commanding officers of the brigades composing this division will hereafter report directly to the general commanding the forces in the field.

II. When Brigadier-General Gardner shall have been relieved of the command of the forces in the field he will return, according to his request, made on account of his physical condition, to the command of his sub-district. To this will be added a general supervision of all the transportation and supplies of this district under instructions from Major-General Anderson.

By command of General Beauregard:

HENRY BRYAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. —. } *In the field, McGirt's Creek, Fla., March* 5, 1864.

I. The Twenty-sixth Virginia Regiment, now in the brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan, is hereby transferred from said brigade to that commanded by Col. George P. Harrison, jr.

II. The Fifty-ninth Virginia Regiment, now in the brigade commanded by Col. George P. Harrison, jr., is hereby transferred from said brigade to that commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan.

III. The First Georgia Regulars, now in the brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan, is hereby transferred from said brigade to that commanded by Brig. Gen. A. H. Colquitt.

IV. Capt. J. J. Dickison, of the Second Florida Cavalry, will proceed at once with his company to Palatka, Fla., and take post there as heretofore. He will call upon the commanding officer of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry for such support as may be necessary.

V. The commanding officer of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry will furnish Capt. J. J. Dickison with such assistance as he may require for the post of Palatka, and hold himself in readiness to support Captain Dickison with his whole command if found necessary.

VI. Brigadier-General Gardner will re-establish the military posts from Clay Landing on the Suwannee River to Tampa, garrisoning these posts with the troops heretofore occupying them under the orders of Brigadier-General Finegan.

By command of General Beauregard:

HENRY BRYAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 6, 1864.

Maj. H. C. GUERIN,
Com. of Sub., State of South Carolina:

MAJOR: By direction of the commanding general I have the honor to inform you that the following commands have been transferred from the several districts named in the State of South Carolina to Florida, viz:

First Military District, Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers and Holcombe Legion.

Second Military District, Fifth Regiment Georgia Cavalry and Villepigue's battery.

Third Military District, Thirty-second Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

Sixth Military District, Twenty-sixth and Fifty-ninth Virginia Volunteers.

Seventh Military District, Sixth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Georgia Volunteers (Colquitt's brigade), Eleventh South Carolina Volunteers, Wheaton's battery light artillery, and one company South Carolina Siege Train.

I am further instructed to say it is not probable that the present force in this State will soon be augmented.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP AT MCGIRT'S CREEK, FLA.,
March 6, 1864—6 a. m.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

My estimate of enemy's forces at Jacksonville is less than that of several generals here, and the same as that of the rest. Those forces came from South Carolina and North Carolina. He cannot be driven out of Jacksonville with our present means.

Had the gap between Lawton and Live Oak been filled by a line of railroad connecting those two points, as urged by me more than a year ago, the re-enforcements I was sending at the very moment I was being asked to send 10,000 men to General Johnston would have arrived in time to co-operate in the action at Ocean Pond, and the enemy would at once have been driven out of Florida. But as it was, two entire days were lost in the passage through the gap of a portion of the re-enforcements, and we had to fight the enemy one to two. Our victory, it is true, was complete, but as we were not in sufficient force of good troops to pursue the enemy vigorously, he had time to fall back on Jacksonville, where he has been at work ever since, extending his intrenchments, and, with the assistance of his gun-boats, rendering the place inaccessible to such forces as we can dispose of. If, however, the Department be of opinion that under such circumstances, and with the means at hand, another officer can expel the enemy from Florida by prompt and decided measures, I will be most happy to surrender the command to him.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[First indorsement.]

MARCH 21, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Bragg.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

MARCH 23, 1864.

No action seems to be called for by the public interests.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CAMP GARDNER, *March* 5, 1864.

Maj. HENRY BRYAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Not having been present at the time the enemy made his advance on Lake City, and only having arrived here after he had taken shelter under his gun-boats and behind his works at Jacksonville, I have had no other means of estimating his forces than those upon which the general officers present have based their estimates. As their opinions of his numbers so nearly concur, I have no reason to doubt the correctness of their estimates.

On the point of expelling the enemy from Florida, it can now be done only by seizing favorable points on the Saint John's below Jacksonville, and so fortifying them as to prevent the force at Jacksonville from being re-enforced and supplied, or by carrying the works at that place by assault. Either method involves difficulties readily appreciated; the latter, perhaps, under the circumstances, being the more feasible of the two. The spirit of our troops and the demoralization of those of the enemy, growing out of his late defeat at Ocean Pond, would, in my opinion, enable us to carry the works around Jacksonville by storm. Of course it would be at great sacrifice of life, and to no purpose, since his gun-boats would prevent us from holding it.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

PATTON ANDERSON,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
March 5, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Comdg. Dept. of S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

GENERAL: In reply to your inquiry as to my opinion of the strength of the enemy and the propriety of attacking him in his defenses at Jacksonville, I have the honor to say that in the recent battle of Ocean Pond his forces were not less than 8,000 or 10,000.

The following regiments were ascertained to have been upon the field: White regiments of infantry, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and One hundred and fifteenth New York, Sixth and Seventh Connecticut, First and Twelfth Massachusetts, and Seventh New Hampshire. Black regiments of infantry, Sixth and Eighth Pennsylvania and Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, one battalion of cavalry, and Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Infantry. Artillery, Batteries B and M, and Hamilton's battery of regulars.

From nearly all of these commands prisoners were taken, and letters found upon the field gave specifically the denomination of the forces which constituted the expedition. The negro regiments were full, numbering 1,000 men or more, and from the best information I could get the white regiments averaged 700. To what extent the enemy has been re-enforced since his retreat to Jacksonville I can only form an opinion. The facts and circumstances relating thereto have been communicated to me only in casual conversation with superior officers. There seems to be no doubt that re-enforcements have arrived. I do not think it safe to calculate the present strength of the enemy at less than 12,000 effective men. I have no hesitation in saying that an assault upon the fortified position of the enemy with our present forces would be attended with disastrous consequences. If it should prove successful the cost would be greater than the advantage gained.

Very respectfully,

A. H. COLQUITT,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS FINEGAN'S BRIGADE,
In the Field, March 5, 1864.

Maj. HENRY BRYAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: In reply to questions submitted to me from your office in reference to my opinion of the enemy's force, I have the honor to say that, judging from the number of troops we met in action at Ocean Pond, and the number of re-enforcements said to have been received (according to the most reliable information), I do not think there can be less than 10,000 or 12,000 troops in Jacksonville, at the lowest estimate, at this time. Flanked as Jacksonville is by two creeks, and with their gun-boats in their rear, and being fortified in front, as they doubtless are, it seems to me entirely impracticable to take the place by assault without a very great loss to us, even if taken at all.

The estimate above given of the strength of the enemy has been gathered from various sources, such as prisoners, citizens from town,

&c., and I think cannot be far from correct, and does not include the number lost by them in the late engagement, which cannot be less than 2,500.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH FINEGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HDQRS. HARRISON'S BRIG., ARMY OF EAST FLA.,
In the Field, March 5, 1864.

Maj. HENRY BRYAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: By request of Captain Chisolm, aide-de-camp, I have the honor to make the following report relative to the strength of the enemy in our front:

My estimate of his force in the action near Ocean Pond is between 8,000 and 10,000. This opinion is based on my observations on the battle-field, and coincides with the statements (making due allowance for exaggeration) of prisoners and loyal citizens at that time within the enemy's lines. From the best information gathered from scouts, prisoners, and citizens recently from Jacksonville, I am satisfied he has received such re-enforcements as, added to those engaged at Ocean Pond and the force left to protect communication with his base, would make his number at present reach nearly, if not quite, 14,000 of all arms. From the same source I learn that the enemy has been actively employed fortifying the land approach to Jacksonville for a sufficient length of time to have rendered the position of such formidable strength that an assault with our present force would be, in my opinion, not only extremely hazardous, but decidedly inexpedient.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. P. HARRISON, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN FLORIDA,
In the Field, March 5, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: In reply to the request, made through your aide-de-camp, that I would communicate all information in my possession and also my opinion as to the forces of the enemy, I have the honor to say that, from the best information which I have been able to gather, the enemy had in the fight at Ocean Pond not less than 9,000 men. I presumed that not less than 2,000 were retained in rear at Jacksonville to guard his lines of communication, and that since that date he has received not less than 5,000 in re-enforcements. I estimate the forces now in and around Jacksonville at not less than 12,000; probably from that number to 15,000. We have satisfactory information that the enemy has intrenched himself strongly within his lines around Jacksonville, supported by his gun-boats. I do not believe with our present force that the place can be successfully carried by assault.

I will add that among the captured negroes there have been recognized by intelligent and reliable gentlemen negroes known to have been the property of friends in North Carolina, and who are reported to belong to a North Carolina regiment now upon this coast. Also, many of the ammunition boxes found upon the field were marked "New Berne, N. C."

I append a list of regiments so far as ascertained from reports of scouts and examination of citizens and prisoners.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

List of forces of enemy in and around Jacksonville.

Cavalry: Fortieth Regiment Massachusetts Mounted Infantry, First Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry.

Infantry: Six negro regiments—First, Second, and Third South Carolina, a North Carolina regiment, the Eighth U. S. Colored Regiment, and others not known by name; One hundred and fifteenth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth New York Volunteers (white), First and Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers (white), Sixth and Seventh Connecticut Volunteers (white), Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers (white).

Making two commands of cavalry and fourteen regiments infantry, white and black, and four batteries artillery, twenty-four pieces. The names of other regiments we have not been able to ascertain.

Very respectfully submitted.

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

CAMP NEAR MCGIRT'S CREEK, FLA.,
March 5, 1864.

Captain CHISOLM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that from the best evidence I could procure the force of the enemy at the battle of Ocean Pond, and that left to protect his rear, was at least 11,000 men. This estimate is based, first, upon the declaration of the enemy's correspondents from Hilton Head, which show that 11,000 troops embarked at that point for Jacksonville; second, from the declarations of intelligent citizens of Jacksonville, to the effect that in addition to those arriving from Hilton Head, a regiment has been transferred from Saint Augustine and troops from Fernandina to Jacksonville; third, upon the statements of our officers and men of the number engaged at Ocean Pond, and, fourth, upon the statements of prisoners taken in that battle.

This force has been reduced, in my opinion, by the casualties of the action of Ocean Pond to 8,500 or 9,000 men, and has been re-enforced since that action, from information derived from intelligent citizens, by between 4,000 or 5,000 men, leaving over 13,000 men now in Jacksonville. The citizens of the country who have had access to the town generally state that the enemy's re-enforcements have reached 10,000 men, and that they claim to have now 20,000,

but as they give the number of brigades (three) which have arrived since the fight, and the number (two) and names of the general officers, I believe between 4,000 and 5,000 would cover the reenforcements.

Second. I was informed by negro prisoners captured that they were from New Berne, N. C., and all the ammunition boxes which I saw were marked "New Berne," leaving no doubt in my mind but that part of the force at Ocean Pond was from New Berne.

Third. I am of opinion that the enemy is too strong and too strongly intrenched at this time to be successfully attacked at Jacksonville. He has certainly many more troops than we have. He has for ten days past directed all his energies to fortifying the neck by which that point is approached, and mounting guns, of which material the navy furnishes all that are needed. His gun-boats occupy positions which enfilade the approaches. There is no cover to conceal or protect an advance, and timber felled for abatis would offer serious resistance.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

HDQRS. FORCES IN THE FIELD, ARMY OF FLORIDA,
March 6, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state, as the result of the best information I have been able to obtain from all sources, that the enemy's land forces in and around Jacksonville are not less than 12,000 men of all arms; and the probability is that they exceed this number. This force is supported by not less than four gun-boats. The position of Jacksonville is a very strong one naturally, as indicated by map and by statements of persons familiar with the locality. These advantages, as we are informed and believe, have been strengthened materially by artificial works around and in front of the town. To do this they have employed several thousand negro troops. Against such works, defended by such odds, with the aid of their gun-boats, which command the approaches to their works, I am of the opinion that it would not be prudent, with the forces and means at your disposal at this time, to attempt to dislodge him.

I am, very respectfully,

D. B. HARRIS,
Colonel and Chief Engineer of Department.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

List of regiments composing General Seymour's command at battle of Ocean Pond, as represented by prisoners.

Forty-eighth New York.
One hundred and fifteenth New York.
Forty-seventh New York.
Fifty-eighth New York.
One hundred and twenty-seventh New York.

One hundred and fifty-eighth New York.
One hundred and twenty-third New York.
One hundred and eighteenth New York.
One hundred and eleventh New York.
Sixty-eighth New York.
One hundred and thirteenth New York.
Fourth New York.
Seventh New York.
Seventh New Hampshire.
Sixth New Hampshire.
Seventh Connecticut.
Fortieth Massachusetts.
Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (negro).
Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (negro).
Fifty-sixth Massachusetts (negro).
Fifty-eighth Massachusetts (negro).
Sixty-sixth Massachusetts (negro).
Eighth Pennsylvania (negro).
Seventeenth Pennsylvania.
Third United States.
Eighth United States.
Third Rhode Island.
First North Carolina (negro).
Batteries: First United States, 16; Third United States, 12; total, 28 [guns].

G. T. B.,
General, Commanding.

[Indorsement on jacket.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Camp Gardner, Fla., March 7, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the War Department for its information.
Special attention is called to the communication of Col. D. B. Harris, chief engineer of this department.
The position of Jacksonville is naturally very strong, easily made much stronger, and with the five gun-boats now in the Saint John's is susceptible of being made impregnable except by regular approaches.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March 7*, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding, Lake City, Fla.:

I take for granted you want river torpedoes, and will send them quickly as possible. None were ready, but will be started Wednesday at latest. The 32-pounder will be placed on car to-day, but carriage not ready for two days. Orders given to accumulate 10-inch mortar shells. All is quiet in this quarter and at Hilton Head, apparently.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
No. 1. } *Camp Milton, March 7*, 1864.

I. Col. George P. Harrison, jr., commanding brigade, will order one regiment from his command to move and take position on the Jacksonville road as near Camp Finegan as practicable, within 1 mile in rear of the command of Col. R. H. Anderson, to act as support for the cavalry, and to co-operate with him upon his order or request in holding his position against the enemy.

II. In obedience to instructions from headquarters Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the camp now occupied by this army on McGirt's Creek will be hereafter known and designated as Camp Milton.

III. Lieut. Col. C. C. Jones, chief of artillery, will order one section of howitzers to report to Col. R. H. Anderson, commanding forces in the front; also one section of Napoleons to report to the commanding officer of infantry (support ordered from Colonel Harrison's brigade by paragraph I, encamped 1 mile in rear of cavalry force in the front).

* * * * * * *

VII. In obedience to instructions from the headquarters Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the Sixty-fourth Georgia Regiment will report to Col. George P. Harrison, jr., commanding brigade, in place of the Twenty-sixth Virginia Regiment, which will report back to Brigadier-General Finegan.

VIII. Brigadier-General Finegan, commanding Sub-District No. 2, will, in compliance with Special Orders, No. —, paragraph VI, department headquarters, occupy the posts from Clay Landing, on the Suwannee River, to Tampa Bay, on the Gulf coast, with such number and commands as he may think proper.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Anderson:

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP MILTON, NEAR MCGIRT'S CREEK, FLA.,
March 8, 1864—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff, Charleston, S. C.:

Should enemy's movements indicate operations against Charleston or Savannah telegraph me immediately, and call on War Department for loan of one or two brigades from North Carolina, whence part of the enemy's forces has come.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., *March* 8, 1864.

His Excellency Governor BONHAM:

SIR: It is a patent fact that the Confederate tax in real estate alone on the immediate banks of the Waccamaw, Pedee, Black, and Sampit Rivers, within tide water, will not fall short of half a million of dollars. In addition these alluvial lands, provided adequate protection against the inroads of the enemy be afforded, will

yield breadstuffs alone sufficient for the support of 50,000 men. Now, what protection has thus far been afforded to this region of country, so capable of furnishing not only the "sinews of war," but, what perhaps is even more essential, the means of subsistence? Pay an army ever so well, if you don't feed it, there is no need for the prophet's vision to foresee the length of its service.

The protection against naval expeditions vouchsafed to us up to this time consists of an earth-work, well constructed and of ample dimensions, but so feebly armed that it may be considered but little better than a "scarecrow." It is well situated, too, at the gorge which divides upper from lower Winyah Bay, where the width of the channel does not exceed 1,400 yards. Its site likewise is commanding, having some 20 feet elevation above the ordinary high water, but were it a Gibraltar, it would be useless in a conflict with plated vessels, armed as it is at present. This armament consists of three (old) rifled 32-pounders and eight other guns of still smaller caliber. Experience has demonstrated that against iron-clads it would simply be a waste of ammunition to contend with such guns as these. It must not be supposed that we are secure against the attack of such vessels by reason of the shallowness of the water at the bar to the entrance. Such is not the fact. It is well known that the enemy has carried his iron-clads into the Stono River, and there is more water on this bar than on that to the Stono. Successfully to combat these vessels we require the heaviest guns used in our service; we want the 10-inch columbiad. Give us but three of these, and so far as the water approach is concerned, this section of country will have "adequate protection."

The approaches by land are exceedingly defensible. Nature has done much for us in this respect, and the engineer's art has supplied her deficiencies in great part. One thousand men behind the intrenchments which have been constructed would be more than a match for five times their number. Is not the saving of this district from the hands of the enemy worth three 10-inch guns and one regiment of infantry soldiers? The question is respectfully submitted to the consideration of Your Excellency and your influence in obtaining the desired means and material earnestly invoked.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TRAPIER,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, March 29, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War, whose attention is earnestly requested to the very important subject-matter of this communication.

M. L. BONHAM.

[Second indorsement.]

APRIL 5, 1864.

To Ordnance Bureau, for consideration and remarks.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Third indorsement.]

APRIL 9, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

The guns can be furnished whenever definite orders are resolved on. General Beauregard intimates on a previous paper that he has no troops to defend such works. In that case so heavy an armament would be captured. I have written to General T. asking whether 8-inch siege guns on traveling carriages would not answer his purpose.

J. GORGAS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, March 8, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM PORCHER MILES, M. C.,
Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Herewith I return the papers * left with me relative to the Torch.

This boat was transferred upon the application of General Beauregard by this department to the army to be fitted as a torpedo-boat by Captain Lee, together with the iron necessary to shield her, and I will be glad to render such further aid in altering and preparing her for service as the materials on hand and the condition of the work in progress under this department will permit.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 2, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Commodore Ingraham, for his information and remarks.

I should be pleased for him to state also in what condition was the Torch when turned over to the army for the purpose indicated, in what condition when returned to the navy, and what amount of iron plating belonging to the navy, but imported by the army, was transferred back to the navy.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. S. WALKER,
Pocotaligo, S. C.:

General Gillmore is reported to have left Jacksonville soon as General Beauregard's arrival in his front was known. Cannot your scouts get accurate information of what is going on on the islands and at Beaufort?

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, near Jacksonville, March 8, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the Florida volunteers in this district are at present organized into four battalions and three unattached companies, and to request that, as far as practicable, they may be organized into regiments. An application has some time since been forwarded to the War Department for the organization of a regiment by amalgamating the Sixth Florida Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, seven companies, with the three independent companies of Captains Eichelberger, McNeill, and Reynolds, making ten companies, to which I would respectfully call your attention. There would then remain the following battalions: First Florida Battalion Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkins, six companies; Second Florida Battalion Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Brevard, six companies; Fourth Florida Battalion Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel McClellan, five companies.

A more efficient organization would exist if these battalions were combined into two regiments, which can readily be effected by making companies from the men who might be transferred from the stronger companies, and I have the honor to request that I be authorized to do this, the details to be subject to the approval of the commanding general of the department and of the War Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
No. 2. } *Camp Milton, March* 8, 1864.

* * * * * * *

V. Col. R. H. Anderson, commanding cavalry force in the front, will cause Capt. J. J. Dickison's company (H), Second Cavalry, to move immediately to Palatka, on the Saint John's River, and take position as formerly. Further instructions will be sent him hereafter. He will report to Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Fourth Georgia Cavalry, at Waldo, and call upon him for any support needed.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Anderson:
WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, ARMY OF FLORIDA,
March 8, 1864.

Capt. W. CALL,
A. A. A. G., Mil. Dist. of Florida, Camp Milton:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor very respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of the order requiring Captain Dickison to move with his troops to Palatka, and to make the following statement to the major-general commanding:

Captain Dickison's troop was attached to Major Scott's battalion for special service, and is now doing important outpost duty. If

my command is weakened I must respectfully request to be relieved from all responsibility in the event of any surprise or disaster. I have now only 948 privates for duty to cover a line 9 miles in length from Hogan's Landing to Trout Creek, and the men and horses are now being worked to the utmost. My line is now thinner than I would like to have it, and I would suggest that, if possible, a troop from the Fourth Georgia Cavalry, now at Starke, be ordered to Palatka in lieu of Dickison's troop. The necessary guides could be furnished from Dickison's troop.

One of my scouts, Massey, returned this afternoon from Saddler's Point. He reports the gun-boat that went up the river yesterday morning returned in the afternoon with about the same number of men visible on deck as when she went up. He heard from a woman (the mother of one of his scouts) whom he considers very reliable, who is living in Jacksonville, and who came out to see him yesterday, that the enemy received re-enforcements on Sunday (day before yesterday) to the amount of two or three brigades. The enemy are now repairing the saw-mills and wharves and the buildings in town, and have opened a good many stores. Mrs. Seymour and several of the officers' wives have arrived. She also says that the enemy have masked batteries in front of Three-Mile Branch, in front of which they have stretched wire for the purpose of tripping cavalry; also that a large vessel loaded with supplies was wrecked coming over the bar some three or four days ago. She says the enemy say that the expedition was not ordered by Gillmore, but by Congress and the Secretary of War, and that they are daily expecting Rosecrans, when another attack or advance will be made.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. ANDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 8, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, for information of general commanding.

PATTON ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 8, 1864.

Officer commanding Detachment from Fourth Georgia Cavalry, ordered to Clay Landing:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with your detachment to Clay Landing, on the Suwannee River, and arrest a man named Rigdin and bring him to these headquarters. You will first proceed to the residence of Col. James W. McQueen, who will give you useful information. You will also arrest deserters, and give such other protection to the people of vicinity as may be in your power while among them. You will report back to your command as soon as the detachment or company from No. 4 shall reach their station on the river, and will make a written report to these headquarters.

Private A. H. Martin, of Company A, Sixth Battalion Florida Volunteers, is ordered to report, through Colonel Harris, to you as a guide.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. CALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, *March* 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I would respectfully call your attention to the accompanying copy of communications, the originals of which I have retained. I have also sent a copy to Flag Officer Tucker.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS D. LEE,
Captain of Engineers.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CHARLESTON, *March* 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: It is reported that on Saturday night, March 5, 1864, Engineer Toombs, C. S. Navy, in charge of the cigar torpedo steamer David, struck an armed vessel of the enemy in the North Edisto, but failed to destroy her in consequence of the torpedo not exploding. As this occurrence may disturb the confidence heretofore felt in the torpedoes prepared by me, I deem it due to myself to state that about 10 days since I saw Engineer Toombs, and in the presence of Mr. Theodore Stoney distinctly told him that the torpedo then on the David could not be relied upon, it having been exposed for the last six months to every vicissitude of weather and climate. I further told him that I would furnish to the vessel a new torpedo, thoroughly tested, and that could be relied upon. Notwithstanding this advice, Mr. Toombs went on the expedition above reported without the slightest knowledge on my part, and carrying the old torpedo. Under these circumstances it is scarcely necessary to ask why the expedition proved fruitless. The most common precaution indispensable to the proper use of all fire-arms, *i. e.*, not to rely on a charge of long standing, has been here neglected.

With the facts as above stated it may readily be determined whether the disaster may be most fairly attributed to a failure of the torpedo prepared by me, or to a willful disobedience to common-sense instructions on the part of Engineer Toombs.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS D. LEE,
Captain of Engineers.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CHARLESTON, *March* 9, 1864.

I deem it proper for me to state that the above letter was submitted to me on the morning of the 8th of March by Capt. Francis D. Lee, and upon its perusal I did state that the facts therein re-

ported were correct, whereupon Captain Lee forwarded the letter to its destination. Upon the subject being again brought to my attention this day I cannot recollect in the conversation alluded to in the above letter that Captain Lee directly condemned the torpedo, but that he advised Engineer Toombs to use one of his new torpedoes that he conceived far more perfect. To the best of my knowledge and belief Captain Lee had no conversation with Mr. Toombs on the dimensions of charges of gunpowder necessary to obtain the best results.

THEODORE STONEY.

CHARLESTON, *March* 9, 1864.

As the only witness to the conversation above alluded to was Mr. Theodore Stoney, I deemed it proper before forwarding my letter of March 8 to submit it to Mr. Theodore Stoney's inspection, in order to ascertain if his recollection of the facts therein stated agreed with mine. Not until he confirmed my report did I forward the letter. As Mr. Stoney now believes himself in error, and as consequently I am not sustained in my recollection of so much of the conversation as refers to my directly condemning the torpedo used by the David, I deem it proper to withdraw so much of my letter as bears upon that point.

FRANCIS D. LEE,
Captain of Engineers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 10, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

The two companies, A and B, composing squadron horse artillery, commanded, respectively, by Captains Trenholm and Magee, are stationed at Coosawhatchee, Third Military District, South Carolina. Aggregate present and absent, 265.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

CAMP MILTON, FLA., *March* 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General JORDAN,
Chief of Staff, Charleston:

All quiet here. Am preparing to erect battery on Saint John's River, few miles above Jacksonville, to prevent enemy's transports passing up to operate in lower Florida. Telegraph this to department. Send me moss or hair saddle cloth instead of felt.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS, &C., *March* 10, 1864.

H. J. LEARY, ESQ.,
Marietta, Ga.:

SIR: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that it was the torpedo-boat H. L. Hunley that destroyed the Federal man-of-war Housatonic, and that Lieutenant Dixon commanded

the expedition, but I regret to say that nothing since has been heard either of Lieutenant Dixon or the torpedo-boat. It is therefore feared that that gallant officer and his brave companions have perished.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, March* 11, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XXVIII. Brig. Gen. N. G. Evans, Provisional Army, C. S., will forthwith proceed to take command of his brigade in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH FINEGAN:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you have three days cooked and two days' uncooked rations prepared for your whole brigade as promptly as possible, and hold your command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. You will, however, report in person to these headquarters for specific instructions whenever you receive the order to move, the present being only to hold yourself in readiness. Ammunition will be brought up to 100 rounds per man, 40 in cartridge-boxes and 60 in reserve.

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HARRIS,
Commanding C. S. Forces, Waldo, Fla.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs you to send a courier to Mr. Beckham, in charge of hands engaged in repairing telegraphic line to Waldo and Gainesville, with the inclosed communication. You are notified that, if possible, instruments will be sent to Waldo and telegraphic communications opened to these headquarters from that point on to-morrow, by which you can forward your communications, which require urgent dispatch. You will keep the commanding general constantly advised of the enemy's movements.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. CALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 11, 1864.

Col. R. H. ANDERSON,
Commanding Cavalry, Army of East Florida:

COLONEL: Lieutenant-Colonel McCormick, Second Florida Cavalry, was called on some time since for an explanation relative to the affair at Camp Finegan. The explanation as furnished failed to satisfy General Beauregard, and further information as to certain points was called for. This has not been received, and General Beauregard is very desirous that it be furnished at once. The major-general commanding desires that you impress upon Lieutenant-Colonel McCormick the necessity of his immediate compliance with the call.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HARRIS,
Commanding Cavalry, Waldo, Fla.:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of this day's date relative to the landing of the enemy at Palatka is received. I am directed by the major-general commanding to notify you that a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery is now in readiness to move to your support as soon as necessity may require. Meanwhile you will watch the movements of the enemy, skirmish with him and retard his movements, if he moves out from Palatka toward the interior, and keep the major-general commanding fully informed of anything you can discover as to his movements and intentions. In conducting this operation you will be careful not to so weaken or contract your picket-lines and scouting parties as to endanger his flanks.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. C. JONES, *Commanding Light Batteries:*

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you have a battery of light artillery put in immediate readiness to move, with full complement of ammunition. Three days' cooked rations and ten days' uncooked will be required, and prepared as promptly as possible.

I am, &c.,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP MILTON, *March* 11, 1864.

Capt. DANIEL BIRD, J. L. SIMPKINS, J. M. MARVIN, JAMES S. RUSSELL, ROBERT SCOTT, and others, *Monticello, Fla.:*

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 8th instant, in relation to the depredations by deserters in Taylor and Jefferson Counties,

has been handed me by Mr. Simmons, and I avail myself of his kindness to transmit my reply.

The main facts connected with these depredations had reached the general commanding and myself through him previous to the reception of your communication, and such steps had been taken to repress them as the means in his hands would allow.

Brigadier-General Gardner, commanding the sub-district in which the operations of these outlaws have been carried on, has been instructed to make use of such means as may be in his power to arrest them and bring them to punishment, and to use every effort to prevent the recurrence of similar acts of lawlessness and plunder. Troops have been placed at his disposal for this purpose. In view of the condition of affairs in this portion of the State the general commanding has not deemed it prudent to withdraw just now any of the troops from in front of Jacksonville for the purpose of operating in Taylor and Lafayette Counties, but the hope is entertained that at an early day this emergency will have passed, and such disposition of forces may be made as will give entire security to the regions now threatened by the deserters.

I will not close this communication without invoking my neighbors and friends, to whom it is addressed, to preserve that calm courage and self-sacrificing fortitude in the present emergency which is so essential to success, and which has characterized our people in other regions overrun and devasted by the foe. The recent example of the civilians of Richmond flying to arms at the first alarm of approaching danger, marching to the front, and successfully repelling a formidable organized raid upon the capital of our Confederacy, is not only worthy of imitation, but instructive in its lessons. It teaches us what a few cool and determined men can accomplish when thrown upon their own resources and uninfluenced by panic.

The recent raids in your immediate vicinity were doubtless so unexpected as to find the citizens unprepared for resistance, but the confident belief is entertained both by the general commanding and myself that any attempt at a repetition of such outrages by a force of deserters so insignificant in numbers will be met by such vigorous resistance as will result in discomfiture and defeat to those outlaws and villains.

Hoping that no emergency of the kind, however, may arise, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 12, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

All quiet in Florida. General Beauregard proposes to erect a battery on Saint John's River, few miles above Jacksonville, to prevent enemy's transports from passing into lower Florida. Appearances indicate re-establishment of forces of enemy in this State. Number of vessels at Hilton Head restored to about same as before movement to Florida.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, Near Jacksonville, March 12, 1864

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the infantry of the Florida volunteers in this district is at present organized into four battalions and three unattached companies, and to request that as far as practicable they may be organized into regiments. An application has some time since been forwarded to the War Department for the organization of a regiment by amalgamating the Sixth Florida Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, seven companies, with the three independent companies of Captains Eichelberger, McNeill, and Reynolds, making ten companies, to which I would respectfully call attention. There would then remain the following battalions: First Florida Battalion Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkins (six companies); Second Florida Battalion Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Brevard (six companies); Fourth Florida Battalion Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel McClellan (five companies).

A more efficient organization would exist if these battalions were combined, which can be readily effected by making companies from the men who might be transferred from the stronger companies, and I have the honor to request that I be authorized to do this, the details to be submitted to the approval of the commanding general of the department and of the War Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General GARDNER:

GENERAL: The report of Captain Thigpin, relative to the cases of William Marr and Stillman Smith, has been submitted to the major-general commanding, who directs that you instruct Captain Thigpin to notify William Budd, commanding U. S. naval forces, Saint George's Sound, that these men (Marr and Smith) were not arrested but shot while attempting, with arms in their hands, to escape from our troops; that we do not acknowledge any right on his part to grant passes within our lines, and that any harsh or violent proceedings of his against either Messrs. Ormand and Rouan or any other persons, either military or civilians, entitled to the protection of the Confederate States, will be promptly and sternly retaliated.

The major-general further directs that you cause Messrs. Ormand and Rouan to be at once arrested and removed to a safe point in the interior.

I return the original papers in this case, as requested in your indorsement.

I am, general, your obedient servant,
WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General GARDNER,
Commanding Sub-District, Quincy, Fla.:

GENERAL: The commanding general is desirous of procuring a copy of the circular of Major White, commissary of subsistence, which is supposed to have attracted the attention of the enemy, and learning you had seen it alluded to and copied in a New York journal, he requests that you will procure and send to him a copy at this place. Also forward copy direct to department headquarters.

All quiet here except reported landing of five Yankee regiments at Palatka on the 10th instant. Necessary arrangements to [meet] them, should they attempt to penetrate to the interior, have been made.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
No. 5. } *Camp Milton, March* 12, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IX. The major-general commanding directs that you move with your regiment in advance of your present position to a point to be designated to you by Col. R. H. Anderson, commanding cavalry, which position will be in and over the railroad and plank road near Colonel Hart's plantation.

X. Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner, commanding Sub-District No. 1, will at once assume command of the forces guarding the railroad bridge over the Suwannee River, with the defense of which he is hereafter intrusted. Brigadier-General Gardner will make such disposition of Captain Wimberly's company, and the other troops composing the bridge guard, as he may deem most conducive to the public interest.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Anderson:
WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP MILTON, FLA., *March* 13, 1864—8 a. m.

Brig. Gen. H. W. MERCER,
Commanding, &c., Savannah, Ga.:

Order torpedoes replaced under range of batteries, and should any demonstration be made by enemy call directly on War Department for assistance from North Carolina, then send copy of dispatch to Charleston.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HDQRS. FOURTH MIL. DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Georgetown, March 13, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

(Through General G. T. Beauregard, commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida):

GENERAL: I beg leave most respectfully to invite the attention of the War Department to the imperiled condition of this section of the Confederacy, because of the exceeding poverty of our present means of defense, not only in material but in men. This military district embraces the line of coast lying between the North Carolina line on the one side and Bull's Bay on the other. Within its coast limits are embraced the entrances to Winyah Bay, the two Santee Rivers, and Bull's Bay, besides a number of smaller inlets.

Immediately back of the coast line lies the richest belt of alluvial lands (all until recently in the highest state of cultivation) anywhere to be found in the State, stretched along the banks of the Pedee, Waccamaw, Black, Sampit, and the two Santee Rivers, the portals to all which are the entrances above referred to. It is estimated that the agricultural productions of this alluvial belt alone will subsist not less than 75,000 men, provided defenses at all commensurate with its importance be afforded. In the spring of 1862 the almost total withdrawal of all defense led to the abandonment of at least three-fourths of the lands then in cultivation, the planters fleeing for safety, with their slaves, far into the interior, and yet the product of the fourth that still remained under cultivation has, in spite of the adverse circumstances produced by the close proximity of the enemy, contributed largely to the support of soldiers' families in this and adjoining districts, besides helping to no inconsiderable extent to feed not only the troops in this military department, but those also of General Johnston's army, as I am informed.

But it is not only as a source for furnishing subsistence to our armies and our people that I am impelled by a high sense of duty earnestly to solicit the attention of the War Department to this section of the Confederacy. Its possession by the enemy would afford him decided military advantages. Once firmly established in this town or vicinity he would constantly threaten the lines of railroad which traverse the country from Wilmington to Charleston and Columbia, and to give anything like reasonable security to which would require five times the force necessary to enable us to hold our position here.

Incidentally, it may not be amiss for me to mention that upon our defenses here rests the safety of the Confederate navy-yard at Mars Bluff. Should the enemy break through our line of defense, 50 or 100 cavalry landed on the banks of the Pedee would in a few hours reach the navy-yard, complete the work of destruction there, and return without encountering any serious obstacle, because there would not be time to throw any in their way, if they moved promptly. The requisition which I have had the honor quite recently to submit for heavy guns, &c., will, I feel confident, when supplied, effectually close the water approach. The other avenue of approach is very feebly held, and it is to the alarming fact that I have not a single infantry soldier attached to this command that I desire most especially to invoke attention.

With a coast line to observe and guard more than 70 miles in length, intersected by three deep and wide rivers, my command con-

sists at present of seven companies of cavalry, one battery and a section of light artillery, and one company of heavy artillery, showing by the latest returns a total effective present of 558 men. Five hundred and fifty-eight men to defend a country 70 miles in extent, and that country abounding in agricultural resources, besides offering other temptations to the enemy! No argument is necessary to show that our tenure here is most uncertain and dependent entirely upon the forbearance of the foe and his ignorance as to our true condition. We are here on sufferance. Upon no one point could I concentrate in less than twenty-four hours, even under the most favorable circumstances, more than 300 men. The main position, the decisive point in the field, is a very defensible one. It is strong by nature, and the art of the engineer has been called into requisition to give to it still greater strength. But material obstacles are not of themselves sufficient.

I regret the necessity for this communication, but duty to the section of the country with the defense of which I am immediately intrusted, duty to our cause, and a proper, I trust, sense of my own responsibilities, all unite and conspire to forbid my withholding longer from those whose responsibilities are weightier than mine, though not so immediate, the statements which I have had the honor above to submit for their consideration.

In conclusion, it may be proper that I should disclaim any design to reflect upon the general commanding the military department of which this district is a portion. He has repeatedly acknowledged the importance of the interests here at stake and the necessity of affording them protection, but has declared his inability to do so without endangering other points which he deemed more vital.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TRAPIER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., March 25, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the War Department, for its favorable consideration.

I fully concur in the remarks of General Trapier relative to the importance of this district and of its exposed condition, which will become still more so when Colonel White's cavalry shall have left for Virginia, as lately ordered.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

Major MELTON:

Let the commanding general of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida be informed that this order cannot be changed, and that it is for him to dispose of the force left him so as to effectually guard his most important points.

S. C.

[Third indorsement.]

APRIL 15, 1864.

The true solution of this matter is in a nutshell, I think. It is a question of relative importance of the several armies of Generals Lee, Johnston, and Beauregard. The department has determined that the greater importance, relatively, of General Lee's army required the movement of certain forces from General B.'s command. This point can only be determined by the War Department from a view of the whole field, and the War Department has determined it. This force removed, it devolves on General Beauregard so to dispose of his remaining force as to effectually guard the most important points in his command.

With this paper, then, the War Department has nothing to do, except I would respectfully suggest that General Trapier has a command by no means commensurate with his grade.

SAML. W. MELTON,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 13, 1864—8 p. m.

Instructions to Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson :

First. Telegraph Captain Pearson to repair by shortest route to Orange Springs for the protection of that point. Enemy supposed to be advancing up the Ocklawaha River in barges, from Welaka.

Second. Order a train to go down for the company sent toward Cedar Keys, to be brought back on railroad to point nearest Orange Springs. They will make a forced march for the protection of that point from enemy's boat expedition up the Ocklawaha River.

Third. Send by express two companies of infantry from here to a point on the railroad nearest Orange Springs; they will make a forced march for the protection of that point from boat expedition up the Ocklawaha River.

Fourth. Should the enemy have reached Orange Springs before the forces named, the forces named will unite and march to some favorable point on the river where they can cut off the retreat of the enemy.

Fifth. Order an intelligent and active officer acquainted with that part of the country to take command of the whole.

Sixth. Order a section of light artillery to accompany the whole.

Orders will be issued in accordance with the above notes. Order some of the inhabitants (by telegraph) to cut down trees into the River Ocklawaha, both above and below the expedition, using their negroes if necessary.

Seventh. Send to Captain Pearson the companies ordered to Bay Port, Wacasassee, &c.

By command of General Beauregard :

HENRY BRYAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General GARDNER :

GENERAL : In reply to your communication of the 9th instant, the major-general commanding directs me to say to you that the exigen-

cies of the service will not at present admit of compliance with your request as to Scott's battalion. Capers' battalion has been ordered to report to you, and will obviate the necessity for Bonaud's battalion. A detachment of the Siege Train has been ordered to report to you to guard the Aucilla trestle. No troops can possibly be spared from this point, but the hope is entertained that with Capers' battalion, Wimberly's company, the two infantry companies at the Suwannee bridge, and the detachment of the Siege Train, you will be able to prevent further depredations in Middle Florida.

The major-general commanding directs me to call your attention to the fact that many officers commanding detachments do not date their communications from any known locality, and requests that you will correct this evil in your district.

Very respectfully,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 13, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HARRIS,
Commanding Georgia Cavalry, Waldo, Fla.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to state for your information and guidance that in case of a general advance of the enemy upon our front it is very desirable to have the co-operation of your entire cavalry force. To accomplish this it will be necessary for you, upon the receipt of such information in reliable shape, to fall back in the direction of Baldwin, either by the Middleburg and Baldwin road or such other road as may accomplish the march in the shortest time. Your forces will be expected to operate and unite with the cavalry force on our right wing, under Col. R. H. Anderson. It will be desirable that you shall not wait to concentrate your forces before moving, but will order those forces nearest to Middleburg and Baldwin to move independently and report as soon as practicable at the point named, and with the remainder of the command more distant you will follow. That you may more readily comprehend the movement, it is explained to you that the cavalry forces intended to operate upon the right flank of the army, and with which you will unite your forces, under Col. R. H. Anderson, commanding cavalry, will retire, in case of the necessity referred to, from their present position by the Black Creek road to its crossing of McGirt's Creek, which it will defend, and if compelled to retire, then by sending one company down the Black Creek road, toward its crossing of Black Creek, to watch any movement of the enemy in that direction. He will continue to retire by a road leading from that road to the New River road, and then along its course upon the right flank of the army in the direction of Baldwin. The intersection of the Middleburg and Baldwin road with the New River road, below Low's house, near the Yellow Water, is the point at which you had best aim, and from which you can readily unite with Colonel Anderson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. LAY,
Major and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 13, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HARRIS,
Commanding Fourth Georgia Cavalry, Waldo:

COLONEL: Send by express to Major Hamilton, quartermaster at Gainesville, the following order for Captain Pearson, now en route from Gainesville to Tampa Bay, to be sent forward in haste:

Repair at once, by shortest route, to Orange Springs for protection of that point. Enemy supposed to be advancing up the Ocklawaha River in barges from Welaka. Other troops are ordered to co-operate with you. Communicate with and order any troops accessible to follow after and co-operate with you.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. Anderson:

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.
Camp Milton, March 13, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HARRIS,
Commanding Fourth Georgia Cavalry, Waldo:

Send following dispatch to Major Hamilton, quartermaster at Gainesville, by express:

Order train down towards Cedar Keys to bring back by rail Captain McNeill's company to point nearest Orange Springs, with the following order to the officer in command: "Make forced march for protection of Orange Springs from enemy's boat expedition up the Ocklawaha." Captain Pearson and others will co-operate.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. Anderson:

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 13, 1864.

Major BUIST,
Commanding Heavy Artillery:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs that you order the detachment of 85 men under your command now at Madison to be armed with small-arms and posted without delay at the Aucilla bridge as a guard for its defense, leaving the siege pieces and a sufficient number of men to guard the guns and take care of the horses at Madison. Major Daniels, commanding at Madison, will be notified of the movement of these troops, and they will report through him to Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner for instructions.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 13, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MARTIN,
Sixth Florida Battalion:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with the troops ordered to report to you, by rail, to the point nearest to Orange Springs, and thence by forced marches to the

most favorable locality for intercepting the boat expedition of the enemy now supposed to be operating on the Ocklawaha River, using your discretion as to the details of your operations, which are to be directed to the capturing or destroying the enemy's expedition. Pearson's, Westcott's, and McNeill's companies have been ordered to co-operate with you, and will be under your command whenever they join you, as will any other troops that may be in your vicinity.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 14, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Beauregard reports one brigade of enemy gone in transports with barges to Palatka. He hopes to defeat object. Spies report to General Maury movement from New Orleans in force by sea steamers against Florida; not very probable, but if so, of course, for descent on Gulf coast about Saint Mark's.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

CHARLESTON S. C., *March* 14, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Baldwin, Fla.:

General Maury telegraphs spies report 15,000 troops sent from New Orleans in sea steamers for Florida—for example, 2,000 in one steamer drawing 18 feet of water—and that Sherman was in New Orleans on 4th instant; not very reliable, I fancy. Send your saddle cloth by express in morning. All quiet.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Pocotaligo, March 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff:

A boat expedition of 120 men was organized under the command of Captain Magee to attack the headquarters of the enemy's outposts on Broad River on the 11th instant. The ground was thoroughly scouted. No reserves or gun-boats within reach. There was every chance of success; no element that I could see of failure. Owing to the rawness of some of the oarsmen and some other *contretemps*, the expedition did not arrive at the east side of Broad River till 4.30 a. m. Tide too low for the heavier boats to land and daylight too near for the requisite secrecy. The expedition returned. It is doubtful whether the enemy heard us or not. There was some talking when the boats got aground. Upon a given signal by Captain Magee (firing of a rocket to be carried round to Port Royal Ferry,

by discharge of fire-arms), a feint was to be made of an attack at Port Royal Ferry by Captain Bachman with his battery of artillery. By some mistake the signal was supposed to have been made, and Captain Bachman opened upon the enemy's pickets between 12 and 1 o'clock at night. The visit of the gun-boats was no doubt caused by this demonstration.

From what I can learn along my line I do not believe the enemy are in any force. They are comparatively weak and disposed to be on the defensive. I will endeavor to keep up the appearance of strength by availing myself of such opportunities of attack as my scouts may develop. As you are aware, however, it is very difficult to get at them, with their command of the water, with the certainty of getting off.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

W. S. WALKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 14, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HARRIS,
Commanding Cavalry, Waldo:

Make an immediate and careful reconnaissance of the enemy's position at Palatka with a view to ascertain if he is still in force there and report the result by telegraph.

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. B.—Telegraph operator at Baldwin will be on hand and prepared for prompt receipt and transmittal of dispatches both night and day, and will notify the operators with whom he corresponds throughout the district to the same effect.

By order of Major-General Anderson:

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, Fla., March 14, 1864—1.45 p. m.

Major-General ANDERSON,
Commanding, Florida:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will cause the troops to be made acquainted with their positions in time, without delay. He also directs you to order your cavalry near Palatka to make a reconnaissance with a view of ascertaining if the enemy are still there in force. If not already done, he directs that you will instruct your chief quartermaster to be constantly informed of and report to your headquarters and to the chief quartermaster of the department all injuries to the railroads in your district which are likely to interfere with the movements of troops and supplies.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BRYAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General COLQUITT,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: You will move your brigade to the position assigned it to the right of the railroad. The major-general commanding would call your especial attention to the necessity of requiring the strict use of sinks, and of adopting a thorough system of police in this camp.

By order of Major-General Anderson:

J. F. LAY,
Major and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Pocotaligo, March 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN:

GENERAL: I have recently had closely reconnoitered, by my scouts, a blockader that has been lying for a year past at the mouth of the Ashepoo River. Private Crowel, of the signal corps, a half brother of Captain Hartshorne, served 9 years in the U. S. Navy. He got within a mile and a half of her with a tolerable glass. He pronounces her a corvette of about 800 tons burden, with four guns on a side—probably two more as bow and stern chasers. Top of bulwarks about 12 feet from water line; complement of crew, 250 men. Her position is half a mile west of Otter Island. This precise position she has kept for months past. A pilot-boat is anchored a half mile up the river; it is supposed with reference to guard against torpedoes.

The intermediate streams would be navigable from Charleston as far as mouth of Mosquito Creek by one of the Davids. Whether that creek would be navigable for such a boat at high water I am not sure, but my impression is it would be. This would carry her to Bennett's Point, the end of what is marked on the map as Bear Island. Coal could be brought from the Jacksonborough depot to this point. From this point it would be 9 miles by the channel between Otter Island and Fenwick's Island to the corvette. It would be necessary to come from Saint Helena Sound in order to avoid the tender on guard on the river side, and to insure greater secrecy by an attack from an unexpected quarter. By taking advantage of a flood tide, she could easily get to a position of safety after doing her work. If the plan is considered feasible, I will have any further information obtained that may be considered desirable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. WALKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 15, 1864.

Maj. A. B. NOYES,
Chief of Subsistence:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs that you take active measures to supply for an indefinite period at least 12,000 troops in this district, and to keep constantly on hand not less

than ten days' rations of meat and breadstuffs. Your supplies should be principally accumulated on the line of the Peninsula and Georgia Railroad, between Quincy and the Suwannee River, most of them at Madison, Monticello, &c., only keeping enough on the Apalachicola River to supply the troops now there, and but slight supplies in South Florida, suitable for the small forces in that region. To accomplish this object (the supply of the army in Middle and East Florida), Major Noyes will bring to his assistance such officers of the subsistence department as may be found in this district who are not absolutely needed on other duties, and also such agents as may be necessary. In selecting your assistants you will not employ on this service nor, except in the most urgent cases, interfere with such commissaries as may be properly on duty with troops in the field; and in all cases where you need the services of an officer of your department you will make a written call for him through these headquarters.

As soon as practicable you will make a return of all officers of the subsistence department under your control, showing on what duty and where they are employed, suggesting also such changes or modifications of their duties as you may deem advisable. You will hold all under you to a strict accountability in their proper spheres, and will from time to time report to these headquarters any remissness or derelictions of duty among those charged with the important trust of supplying the troops.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HARRIS,
Commanding, Waldo, Fla.:

COLONEL: Your communications of this date are received and have been submitted to the major-general commanding. Your course relative to the expected raid up the Ocklawaha is approved. In the event of Colonel Anderson's falling back from his present position, you are expected to join him with all the cavalry under your command, including Captain Dickison's company.

The general declines acceding to your proposition relative to sending your dismounted men to get horses, but will consider special applications in these cases. In forwarding such applications you will indorse your opinion as to the probability of the man's procuring a horse if the furlough is granted.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Charleston, S. C., March 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Having to make a requisition in a few days on the medical purveyor at Columbia, S. C., for medical and hospital sup-

plies, I have to request you will inform me of the number of men on the coast, along the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and in the vicinity of Georgetown.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINING,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 16, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Yesterday the enemy reopened on Fort Sumter, firing 143 shots from two 100-pounder and one 200-pounder Parrotts, wounding 5 soldiers, not dangerously, and 1 negro, dangerously. Resumed fire to-day for short time. General Beauregard reports arrival of additional troops of enemy yesterday at Jacksonville.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

CAMP MILTON,
Near Jacksonville, Fla., March 16, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Charleston, S. C.:

I regret to hear of your ill success. What do you propose doing now? I cannot return as soon as I expected, and must have an officer in command in South Carolina.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., March 16, 1864.

THOMAS LINING,
Medical Purveyor, Charleston:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 15th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the number of troops present and absent serving in the State of South Carolina is 22,750, and am instructed to say that your estimate for the medical and hospital supplies should be made out for that number.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP MILTON,
Near Jacksonville, Fla., March 16, 1864—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Comdg. District of Georgia, Savannah, Ga.:

Resume command in Georgia and Third Military District of South Carolina. Keep me advised of enemy's movements. All quiet here. One brigade of enemy is at Palatka. Some additional troops arrived yesterday at Jacksonville.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CAMP MILTON,
Near Jacksonville, Fla., March 16, 1864—12 m.

Brigadier-General JORDAN,
Chief of Staff, Charleston, S. C.:

All quiet here. One brigade of enemy at Palatka. Some additional troops arrived yesterday at Jacksonville. His present force in Florida estimated at 15,000. Place General Evans on duty, but order Generals Hill, Gilmer, and Trapier to investigate his case as provided by law.

12.30 P. M.

Should General Hill assume command in South Carolina, cannot Maj. Hutson Lee be assigned to him and Major Willis to department? I may wish to transfer my headquarters to Savannah in course of spring, which might not suit former.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 16, 1864.

Maj. E. C. SIMKINS,
Chief Quartermaster:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs that you take measures as promptly as practicable to concentrate enough railroad transportation in telegraphic reach to move a brigade of infantry from Baldwin to any point on the Florida Railroad where their services may be needed. As the concentration of the rolling-stock at any one point would interfere with the supply of the troops, you are instructed to make your arrangements with the view of being able to move the troops promptly, and interfering as little as possible with the transportation of supplies.

By order of Major-General Anderson:

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *March* 17, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Charleston, S. C.:

The First South Carolina Cavalry and Second South Carolina Cavalry have been ordered to South Carolina. The Fourth South Carolina Cavalry, Colonel Rutledge, the Fifth South Carolina Cavalry, Colonel Dunovant, the Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, Colonel Aiken, the Seventh Georgia Cavalry, Colonel White, the remaining companies of Colonel Millen's (Georgia) battalion, and the cavalry companies of Captains Tucker, Wallace, Boykin, Trenholm, and Magee have been ordered to Virginia. Prepare them for movement without delay in light marching order with their wagon trains; the heavy baggage will come by railroad. Orders sent by mail. General Hampton will superintend the movement.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 17, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Tallahassee, Fla.:

But four monitors are off harbor; one was taken off in tow yesterday. Farragut is not in command of fleet.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 17, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Tallahassee, Fla.:

All remains quiet. Number of vessels at Hilton Head but sixty-nine, of which thirty-six are schooners. General Cooper ordered Captain Otey to Richmond with papers to show strength of all regiments in department; sent him to-day with the information. Am pushing the completion of the David torpedo-boats. Can employ Major Cooke here.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. HEADQUARTERS, *Savannah, March* 17, 1864.

Major-General Gilmer resumes the command of the Military District of Georgia and Third Military District of South Carolina, headquarters as heretofore, at Savannah.

By command of Major-General Gilmer:

J. H. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Milton, Fla., March 17, 1864.

Maj. HENRY BRYAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: From reports of scouts and examination of deserters, the following facts with reference to the movements of the troops of the enemy in the direction of Palatka would seem to embody the truth: That on Wednesday, the 9th of March, 1864, an expedition left Jacksonville for Palatka, consisting of two gun-boats and three transport steamers, having aboard about 1,400 men, constituting three regiments of infantry (white) and five negro companies, with seven pieces of field artillery, with horses, &c., but no cavalry, the whole force under the command of Colonel Barton. These troops reached Palatka on Wednesday night or Thursday morning, and on Friday commenced work on intrenchments and rifle-pits. One of the gun-boats left, whether up or down is not positively known. Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, on Sunday, March 13, reported a movement in the direction of Orange Springs, or Silver Springs, to meet which prompt measures were taken. This report has as yet not been verified, nor have we any news from the expedition.

Respectfully,

JNO. F. LAY,
Major and Assistant Inspector-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 18, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Tallahassee, Fla.:

You are ordered by General Cooper to send to Virginia Rutledge's, Dunovant's, and Aiken's regiments, and five other companies, including Trenholm's (South Carolina) cavalry, and White's new regiment, and rest of Millen's companies, Georgia Cavalry, and in their place will receive First and Second Regiments South Carolina Cavalry, from Virginia. Can't you guess source of this raid on your cavalry?

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Camp Milton, McGirt's Creek, Fla.,
March 18, 1864—1 p. m.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
General-in-Chief, Richmond, Va.:

Please read my letters of January 25 and February 5 last,* to Adjutant-General, and obtain action thereon. If compliance with requests therein contained were denied, the interests of the country, my own self-respect, nay, a proper regard for my reputation, would require that I should ask to be relieved from the command of this military department.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
In the Field, Camp Milton, East Fla., March 19, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond, Va.:

Cavalry ordered to Virginia will be sent at once, although considered indispensable to guard country and railroad from Charleston to Savannah and to defend this military department. Scouts near Jacksonville report enemy's forces reinforced by 2,500 men on 16th and 17th instant.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 19, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Baldwin, Fla.:

I telegraphed you last night of orders received from Richmond of sweeping away four regiments and eight companies of cavalry from your department. It will be needless to apply, then, for delay of Millen's battalion. Some prominent Carolinians will interpose, but I doubt their success.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

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*See Part I, pp. 543, 566; also Bragg's action thereon March 22, *ibid*, p. 571.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Camp Milton, East Fla., March 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff, Charleston, S. C.:

Send to Virginia cavalry ordered by General Cooper, and make best disposition meanwhile of remaining troops to meet present emergencies. All quiet here; 2,500 men, re-enforcements, reported received by enemy in Jacksonville on 16th and 17th instant.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT, &C.,
Camp Milton, Fla., March 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Charleston, S. C.:

Send two Napoleons and two 12-pounder howitzers for Abell's battery, for which requisition has been made. Send also two 12-pounder howitzers to substitute for one section of Villepigue's battery. Enemy is quiet in our front and at Palatka.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., March 19, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD:

DEAR GENERAL: To-day received dispatch in answer to Longstreet's communication by Lieutenant Goree, and have sent it on as directed, by telegraph.* He has sent another letter, a copy of which I shall send you as well as my answer thereto.

I telegraphed last night the purport of a dispatch from General Cooper stripping this department of three regiments of cavalry and five companies from South Carolina, and one regiment and three companies from Georgia. I recognize Bragg's work in this. I am not wrong.

I saw two of the new Davids tried in the harbor to-day with most satisfactory results. Three are now ready and I am pushing them by going to see them every day. As soon as dark nights set in they shall be put to work.

Hampton is to come here to superintend the movement of the cavalry. If this cavalry does go to Virginia it portends another campaign across the border, but possibly when ready they may be sent to Longstreet.

Brisk fire of enemy to-day into the city. An explosion at the arsenal this morning in the rocket room killed 2 and wounded a number of persons slightly. It might have been very much worse.

An intercepted dispatch from the fleet the other day showed conclusively that Farragut is not in command of the fleet off this harbor.

I have not alluded to your great bereavement, of which the telegraphic wires give us an account, which I fear is true. Words can do nothing to assuage such a sorrow, or fill again for you the "chambers emptied of delight." And I need not assure you how deeply I sympathize with you at such a time.

Sincerely, your friend,

THOMAS JORDAN.

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*See Longstreet to Beauregard, March 7, and Beauregard's reply, March 18, Vol. XXXII, Part III, pp. 590, 649.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *March* 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General JORDAN,
Chief of Staff:

Lieutenant-Colonel Yates, commanding at Fort Johnson, reports that on firing the 6.40 Brooke gun at Battery Simkins to-day it burst, about 15 inches of the muzzle breaking off. This gun has been fired between 1,700 and 1,800 times.

JOHNSON HAGOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
No. 12. } *Camp Milton, March* 19, 1864.

I. Colonel Tabb, Fifty-ninth Virginia Regiment, will proceed to Waldo without delay and assume command of all the troops, either infantry, cavalry, or artillery, now reporting to Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Fourth Georgia Cavalry, at or near that place. Colonel Tabb will operate vigorously against the enemy in that section. He will obstruct the navigation of the tributaries of the Saint John's by felling timber, &c., and will use every means at his disposal to protect the region of country in which he operates from the incursions of the enemy.

Colonel Tabb will communicate direct with these headquarters, and will promptly notify the major-general commanding of all movements of his own troops or those of the enemy. Before leaving Baldwin he will turn over the command of his regiment to his second in command.

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By command of Major-General Anderson:

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
Camp Milton, Fla., March 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Comdg. Dist. of Florida, Camp Milton, McGirt's Creek, Fla.:

GENERAL: Having to return temporarily to Charleston sooner than I had intended, I desire giving you herewith my general views as to future probable operations against the enemy now occupying Jacksonville with about 12,000 or 15,000 men, and Palatka with about 1,500 men, as reported by scouts, deserters, &c. Your present available forces (less than 8,000 men) are not sufficient to enable you to drive the enemy out of Jacksonville, fortified and supported by four or five gun-boats, as the place is at present. The task with regard to Palatka would be less difficult if you could detach on such an expedition to insure its success a sufficient force from the troops at McGirt's Creek. But this might be attended with more danger than the object in view would warrant. Your present defensive line in rear of McGirt's Creek[a] is only for a temporary purpose—that is, until the works around Baldwin[b] shall be suffi-

[a] Twelve miles from Jacksonville. [b] Twenty miles from Jacksonville.

ciently completed to enable you to give battle at that point, with all the chances of success in your favor, notwithstanding the disparity in numbers. I have ordered Colonel Harris to prepare positions on those works for the guns of the Siege Train and the 32-pounder rifled intended for the new battery ordered on Fleming's Island.

Should the enemy advance upon you from Jacksonville, you should retire on Baldwin slowly, drawing him after you. About one brigade will take position in the lines there, with some cavalry on the left; the other two brigades and main body of cavalry will take position on the right, ready to take the enemy in flank and rear by advancing between the Little and Big Cypress Swamps, should he attack the lines in front. In the event of his again being defeated, he should be pursued vigorously by the cavalry on his flanks and the infantry on his rear. Should the enemy divide his forces by re-enforcing strongly those already at Palatka, the proposed battery at Fleming's Island on the Saint John's should be constructed at once, and torpedoes put in the river so as to prevent its navigation. Should the enemy, after fortifying strongly Jacksonville and Palatka, leave those two places with only a strong garrison in each, a battery should be put up at once near the mouth of Trout Creek, a few miles below Jacksonville, to cut off its communication with the mouth of the river; this would insure the fall or evacuation of both places. Col. D. B. Harris, chief engineer of the department, will remain with you for the present; and has received my general instructions relative to the works referred to. As soon as you shall be able to dispense with his services, you will send him to make the necessary examinations about Saint Mark's and Tallahassee to guard those important points from any attack by the Gulf. Capt. E. Pliny Bryan, assistant adjutant-general, is in charge of the torpedoes to be put in the Saint John's River. He must consult Colonel Harris as to their location. Captain B. is also a very good signal officer, capable of reading the enemy's signals; he would be a good inspector of that branch of the service.

You will please keep me well advised at Charleston of all the movements of the enemy in your district; a telegram should be sent at least every other day. I will endeavor to rejoin you as soon as practicable, especially should the enemy intend any offensive movement in your front. Look well to your means of transportation, your ammunition, and commissary supplies.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., March 26, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the War Department, for its information.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

ORGANIZATION OFFICE, *April 6, 1864.*

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

SAML. W. MELTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

APRIL 15, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Bragg, for his information and consideration.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

[Fourth indorsement.]

APRIL 16, 1864.

The enemy's forces appear to me largely overestimated, and our own operations too entirely defensive.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 21, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Charleston, S. C.:

Private reports from the North represent launches, some twenty-five or forty in number, as preparing to be sent to Charleston for the purpose, as alleged, of a night attack on the city. The launches will hold about 40 men. The report is given without full reliance, but from abundant caution.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS.
No. 8. } *Savannah, March* 21, 1864.

The major-general commanding regrets the necessity which compels him to call the attention of commanding officers to the depredations committed by the soldiers upon private property in the Military District of Georgia and Third Military District of South Carolina. These acts of robbery and theft, while they are in direct violation of all civil and military law and a gross outrage upon the rights of patriotic citizens, are beyond measure deleterious to the discipline and efficiency of the army, and must at all hazards be stopped. To this end commanding officers will hereafter hold their immediate subordinates strictly responsible.

District commanders will be accountable to these headquarters. They in turn will look to brigade or sub-district commanders and to all those reporting directly to them. In this manner each superior will hold responsible his immediate inferior until the commanders of companies are reached. These must determine who among their men have offended or be themselves subject to punishment for neglect of duty.

Good officers will take such precautions and secure such discipline as will, in almost every case, prevent depredations by their men. In those instances where bad soldiers transgress these officers will display such activity in discovering and presenting for punishment the guilty parties as must relieve them from the penalties otherwise incurred. Bad officers alone will suffer, as it is intended they should.

All persons interested are called upon to give information to commanding officers of all cases of spoliation that may come under their notice, and, if possible, the names, company, and regiment of the men engaged in such acts, with all other facts in any way connected with the matter. Should their complaint, lodged with a commanding officer, fail to elicit a rigid investigation and summary punishment of the guilty, they are requested to call directly upon these headquarters for redress.

Renewed vigilance is enjoined upon all officers, and it is made their duty, and they are hereby called upon to assist the major-general commanding in the thorough execution of an order which so nearly concerns the public good.

By order of Major-General Gilmer:

J. H. ALEXANDER,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. HDQRS. FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, *Mount Pleasant, March 21, 1864.*

The undersigned, in accordance with instructions from the headquarters of the department, assumes command of the First Military District.

N. G. EVANS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Comdg. Seventh Military District, James Island:

GENERAL: Please report the particulars of the capture of our pickets at Legaré's place.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 22, 1864.

Col. W. B. TABB,
Commanding, Waldo:

COLONEL: Your note of the 20th instant, making inquiry as to movements of Lieutenant-Colonel Harris' cavalry command in the event of the enemy advancing from Jacksonville, has been submitted to the major-general commanding, who directs me to say that should such a contingency arise the original order will be strictly carried out.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 23, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

Have returned here to make best disposition practicable incident to the departure of the cavalry ordered to Virginia. It has become more urgent than ever to have an efficient officer of higher rank than brigadier-general to command in South Carolina. General Hill has not entered on duty; he is awaiting an answer to his communication to you from this place.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Comdg. Seventh Military District, James Island:

Please have a 12-pounder bronze howitzer at Battery Tatom sent, with implements and ammunition, to Captain Ingraham, central ordnance depot in this city.

By order:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

CHARLESTON, *March* 24, 1864.
(Received 4.10, 27th.)

General S. COOPER:

I wrote on the 4th and 17th, declining the position tendered until the promise given me of a clear record shall be complied with.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Pocotaligo, March 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I inclose the report of my ordnance officer, calling attention to the deficiency of cartridges. Maj. N. R. Chambliss is in error if he supposes that 28 cartridges are a sufficient supply for a command to go into a fight. If we had acted upon this impression we would have lost many of the battles during this war, that of Pocotaligo among them, where the average expenditure of cartridges was 60, some men expending 80. Without a reserve supply of ammunition I cannot propose to hold this line, especially for small arms.

I would here call attention to the impracticability of carrying out the orders from headquarters of the Ordnance Department at Richmond to draw the loads till ball screws are furnished upon the requisitions sent in.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. WALKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Pocotaligo, March 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. S. WALKER:

GENERAL: I respectfully beg leave to report that there is a great want of Enfield cartridges in this district. I have made every effort to obtain them but have failed, the requisitions being returned by Maj. N. R. Chambliss, commanding arsenal, disapproved, with the remark that 28 rounds per man was sufficient. The companies recently sent from Georgia are very badly supplied, 60 men having only 600 cartridges, other companies having more than 28 rounds. I see no way of equalizing the number unless they are taken from one company to supply the others, thereby rendering the company from which they are taken less efficient. I would also state that there are no Enfield cartridges in the store-house, in case of a fight, to supply the command with any extra.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. ELLIOTT,
Ordnance Officer, Third Military District.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Savannah, March 27, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, calling special attention to the deficiency represented by General Walker. It should be supplied without delay.

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

MARCH 29, 1864.

Respectfully referred for information and remarks of Colonel Waddy, chief ordnance officer.

By command of General Beauregard:

H. WEMYSS FEILDEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Charleston, March 31, 1864.

Respectfully returned to department headquarters, reiterating my indorsement of 14th instant, viz, inclosing copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. H. L. Clay, of Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, dated 22d June, 1863; also copy of a letter from Colonel Gorgas, of 10th December, 1863, under whose instructions the commander of the arsenal here is obliged to act. These instructions being in direct conflict with paragraph III, General Orders, No. 126, from department headquarters, series 1862, and in compliance with which requisitions are made upon me, I respectfully refer the whole subject to the commanding general, for his information and further action, earnestly hoping he will have this subject decided as soon as possible.

J. R. WADDY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Ordnance Officer of Dept.

[Inclosures.]

CIRCULAR.] ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, June 22, 1863.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following circular is addressed to army and department commanders for their guidance:

1. The practice of issuing on the eve of an expected engagement 20 rounds of ammunition to the infantry, over and above the capacity of the cartridge-boxes, will be discontinued, except on the special order of the general commanding an army or department.

2. Issues of cartridges, except to cover expenditures in battle, will be limited to 3 cartridges per man per month, for the whole effective strength of any army or of the forces serving in any department. Supplies to cover expenditure in battle will be furnished on separate requisitions, specifying the battle in which the ammunition to be replaced was consumed.

3. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance will give instructions to the several arsenals charged with the supply of troops under the circular of March 31, 1863, approved by the Secretary of War, to regulate issues accordingly.

All issues are to be made on requisitions approved by the chief of ordnance of the army or department requiring the supplies, except in cases of evident emergency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Richmond, December 10, 1863.

Maj. J. T. TREZEVANT,
Commanding C. S. Arsenal, Charleston, S. C.:

MAJOR: Your present stock of lead must be husbanded to the utmost. It will be well to reduce your laboratory operations, and on no account exceed the consumption of 10,000 pounds per month, no matter from what source derived. The issues to armies must be limited to 3 rounds per man per month, as directed in a late circular from the War Department. Accounts must be opened against each separate command, and chief ordnance officers notified.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

P. S.—Place one-sixth of all the small-arms cartridges manufactured in permanent reserve, not to be issued except on special orders from this office.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 25, 1864.

Hon. W. P. MILES,
Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The telegram submitted by me to General Bragg at your request has been returned, with the statement that the order withdrawing a portion of the cavalry from General Beauregard's command was given by the President himself, after mature deliberation;

that the policy and justice of putting into active service those troops which have been long stationed near their homes, without hardship or much exposure, and replacing them by veterans, worn and exhausted, is approved by him. The old regiments, it is believed, will thus be speedily recruited. General Bragg adds that in his opinion enough cavalry will be left for the defense of the department, if properly posted and judiciously used. Including those ordered to that department, there will be at the command of General Beauregard over 4,000 effectives. Before the transfer recently directed no army had as much cavalry in an effective condition as General Beauregard.

I am requested to mention as extraordinary that the President's order for the movement of troops should have been furnished to citizens who had no knowledge of the necessities of the service or the reasons operating, and their remonstrance forwarded and approved by the chief of staff of a military department through a member of Congress. Such a course is thought to be injudicious and calculated to demoralize the troops.

Permit me to express, in conclusion, my conviction that the troops to be substituted, from their superior experience, will prove nearly, if not quite, equal to those removed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Green Pond, S. C.:

You must not withdraw your line of pickets until actual orders have been received for your cavalry to march; all must, however, be kept in readiness for marching, in other respects.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *March* 26, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Yours of the 25th has been received, in which you state that the telegram laid before you by me has been submitted to General Bragg, and been returned by him, with the information that the order with reference to the cavalry drawn from General Beauregard's command was given by the President, after mature deliberation, and indicating that the order would not be reconsidered or modified. As General Bragg further expresses it, as his own opinion, that "enough cavalry will be left for the defense of the department if properly posted and judiciously used." I presume it will be vain (especially after the interviews I have had with yourself and General Bragg) for me to make any further appeal on the subject; and, indeed, I had presented the case so fully personally, and it had been so forcibly presented in the telegrams from some of the most prominent citizens of Charleston, which I had the honor of laying before

you, that I would not have deemed it necessary to address you the present communication were it not for the concluding paragraph of your letter. This seems to me to require some notice. It is but justice to General Jordan to say that I have not the least idea that he intended to communicate with the War Office through me, or that he intended officially to forward the telegram marked by him "approved." All telegraphic messages touching military operations or movements are required to be submitted to General Beauregard's headquarters, and the indorsement "approved" was merely the permission to the telegraph operator to transmit the message. The inference "that the President's order for the movement of troops should have been furnished to citizens," &c., seems to me too hastily drawn. It is almost impossible for troops to receive orders to move and begin to prepare to do so without its being very speedily known to intelligent citizens in the immediate locality, especially those whose property and families the troops have been protecting.

I cannot suppose that in the use of the words "through a member of Congress," at the conclusion of the sentence in your letter to which I am directing your attention, you meant to imply that citizens had not a right, or that they were guilty of any impropriety in so doing, to communicate, through their immediate Representative in Congress, with any branch or department of the Government, on any matter touching their interests as they might conceive them to be affected by the action of the Government. I have deemed it due to General Jordan, to my constituents, and to myself to make the explanations and express the views herein set forth. I trust sincerely that the withdrawal of so large a portion of the cavalry, upon which the security of two of our most important railroads and a very large portion of food-producing country has hitherto depended, may not lead to any disaster, but I confess I feel great uneasiness.

Regretting that the earnest appeal of the citizens of Charleston who signed the telegram addressed to me, but which I deemed it my duty to lay before you, has failed to produce any effect, I am, with high respect, your obedient servant.

WM. PORCHER MILES.

[First indorsement.]

MARCH 29, 1864.

Referred to General Bragg, as the explanation given by the Hon. W. P. Miles respecting the approval given by General Jordan to the telegram of the citizens may be due to that officer.

This letter is in answer to one written by myself in pursuance of the suggestions of your letter.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

MARCH 31, 1864.

Both Mr. Miles and General Jordan* fail to meet the main objection to the course pursued in this matter. By the official action at department headquarters, information most valuable to the enemy, and which the department here would not have intrusted to the tel-

*For Jordan's explanation, see March 27, p. 379.

egraph except in cipher, has gone forth to the enemy with official sanction. They are virtually invited to take advantage of it. I cannot agree with Mr. Miles that the public good may thus be jeoparded that the private interests of his constituents may be represented.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Ashepoo, S. C.:

The cavalry commands in your district directed to proceed to Virginia by Special Orders, No. 65, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, March 18, 1864, will not move until express orders from these headquarters are received.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

(Copy sent to Brig. Gen. H. A. Wise, Adams' Run, S. C.; Maj. Gen. J. F. Gilmer, Savannah, Ga.; Brig. Gen. W. S. Walker, Pocotaligo, S. C., and Brig. Gen. W. B. Taliaferro, Royall's, James Island.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
March 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: The execution of paragraph 29, Special Orders, No. 65, from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,* leaves me in a most deplorably destitute condition. I telegraphed yesterday to you for instructions. As a military necessity, I have determined to retain 2 couriers from Davis' company, Fifth South Carolina Cavalry, at my headquarters until some arrangement can be made by which I can communicate with my command. These will be the only mounted men I have in the entire district. I also consider it vitally important to keep Saunders (my scout), as he is the only man I have acquainted with the neighboring islands.

The interests of the service alone prompt me to make these representations, and I do so with the hope that the commanding general may authorize me to retain these 3 men, even temporarily, and order them to join their companies as soon as relieved by others. My line of defense is not yet completed, and the necessary suspension of work will materially delay operations upon the important work now being erected at "Burnett's," on Combahee River. It can be completed by 50 workmen in twenty days, and I would therefore urgently request that this number be sent me from Charleston if possible. As situated at present, I cannot spare a single man for this purpose, and it is believed the citizens of this district have already furnished more than their just proportion of labor. As I

* Ordering the Seventh Georgia and Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth South Carolina Cavalry Regiments, and battalion of Twentieth Georgia, to Army of Northern Virginia.

shall place the men of Aiken's regiment to be transferred under the command of one of my own staff (having no other available officer), I respectfully ask that immediate disposition be made of them.

Awaiting your early response, I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. POST COMMAND, CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE.
FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, S. C.,
Greenville, S. C., March 26, 1864.

[General THOMAS JORDAN:]

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose you a copy of a communication received this morning from Col. J. B. Palmer, commanding Western District of North Carolina, informing me of the manner and points at which he had stationed troops to protect his district from the approach of the raiding parties of the enemy, from the neighborhood of Knoxville, Tenn., who have twice invaded it and devastated and destroyed the produce, mills, agricultural implements, &c., of the inhabitants of that section of North Carolina. Colonel Palmer and myself have been in communication for the last several months with a view of co-operating together on the approach of danger. Should the enemy get the advantage of him and whip his forces they will undoubtedly advance into this State, with the view of destroying the railroads at this place, Walhalla, Pendleton, Anderson, Belton, and Williamston, as well as the State armory located here, and the numerous large merchant mills and Government workshops, cotton factories, &c., covering the interior of these upper districts. That they will advance raiding parties in the event that General Longstreet's forces uncover us in East Tennessee, which there are indications now will be done, I have not a solitary doubt. By casting your eye upon a map you will observe that there is not perhaps in the whole Confederacy a prettier field for a dashing raid of vandals, or one in which more serious damage or disaster could be inflicted outside of our large towns and cities than the one herein indicated. That the enemy are making examinations and reconnaissances for this purpose I have abundant testimony to convince even the most incredulous. Deserters and disloyal men who for months past have been secreted in the mountains have been in communication with the enemy in and around Knoxville, and only a few days ago a detachment of some 20 men under my command sprung a covey of some ten or dozen of these parties in one of the most inaccessible ravines of the mountains, some 30 miles from this place, which was surrounded with caves and deep ravines, and fired a number of shots at the party as they fled over the crags and precipices, wounding 2 of them, and capturing their blankets, knapsacks, &c. This party was headed by a U. S. officer in full uniform, who, though a number of shots were fired at him, escaped unhurt. This, as stated, occurred in 30 miles of this place, and in the mountains between the two celebrated turnpikes, Saluda and Jones' Gaps. The women (who are all disloyal) informed my men that this U. S. officer was on recruiting service. I have no doubt myself (though this is speculation) that he was making a reconnaissance, and belongs to the engineer corps of the enemy's army at or near Knoxville.

Having prefaced thus far, I beg leave to call to your attention and that of the commanding general the utter inadequacy of the force here to meet and repel an attack of the enemy if made in any force at all. You are well aware of the fact that Boykin's Mounted Rifles—less than 100 effective men—is the only reliable force that I have to co-operate with Colonel Palmer or to act independently in our own defense. It is true that I have a military patrol of about 45 men in this district, 25 in Pickens, 25 in Spartanburg, and 10 each in Anderson and Union. These men are mounted and armed with double-barreled fowling pieces, but are not drilled or officered, except by persons designated by myself, under the instructions of the War Department of the 24th June and 28th July last, as a military patrol, for the purpose of arresting deserters, stragglers, and evaders of conscription. They are totally unfit for field service, and cannot, unless armed and equipped properly, be made available or effective. No reliance can be placed upon them in a fight, and I have urged in vain upon the authorities at Richmond and the Governor of the State the importance of so doing.

I would now most earnestly and respectfully suggest and request, general, that you would give this subject-matter a calm and thoughtful consideration. There are numerous approaches, even for artillery, into this field of operations if the enemy choose to avail themselves of an opportunity. In Pickens the Raiborn Gap and Stump House mountain roads from Sevierville, Tenn., via Franklin, N. C., presents a good road for cavalry or artillery along the line of the Blue Ridge Railroad; again, down by Table Rock and Cæsar's Head, along the banks of the Slicking and the headwaters of the South Saluda; again, into this district, along the Jones and Saluda Gap turnpikes; and still again, along the Howard and Hickory Nut Gaps. All are splendid turnpikes, and each one could be defended by a single piece of artillery against ten times its force to man it, but each one of them can be traversed with whole batteries of artillery. To protect this section from these raids the commanding officer here should have at least 300 mounted men, armed with long-range guns. One company should be posted in the vicinity of Walhalla to guard the mountain passes just above; another near this place, and about equi-distant between here and the banks of the Saluda, and in striking distance of Table Mountain, Cæsar's Head, Jones' and Saluda Gaps, and the third on the headwaters of the Three Tigers, about the dividing line between this and Spartanburg districts, and in full view and striking distance of the Howard and Hickory Nut Gaps. Daily communication should be kept up between these companies by couriers and the military patrol thrown and kept by detachments constantly in the mountains. A battery of at least two pieces ought to be located about the center of the command, to be moved to any threatened point. By thus stationing such a force they would be able to concentrate at any point threatened at least two companies and the battery in the space of six hours.

I would respectfully offer another suggestion touching myself personally. I am fearful of the responsibility of this command if the troops are sent. I have no experience in the field, and do not think I am capable of handling and fighting the men. Whilst I am willing to undertake the accomplishment of any order of my superiors, it is but just and proper to say that my whole life has been spent in the civil departments of government, and I do not think it would be wise for me to take the responsibility of directing military move-

ments. I will accompany and share the danger, and offer any and every suggestion in my power, and from my thorough knowledge of the geographical position of the country, the roads, &c., might be of service, but I would respectfully and earnestly urge that an officer of military experience in the field be put in charge, and I know none whom I think would prove more efficient than Captain Boykin, whom I have posted between this and the Saluda River, ready at a moment's notice to strike the enemy on the Jones' or Saluda Gap turnpikes, or near the Table Mountain or Cæsar's Head roads.

I have at the risk of boring both yourself and the commanding general given at great length these views. They have impressed me as being of the utmost importance to this section of the country, and in fact to the whole Confederacy. Outside of Boykin's company I have not two rounds of ammunition in the world, and the patrol under my command have been supplied entirely for months past by the generosity of private individuals. I am so seriously convinced that the enemy will make a raid upon us that nothing but the evidence of the future will change my conviction. My duty has now been discharged to my country, and if it has taxed your patience too far to read this, pray attribute it to my interest in the cause, and not to a desire to occupy your time unnecessarily.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. D. ASHMORE,
Major, Commanding Post.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 2, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the War Department, for its information, and such instructions as it may judge proper in the case.

I fully concur in the views expressed and recommendation made by Major Ashmore, who is an intelligent, zealous, and reliable officer; but it is entirely out of my power to send him any re-enforcements of cavalry or infantry, especially since about one-half of the former arm of the service has been ordered to Virginia. All my available movable infantry is still in Florida.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

ORGANIZATION OFFICE,
April 14, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

SAML. W. MELTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 15, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Bragg.

By order of Adjutant and Inspector General:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

MAY 8, 1864.

The only available forces have been ordered to Colonel Palmer's district.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

Major RIELY:

This comes so late (two months after date) that no action is required.

H. L. CLAY.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST NORTH CAROLINA,
Asheville, March 19, 1864.

Maj. J. D. ASHMORE,
Commanding Post, Greenville:

MAJOR: I have just returned from the southwest portion of my district. The Federals lately in Cherokee and Clay left just before I reached there. I have established a permanent post at the mouth of Tuckaseegee, in Macon County, and have also stationed a battalion in Cherokee and Clay. My great difficulty is going to be the procuring of forage and breadstuffs. I trust you will afford such assistance as you consistently can to my commissary and quartermaster agents who may visit Greenville and Walhalla to procure supplies. I shall write to you soon on the subject of the defense of the southwest portion of my district, a subject of some interest to your section of South Carolina.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 26, 1864.

Col. R. H. ANDERSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: Your communication, dated 9 p. m., has been submitted to the major-general commanding, who is of the opinion that the mission of the tug-boat to Read's Wharf was only a pretext to reconnoiter that point, and that great vigilance will be needed to guard the scout there against a surprise that may very probably be attempted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, *March* 27, 1864.
(Received 9.40, 28th.)

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

My approval to telegram of certain gentlemen to Colonel Miles some days ago was simply done at their request when refused transmission by telegraph. I conceived I had no right to prevent communication between the principal citizens of community and their member of Congress. That telegram was not transmitted until after

order directing troops to be in readiness to move had been necessarily distributed to all affected, which I did promptly and was generally done.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FOURTH MILITARY DIST. OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Georgetown, March 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff, &c., Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: I beg leave, very respectfully, to invite and to urge attention to the fact that the recent orders for the movement of troops from this military district will leave in the district but two companies of cavalry, one company and a section of light artillery, and one company of heavy artillery. Under these circumstances it is obvious that a portion of the district may of necessity be abandoned to the enemy. The question arises, which shall it be? The center of the position (Winyah Bay) must of course be held; to abandon it would be tantamount to the abandonment of the whole. If we withdraw from Waccamaw Neck, we throw open wide the entire line of coast from Winyah Bay to the North Carolina line. There will not be so much even as a sentinel throughout its entire extent, not to speak of the very large amount of property which would thus be left at the mercy of insignificant bands of marauders, sent ashore from the enemy's blockading fleet, and the consequent abandonment of one of the largest and most valuable grain-producing sections of this State, which will, as a measure of ordinary precaution, inevitably ensue immediately. There is very great danger that the navigation of the Pedee and Waccamaw Rivers will be obstructed by field batteries held in the vicinity of the latter. Again, the navy-yard at Mars Bluff would, in the event of the abandonment of Waccamaw Neck, be entirely uncovered. The arguments against the abandonment of the right of the position, the section of country west of the Santee River and lying between that river and Bull's Bay, are almost equally strong. Within its limits are embraced also much valuable grain-producing land, extensive salt-works, and a harbor (McClellanville), now resorted to by steamers engaged in blockade-running.

The question is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the commanding general. With the lights before me, I incline to the abandonment of McClellanville and vicinity rather than Waccamaw Neck. He may be in possession of information which would lead to a different decision.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TRAPIER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., March 29, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the War Department, for its information. So long as the troops sent to Florida remain there, it is impossible to re-enforce the Fourth Military District from any troops in this department.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

APRIL 19, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Bragg.
By order of Adjutant and Inspector General:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

APRIL 20, 1864.

The department commander should send two companies of cavalry to this district from his nearest force, and on the arrival of the old regiments sent from Virginia, make the necessary disposition.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

APRIL 21, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding.
By order of Adjutant and Inspector General:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 27, 1864.

Col. W. B. TABB,
Commanding, Waldo:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding is desirous of ascertaining whether the enemy's occupation of Palatka is designed only to be of a temporary character, or whether he intends holding it. To this end he directs that in the next reconnaissance made there special endeavor be made to discover whether he is erecting any permanent works or merely temporary defenses.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March 28*, 1864—11 a. m.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

No important change reported from Florida. General Gilmer telegraphs from Savannah: "Cavalry guarding Ogeechee, Isle of Hope, and other points in this vicinity, must not move until replaced by others." I have informed him order must be obeyed regardless of consequences. I have no other available cavalry to send him.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 28, 1864—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Commanding, &c., Wilmington, N. C.:

Will keep you advised of enemy's movements much as practicable. Will afford you whatever assistance I can, but am again being weakened for other points. Having my cavalry in good order and condition seems to be a criminal offense.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 28, 1864—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Commanding, &c., Savannah, Ga.:

Cavalry order must be obeyed regardless of consequences. I have at present no other cavalry to send you. Make best disposition of that you have left. Your telegram will be referred to War Department.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MARCH 29, 1864.

General TRAPIER:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that your communication of the 27th instant, referring to the necessity of abandoning a portion of the Fourth Military District, has been received and forwarded for the information of the War Department. In the mean time you must make the best disposition you can of the troops left in your district for the protection of the whole, if practicable; otherwise of those parts most vital to the interests of the State and Confederacy. The disposition you propose General Beauregard considers judicious. Whenever the troops now in Florida return it is hoped one battalion of infantry may be spared for your district.

H. W. FEILDEN.

CHARLESTON, *March* 29, 1864.

Col. A. J. GONZALES,
Chief of Artillery:

COLONEL: Agreeably to your orders I have the honor to report my inspection upon Sullivan's Island.

Battery Bee, upon the western extremity, is not yet quite completed, though a number of laborers are engaged upon it. Its armament is in an effective condition, the guns all working well and protected by merlons. The magazines are dry and kept with neatness. The ammunition in them, as far as could be judged without examining each cartridge, is in good order; the implements new. There are three chambers which have no cannon, which, I presume, will be furnished when necessity or opportunity requires.

Battery Marion, connected with Battery Bee, is neatly policed. The platform for the 7-inch Brooke gun has settled from its true position; the parapets in one or two places have a disposition to

slide on account of the shifting character of the sand. Dampness begins to ooze through one place in the passage, not as yet sufficient to affect the ammunition, which is in good order.

Colonel Butler complains of a defect in the powder sent from the naval ordnance bureau with or for the Brooke gun, saying experience has proven it to be defective in strength. To the eye it appears good; analysis can only disclose the reported defect. The same officer requests that efforts be made to procure for the guns in his command a small quantity of bar steel to repair the eccentrics of the columbiad carriages, which repairs, when necessary, can be made at the island. The battery is connected with Fort Moultrie by a sally-port.

Fort Moultrie, next in order upon the island, has now no quarters inside, which gives a good parade within its walls. It is well protected by a system of traverses and the guns in effective condition. The magazine is in good order and neatly kept. In the rear of the fort are a number of broken canister, which might be removed for renewal to Charleston. The ammunition in good order.

Battery Rutledge in good order, with its ammunition dry and well cared for. The batteries from Bee to this one constitute one continuous parapet, well protected with traverses and spacious, well arranged bomb-proofs, and in some instances with amputating rooms for the medical bureau; these of course were not visited.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, two-gun batteries extending along the south beach at an average distance of about 500 yards apart, covering the space between Forts Beauregard and Marshall and intended seemingly as a protection against boat assaults, are small open works with no traverses. There being no magazine in this cordon of works, the ammunition is kept in chests, exposed to the weather. Some of the chests need repairs and tarpaulins as a protection. The parapets of No. 1 could be improved, if it had more superior slope, so as to admit of firing closer under the battery. The parapet of No. 4 has, to some extent, been blown away by the winds. These works, being built of sand, should be sodded in order to preserve them, and, if possible, iron traverse circles should be given these guns, some of them being without them. One of the guns in No. 3 works badly from a defect easily remedied. A bolt in the axle-tree of the carriage rests upon the tongue of the chassis, creating much friction. The carriage could be dismounted from the chassis and the head of the bolt chipped so as to make it work free of obstruction. You will observe a great disproportion between the cartridges and projectiles in each of these works. If it should be determined to remedy this disproportion by the withdrawal of projectiles rather than by an increase of cartridges it would probably be advisable to leave the grape, canister, and shell.

Battery Marshall, at Beach Inlet, is as yet in an incomplete condition, though the guns are all in working order. A large bomb-proof, in addition to those already complete, has been commenced, upon which a force is now at work. One of the 12-pounders has wheels of different sizes, and in another the cheeks of the carriage are not upon a level. These two defects in these two carriages should be remedied. The magazines are in good order, and dry, as well as the ammunition, but roaches, by which they are infested, cut the cartridge-bags. It would therefore be as well to keep the powder in the boxes and barrels until a necessity arises for use, so that the bags may be preserved. I noticed the passage-way to one

of the magazines much encumbered with shell. A room constructed for such projectiles is decidedly to be preferred. There are some field pieces (6-pounders) upon the island, apparently not under command of any one as yet, as I could not learn anything connected with them from two or three officers with whom I conversed. A 32-pounder banded rifle not mounted is lying upon the beach. In addition to the batteries in position upon the south shore of the island, a section of light artillery is each night brought from the main to protect the beach. Lacquer and paint would improve the appearance of the batteries, and preserve both guns and carriages. In some of the magazines upon Sullivan's Island there was bedding, some of the men sleeping in them. I do not know if there be any necessity, but presume there must be reasons for it, without which the commanding officer would scarcely permit a custom so unusual. I mention this fact only in connection with the inspection.

Upon the main, Battery Gary has two 8-inch columbiads, its magazine dry, and ammunition in good order. Here also you will notice a large excess of projectiles, most of them being round shot. As this battery commands the bridge leading from Sullivan's Island to the main, it should be amply provided with canister and grape, of which latter they have only four stands per gun. The battery requires new sponges. It should have an additional elevating bar.

Battery Kinloch is entirely out of order, with a damp magazine, and the implements and tackling for working the gun much abused. In your absence it has been recommended to department headquarters that the ammunition be removed, as well as the gun tackles. It is unpleasant for me again to report the want of care which infantry guards at batteries have displayed since I have been upon inspecting duty in this department, and beg leave again to suggest the assignment of a non-commissioned officer of artillery at all batteries not garrisoned. The parapet is low, by reason of the character of the carriages used, but not injured. As the battery is not as important as those upon the island, I would not recommend the applying of labor there, if such is to be taken from other works in the harbor.

Continued unfavorable weather and other circumstances beyond my control have prevented my inspecting the light batteries upon the main, which shall be done at the first opportunity.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

G. U. MAYO,
Major of Artillery.

P. S.—I append a report of the ammunition in each of the batteries named in the above report. Each separate cartridge was not examined, but from the general inspection none of them were found damp or caked.

Respectfully,

G. U. M.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Charleston, March 30, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

If the 32-pounder rifle lying on the beach is a leaky one it has been previously recommended to have it sent to the arsenal for repair, and the recommendation is believed to have been approved.

The 24-pounders smooth-bore at works Nos. 2 and 4, Sullivan's Island, it is very desirable to have mounted on siege carriages so that they may be withdrawn from battery and run again into battery as may become desirable; a view concurred in by the chief engineer. Requisition for a number of 24-pounder siege carriages was made long since on the Ordnance Department. They are very much needed in several works where for the want of them we have guns mounted on barbette.

The idea is suggested for the consideration of the commanding general to remove from Sullivan's to James Island the nine 10-inch sea-coast mortars, and so place them in as many separate and as distant batteries as practicable as to cover a field of fire ranging from Black Island, through the Swamp Angel Battery and Wagner, to Battery Gregg.

The deficiency in cartridges within reported should be made up to the quantum of projectiles.

A. J. GONZALES,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery of the Department.

P. S.—The field pieces mentioned within, if not belonging to a field battery, should be put in position in suitable works and in charge of an officer and detachment to use them in a night attack. If not wanted on Sullivan's Island, they should be sent in depot, thereafter to be transferred to positions on the coast, where such guns can be of much service.

A. J. GONZALES,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery of the Department.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 5, 1864.

This 32-pounder is intended for one of the middle batteries of that island, and is now being put in position. It is certainly desirable this should be done, but only after more important work shall have been executed. Call the attention, however, of the Chief of Ordnance to the necessity of having as many siege carriages for 24-pounders made as practicable.

This is disapproved. The order has been given, on the contrary, to increase the number of mortars on Sullivan's Island from nine to eleven, and to reduce those on James Island from eight to six, concentrating the latter at or about Fort Johnson in order to obtain the fire of those seventeen mortars at as close a range as possible on Morris Island from Cumming's Point to Battery Wagner.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

CHARLESTON, *April* 15, 1864.

Since the rendition of this report the greater part of the cartridges from Battery Kinloch has been removed for its better preservation, as recommended, to Battery Gary, leaving only about twenty-seven for an emergency. The charges for the gun at Kinloch, a 32-pounder

of 33 hundredweight, should be reduced to 4.5 pounds as its maximum. The recent high tides have affected Battery Kinloch and the exterior slope of Battery Palmetto.

Respectfully,

G. U. MAYO,
Major and Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Charleston, April 15, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, with the following explanation and remarks upon the foregoing indorsement:

Major Mayo, desiring to make the statements contained above, in lieu of doing so by letter to me, which I would have gladly forwarded as a supplementary statement to previous report, called at Adjutant-General's Office for this paper, obtained it, and wrote the above indorsement before I was aware of the transaction. The whole is irregular, and Major Mayo has been duly notified of the fact. It is respectfully requested that no papers be given to my subordinates except when given them for me, when action will be had as required by the rules of the service and in accordance with a system of subjection to superior authority which is to be expected in these matters.

A. J. GONZALES,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery of the Department.

[Inclosure.]

	Fort Moultrie.	Battery.						Two-gun batteries.				Battery at Kinloch's.
		Marshall.	Bee.	Marion.	Beauregard.	Rutledge.	Cary.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	
11-inch Dahlgren			1									
10-inch columbiad	4		4	3	1	3						
10-inch columbiad rifle			1			1						
8-inch columbiad, banded and rifled.	2				1							
8-inch columbiad		1	1	1	1		2					
8-inch shell gun		1										
7-inch Brooke		1										
32-pounder, banded and rifled.	1				2							
32-pounder, rifled		1										
32-pounder, smooth-bore.					1			2		2		
24-pounder, smooth-bore.	2				2				2		2	
12-pounder, rifled		2										
12-pounder, smooth-bore.		2										
4-inch Blakely, on navy slides.		1										
8-inch sea-coast howitzer.		3			3							
10-inch sea-coast mortar	1			5		3						
32-pounder (33 cwt.)												1
11-inch shot			241									
11-inch shell			97									
10-inch shot	660		671	318	106	396						
10-inch shell	269		435	261		125						
10-inch grape			50			7						
10-inch canister	36		25	23	3	26						
10-inch spherical case	33					11						
10-inch bolts			45			58						
10-inch rifle shell			6			22						

	Fort Moultrie.	Battery.						Two-gun batteries.				Battery at Kinloch's.
		Marshall.	Bee.	Marion.	Beauregard.	Rutledge.	Garry.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	
10-inch mortar shell				256		42						
8-inch shot	90	95	338		416		286					
8-inch shell	53	125	134		111		57					
8-inch grape		71			79		8					
8-inch canister		90	30		113		28					
8-inch shell, strapped and filled.		100			160							
8-inch shrapnel												
8-inch rifle shell												
8-inch rifle bolts	190				69							
8-inch shell, filled					9							
7-inch rifle shell		*a*156		125								
7-inch wrought and cast iron bolts.				532								
7-inch hollow shot				16								
32-pounder shot					101			104		34		172
32-pounder shell	274	19			*b*12			15		9		10
32-pounder grape		12			80			77		48		39
32-pounder canister		16			69			78		50		19
32-pounder rifle bolts	120				166							
32-pounder rifle shot *a*		32			2							
32-pounder rifle shell		100			156							
24-pounder shot	553				229				84		88	
24-pounder shell											14	
24-pounder grape	83				126				100		111	
24-pounder conical smooth-bore shell.					2							
24-pounder canister	89				130				32		99	
12-pounder shot		292										
12-pounder grape		124										
12-pounder canister		124										
12-pounder conical rifle shot.		25										
12-pounder conical rifle shell.		62										
4-inch Blakely shell		32										
4-inch Blakely grape		23										
4-inch Blakely canister		21										
11-inch cartridges (18 pounds).			16									
11-inch cartridges (15 pounds).			108									
10-inch cartridges (16 pounds).			50			21						
10-inch cartridges (15 pounds).	330		576	131		198						
10-inch cartridges (13 pounds).	120			121		17						
8-inch cartridges (10 pounds).	215		180	137			49					
8-inch cartridges (8 pounds).	140			64			157					
7-inch cartridges, navy (17 pounds).				35								
7-inch cartridges, navy (14 pounds).				41								
7-inch cartridges, navy (12 pounds).				64								
7-inch cartridges (16 pounds).				16								
7-inch cartridges (14 pounds).				35								
7-inch cartridges (12 pounds).				16								
32-pounder cartridges (7 pounds).	175											
32-pounder cartridges (6 pounds).	220											
32-pounder cartridges (5 pounds).	90											
32-pounder cartridges								93		46		
24-pounder cartridges (6 pounds).	168								69		29	
15-pound cartridges					39							
10-pound cartridges		126			145							
8-pound cartridges		212			90							
7¼-pound cartridges		46										

a Conical. *b* Strapped and filled.

	Fort Moultrie.	Battery.						Two-gun batteries.				Battery at Kinloch's.
		Marshall.	Bee.	Marion.	Beauregard.	Rutledge.	Gary.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	
6-pound cartridges		127			424							
5½-pound cartridges		100										
4½-pound cartridges		80										
4-pound cartridges		100			26							
3-pound cartridges					25							
2¼-pound cartridges		75										
Powder.....pounds				8,800								
Common powder. do	18,275	2,800	2,496		1,800	4.000						
Rifle powder.....do	130						5					
Marble powder, Rodman, pounds.					1,150							
Damaged powder, pounds.					200							
Mortar powder, pounds						2,300						
Friction tubes	4,510	500	1,587		1,529		388	176	140	49	41	
Friction primers				1,900								
Paper fuses		35	985	600			300					
Girardey fuses		190										
McAvoy igniters		92										
Signal rockets									5			
6-pounder canister (fixed).						126						
6-pounder shot (fixed)						29						

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 29, 1864.

Maj. H. S. ROUTH,
Acting Chief Quartermaster:

MAJOR: There is a large Parrott gun coming down from Lake City to-day. The major-general commanding desires that you retain it at Baldwin subject to directions of Captain Lee, engineer officer in charge, who has orders to put it into position.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., March 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW,
Commanding, &c., Montgomery, Ala.:

GENERAL: Your application of the 24th instant for several companies of cavalry from Florida has been referred to Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson, commanding that district, for his remarks, but I think his answer will be that he has not enough cavalry or other troops for his present wants, for he is now confronting the enemy at Jacksonville and Palatka. I am unable to send him re-enforcements from the other districts of the department, as I have lately received an order to send several regiments of cavalry to Virginia, which will very much weaken me in South Carolina and Georgia.

I thank you for your compliments relating to our successes in this department. I am compelled in self-defense to defeat the enemy, otherwise I would be ruined at home.

Wishing you success in your new sphere of operations, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. PATTON ANDERSON,
Commanding, &c., Camp Milton, Fla.:

Be prepared to return, soon as enemy's movements shall permit, Colquitt's brigade, then the Virginia regiments, then Harrison's brigade. Meanwhile, if you can safely strike at Palatka, you should do so. How are General Gardner's operations against deserters progressing?

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff, Charleston:

GENERAL: I have nothing of special importance to report as having transpired within this district since the departure of the general commanding. A week ago heavy rains set in, which damaged the railroads between Baldwin and Lake City and Baldwin and Gainesville to such an extent that trains could not pass on the former for three days after the occurrence and on the latter up to this moment. As soon as it was known that the interruption to our communication had taken place all the available force at my disposal was put at once to work repairing the breaks in the road from Lake City to Baldwin. This being the road over which our supplies are obtained, it was deemed important to put it in order without delay, which was accomplished on the third day. As soon as the Lake City road was repaired the force was transferred to the Gainesville road, the damage to which was now ascertained to be more serious than was at first supposed. The trestle at Hatchet Creek was washed up and so loosened from its foundations as to need a good deal of work in order to make it safe for trains to pass over. This is now nearly accomplished and the locomotive and train which was at Gainesville at the time the damage occurred are expected at Baldwin to-morrow.

Reports of scouts from Saddler's Point and Read's Wharf above Jacksonville have been regularly received twice a day since the 20th instant (the day General Beauregard left Camp Milton) and the scout at the Saint John's below Jacksonville twice a week. No re-enforcements for the enemy have been reported since the above date as having entered the river. Almost daily transports loaded with supplies have arrived. Bales of hay, sacks of corn or oats, barrels, and boxes constitute the cargoes. But four boats have passed up the river toward Palatka; where one has gone up it has usually been done in a cautious manner, as though they were apprehensive of danger from torpedoes or shore batteries. Colonel Tabb, commanding forces operating in the direction of Palatka, has been directed to watch closely the enemy at that point and to drive in his pickets frequently and compel him to confine his operations to the town or immediate vicinity. This he reports he has performed. In his dispatch dated the 29th instant he says all quiet at Palatka. In this connection it is proper to remark that the scout at Saddler's Point, in his report of this morning at 7 o'clock, says two boats passed down last night, and I believe they had troops on board.

The work upon the fortifications at Baldwin has been materially retarded by the heavy rains, preventing in great measure the work from progressing, as it had to be done in water, which stands in many places along the line of the works; second, by the withdrawal of engineer troops to work on the railroad; third, by want of tools; fourth, by failure of the proper officer to supply by impressment a sufficiency of slave labor. The cause of the latter failure has not yet been ascertained, but will be inquired into as soon as these officers return from the counties to which they were sent for the purpose of obtaining the slaves. They may have been delayed by the damage to the roads before mentioned.

Three deserters yesterday from the enemy report in substance only about 5,000 troops in Jacksonville of all arms, the same force which was left from the expedition which started into the interior and was repulsed at Ocean Pond. They say that 20,000 re-enforcements reached Jacksonville a few days after the battle, but only remained two days, returning to Hilton Head, Beaufort, and other points north of this.. I hope to learn more definitely on these points very soon, when action can be taken accordingly.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. M. GARDNER,
Commanding Sub-District No. 1:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt (by the hands of Captain Gibbs) of the official report of Lieut. Col. H. D. Capers, commanding forces recently operating in Taylor County, Fla., accompanied by a copy of your proclamation, dated Mosely Hall, March 18, 1864; also an original communication from W. W. Strickland, leader of a band of outlaws and deserters now infesting that region, to Lieutenant-Colonel Capers, together with the oath and roster of his band, and a copy of your communication of the 28th instant to Lieutenant-Colonel Capers in regard to these papers.

I am also directed by the major-general commanding to say that he does not regard any oath these deserters may have taken to the Government of the United States, of the character disclosed, as at all obligatory. By the written [statement] of Strickland, the leader, most, if not all, of these men are deserters from the armies of the Confederate States, and it cannot be admitted for a moment that by any act of their own, without the consent of their Government, can they absolve themselves from the obligations they are under to serve in those armies and conform their acts and doings to all the requirements of the laws of the Confederate States, the orders and regulations of the War Department, and the proper military authorities acting under them. To admit the right of soldiers to retire at pleasure from the army and take up such occupation as to them may be agreeable is too plainly preposterous to be entertained for a moment. To make an exception in the case of men who persist in declaring their unwillingness to return to military duty would establish a precedent destructive of all subordination, discipline, and

military organization. To agree to the proposition of Strickland would be the inauguration of a policy anything but humane. Its cruelty to the soldiers of the Confederacy now in the field, its cruelty to the cause in which we are engaged, forbid its acceptance. Your proclamation of the 18th instant offers everything to these men which the major-general commanding can conscientiously consent to in the way of leniency and pardon. With this understanding of the views of the major-general commanding, he feels confident you will proceed with such means as are at your control to act vigorously against these outlaws, leaving no efforts to capture, kill, or disperse them unemployed. While the difficulties in the way of accomplishing this end are admitted to be numerous, your energy, skill, and experience will, in the opinion of the major-general commanding, enable you to rid the country of this band, or at least to afford entire protection to the people on the border, whose interests are those of the Government.

The major-general commanding directs me to request that you forward as soon as practicable a copy of the communication of the 26th instant from Lieutenant-Colonel Capers to Strickland, to which the latter's letter seems to be a reply.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 30, 1864.

Col. R. H. ANDERSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: There appears to be some ground for a suspicion that the enemy has weakened his force in Jacksonville lately, and the major-general commanding is desirous of feeling him a little, in the hope of eliciting some information on this point. For this purpose he desires that you organize a reconnaissance, in such force as you may consider advisable, to be made as early as convenient. Should you think an additional infantry support necessary, you will notify me what force you require, and at the same time communicate any information in regard to your proposed movement that may be requisite for the major-general commanding to possess.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, March 30, 1864.

Col. W. B. TABB,
Commanding, Waldo:

COLONEL: Two boats, supposed to contain troops, came down the river to Jacksonville last night. The major-general commanding directs that you make a reconnaissance immediately, with the view of ascertaining the condition of affairs at Palatka, and advise him promptly of the result.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., March 31, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: The pressure of my duties while in Florida, and since my return to these headquarters, has prevented me from bringing to the notice of the War Department the extraordinary paper, a printed copy of which came into my possession while in Florida (see inclosed). The paper needs no comment, save that, as was to be expected, it fell into the hands of the enemy, as shown by the newspaper slips attached, and I am assured was one of the main causes of the expedition to Jacksonville, and thence toward Lake City. The enemy's officers, with a flag of truce, on one occasion spoke freely of this paper to an officer of my staff, and were evidently impressed with the tenor of the production. I was informed by sundry persons that it had been widely distributed, and was even stuck up on trees at the cross-roads in several parts of the State of Florida. Having no control over the officers concerned, it becomes my duty to lay the matter before those who have.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.—From the New York Herald.]

NEW YORK, *Saturday, February* 20, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The news from the Southwest to-day is important. The latest account from General Sherman's expedition reports that he has destroyed the bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, thereby severing the connection between General Polk's forces. He had advanced to a point between Polk and Montgomery. Mobile rebel papers report a battle at Enterprise, Miss., with unknown results. General Longstreet is reported to be in retreat beyond French Broad River to avoid the movements of our forces. Nashville and Knoxville are now connected by railroad, with the exception of about 700 yards at the bridge at Loudon, which will be repaired in a few days. General Johnston has concentrated his troops at Dalton, with picket-lines advanced to Ringgold; but he is not in a position to re-enforce General Polk. Governor Brown, of Georgia, has ordered all citizens, with their property, to move to the east side of the Chattahoochee River on pain of having their property confiscated.

The news from Florida is highly important, and will be read with more than ordinary interest by the general public. General Gillmore's expedition to that State has been crowned with complete success. The rebels offered considerable opposition to the progress of our arms in different parts of the country, but the spirited and well-disciplined Union troops broke through every barrier and carried their flag onward to victory. The letter of our correspondent who accompanies the expedition fully details all the movements of the army from the time of its departure to the period of the last skirmish with the rebels. Among many most extraordinary things brought to light by this invasion is a document emanating from the commissariat department of Quincy, Fla., in which there is

startling evidence to be found of the desperate condition of the enemy. Beef and bacon are entirely exhausted throughout the South, and from all quarters cries are arising for relief from Florida. This circular was intended only for private circulation among "the prudent people of the South."

[Inclosure No. 2.—From New York Tribune.]

FEBRUARY 23, 1864.

The following orders, recently issued in the Department of the South, explain the transfer of troops to Florida under General Gillmore, about which, since the news of the movement reached here, there has been a good deal of speculation :*

General Gillmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to bring her back to the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the Government over all the revolted States, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the Administration to judge whether the circumstances in any given case justify the attempt, and whether the force necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out. It is quite possible that the Administration may desire the return of a loyal State to the Union without reference to the next Presidential election, and equally possible that journals whose sympathies are with the rebels should wish there should be no such return, unless it be by some compromise whereby the pro-slavery rules of the rebels shall still be maintained. If Florida shall become a loyal State her people will probably vote for such candidate for next President as pleases them best, and neither General Gillmore nor General Gillmore's soldiers will interfere in the matter. In the meanwhile, as the rebels are largely dependent upon that peninsula for beef-cattle, which it produces in great abundance, it may be quite as well to use a few regiments of soldiers to cut them off from this supply as to send them to a central point of attack. On the whole, the movement of General Gillmore seems quite explicable without resorting either to the copperhead explanation or the wise strategic talk on the "scatteration policy" and "interior lines."

[Inclosure No. 3.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY,
Quincy, Fla., November 2, 1863.

It has been a subject of anxious consideration how I could, without injury to our cause, expose to the people throughout the State the present perilous condition of our army. To do this through the public press would point out our source of danger to our enemies. To see each one in person, or even a sufficient number to effect the object contemplated, is impossible ; yet the necessity of general and immediate action is imperative to save our army, and with it our cause, from disaster. The issues of this contest are now transferred to the people at home. If they fail to do their duty and sustain the army in its present position it must fall back. If the enemy break through our present line, the wave of desolation may roll even to the shores of the Gulf and Atlantic. In discipline, valor, and

* For orders (here omitted) see General Orders, No. 16, Department of the South, Part I, p. 295.

the skill of its leaders our army has proved more than a match for the enemy. But the best-appointed army cannot maintain its position without support at home. The people should never suffer it to be said that they valued their cattle and hogs, their corn and money, more than their liberties and honor, and that they had to be compelled to support an army they had sent to battle in their defense. We hope it will not become necessary to resort to impressments among a people fighting for their existence and in defense of their homes and country and institutions. We prefer rather to appeal to them by every motive of duty and honor, by the love they bear their wives and daughters, by the memory of the heroic dead, and the future glory and independence of their country, to come to its rescue in this darkest hour of its peril.

A country which can afford to send forth in its defense the flower of its youth and the best of its manhood can afford, and is in honor bound, to sustain them at any cost and sacrifice of money and property. They have sacrificed home and ease and suffered untold hardships, and with their lives are now defending everything we hold most sacred.

Florida has done nobly in this contest. Her sons have achieved the highest character for their State and won imperishable honors for themselves. These brave men are now suffering for want of food. Not only the men from Florida, but the whole army of the South are in this condition. Our honor as a people demands that we do our duty to them. They must be fed. The following extracts from official letters in my possession do but partly represent the present condition of the armies of Generals Bragg and Beauregard, and their gloomy prospects for future supplies:

Maj. J. F. Cummings, who supplies General Bragg's army, writes:

> It is absolutely and vitally important that all the cattle that can possibly be brought here shall be brought as promptly as possible.

And again, on the 5th of October, he says:

> I cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity—yes, the urgent necessity, of sending forward cattle promptly. It appears that all other resources are exhausted, and that we are now dependent upon your State for beef for the very large army of General Bragg. I know you will leave no stone unturned, and I must say all is now dependent on your exertions, so far as beef is concerned. In regard to bacon, the stock is about exhausted, hence beef is our only hope. I know the prospect is very discouraging, and it only remains with those of us having charge of this most important work to do all we can to exhaust our resources, and when we have done this, our country cannot complain of us. If we fail to do all that can be done, and our cause shall fail, upon us will rest the responsibility; therefore let us employ every means at our command.

Again, on the 6th, he says:

> Major A[llen] can explain to you the great and absolute necessity for prompt action in the matter, for, major, I assure you that nearly all now depends on you.

And on the 19th October, he says:

> Captain Townsend, assistant commissary of subsistence, having a leave of absence for thirty days from the Army of Tennessee, I have prevailed on him to see you and explain to you my straightened condition and the imminent danger of our army suffering for the want of beef.

And on the 20th October, he wrote:

> The army is to-day on half rations of beef, and I fear within a few days will have nothing but bread to eat. This is truly a dark hour with us, and I cannot see what is to be done. All that is left for us to do is to do all we can, and then we will have a clear conscience, no matter what the world may say.

Mr. Locke, chief commissary of Georgia, wrote:

I pray you, major, to put every agency in motion that you can to send cattle without a moment's delay toward the Georgia borders. The troops in Charleston are in great extremity. We look alone to you for cattle; those in Georgia are exhausted.

Major Guerin, chief commissary of South Carolina, wrote:

We are almost entirely dependent on Florida, and it is of the last importance at this time that the troops here should be subsisted.

Again he says:

As it is, our situation is full of danger from want of meat, and extraordinary efforts are required to prevent disaster.

And on the 9th of October, he says:

We have now 40,000 troops and laborers to subsist. The supply of bacon on hand in the city is 20,000 pounds, and the cattle furnished by this State is not one-tenth of what is required. My anxieties and apprehensions, as you may suppose, are greatly excited.

Major Millen, of Savannah, on the 10th October, says:

I assure you, major, that the stock of bacon and beef for the armies of the Confederate States is now exhausted, and we must depend entirely upon what we may gather weekly. Starvation stares the army in the face; the handwriting is on the wall.

On the 26th of October, he says.

From the best information I have, the resources of food (meat) of both the Tennessee and Virginia armies are exhausted. This remark now applies with equal force to South Carolina and Georgia, and the army must henceforth depend upon the energy of the purchasing commissaries, through their daily or weekly collections. I have exhausted the beef-cattle and am now obliged to kill stock cattle.

From these you perceive that there is too much cause for the deep solicitude manifested by the writers. They should excite the fears and apprehensions of every lover of his country. Truly the responsibility upon us is great, when we are expected to feed these vast armies whether the producers will sell to us or not. The slightest reflection would teach any one that it is impossible to provide for such armies by impressments alone. The people must cheerfully yield their supplies or make up their minds to surrender their cause. It is their cause. It is not the cause of the Government. The Government is theirs. The army, the Government, you and I, and every one, and everything we have, are staked upon this contest. To fail is total and irretrievable ruin, universal confiscation of everything, and abject and ignominious submission and slavery to the most despicable and infamous race on earth. Whoever has any other thought but to fight on, at any cost of life and property, until we achieve our independence or all perish in the struggle, deserves to be the slave of such an enemy. But under the guidance of Providence our cause is safe in the hands of our army, provided we do our duty at home.

But Providence will not help a people who will not help themselves. Our enemies have no hope of conquering us by arms. Their only hope is that we will be untrue to ourselves, and in the blind pursuit of gain lose sight of our country, and thus suffer our army, and with it our cause, to perish. How stands the case? You know the resources of Tennessee are lost to us; the hog cholera and other causes have cut short the prospect in Georgia and other States. It is ascertained that the last year's crop of bacon is about exhausted, and

it is certain that the crop of this will be much shorter than that of last year. Now two large armies look almost solely to Florida to supply one entire article of subsistence. The entire surplus of this year's crop of bacon throughout the Confederacy, even when husbanded with the utmost economy, will be inadequate to the demands of the Government. This makes it the duty of every man to economize as much as possible—to sell not a pound to any one else while there is any danger of our army suffering, and to pledge at schedule rates his entire surplus bacon, beef, sugar, and sirup to the Government. I solemnly believe our cause is hopeless unless our people can be brought to this point.

I have thought it my duty to address this confidential circular to the principal men in various sections of the State, and invoke their aid and co-operation with the purchasing commissaries and Government agents in their districts in inaugurating and putting into operation some system by which our armies can be more promptly supplied, and all of our resources which are necessary secured to the Government. The appeals to me are more and more urgent every day; the pressure upon our State is very great. Should she now respond to the call made upon her resources as she has upon the bloodiest battle-fields of the war, the measure of her glory will be full. But if we withhold our supplies we cripple our army and render it impossible for them to advance after achieving the most signal victories. The people at home must put themselves upon a war footing. This they have never yet done. They must sow and plant and gather for the Government. Then, and not till then, will the bright rays of peace break through the clouds of war which overhang us.

P. W. WHITE,
Major and Chief Commissary.

P. S.—You are specially requested not to allow this circular to go out of your possession, but to read it to such persons as you know to be true and prudent, and to begin the work contemplated immediately.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Commanding, &c., Wilmington, N. C.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: If there be anything I do like it is to help a friend in distress, but I fear you ask me too much in your letter of the 26th instant. We have but three of those torpedo-boats ready and they belong to a company, not to the Government; they have been placed, however, at my service for this department. Moreover they are too large, I believe, for transportation on the cars. I shall commence using them against the blockaders as soon as dark nights will permit; then prepare yourself to hear of terrible doings about this harbor. The navy has the real "David" in its possession, but it seems to have exhausted itself in its attack on the Ironsides. It now keeps company with the gun-boats. With regard to material assistance in troops, I can do nothing until the return of those I have sent to Florida. When that will be depends on the movements of the enemy now there. A large portion of my cavalry is under orders for Virginia. I fear still further reductions of my forces here. I

hope the enemy will not take again advantage of it, as he did last July. I believe those surf-boats you speak of are intended for my benefit or yours, either at Sullivan's Island beach or at Deep or New Topsail Inlet. I fear that "thou art the man." Are you prepared along that coast of Hanover? If my supposition be correct I will do all I can to assist you as fast as my troops return from Florida.

Yours, very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 1, 1864.

Col. R. H. ANDERSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: An expedition, consisting of a section of artillery and 120 infantry, has gone to the wreck of the Maple Leaf at McIntosh's Point, on the Saint John's River. It moves by the Black Creek road, thence down the McIntosh road to the Saint John's River, and should arrive there by daylight.

The major-general commanding directs that you send a small scout, under an active, intelligent officer, on the south side of McGirt's Creek toward Saddler's Point, with instructions to send any important news he may discover to Capt. E. Pliny Bryan, at McIntosh's Point. The expedition is expected to return to-morrow.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 1, 1864.

Captain GRIEVE,
First Georgia Regulars:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs me to communicate to you the following instructions for your guidance in the expedition you are engaged in:

You will proceed to McIntosh's Point, on the Saint John's River, via the Black Creek and McIntosh roads, picketing the road that goes from Middleburg by Mrs. Jones' to Cedar Creek and timing your march so as to arrive at McIntosh's Point by daylight. You will then communicate with Capt. E. Pliny Bryan and co-operate with him in his attempt to destroy the wreck of the steamer at that point, whether an enemy is in sight or not. You will fire a few shots with your artillery to give the enemy the idea that a battery is located there. You will be careful not to prolong your stay enough to expose your command to the danger of being cut off by a force moving out from Jacksonville, on your rear, but should you find an opportunity to do anything considerable by a short delay, you are authorized to remain as long as the risk of your being cut off from your line of retreat by a force from Jacksonville will render prudent. Colonel Anderson, commanding the cavalry, has been directed to send a scout out on the south side of McGirt's Creek, toward Saddler's Point, with orders to communicate anything important that they may discover to you.

In conclusion, the major-general commanding urges that you bear in mind the possibility of your command being endangered by a force moving out from Jacksonville, and while conducting your operations with energy, act also with prudence.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. M. GARDNER,
Commanding Sub-District No. 1:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a letter to Governor Milton from Nassau, March 7, informing him of the contemplated raid on Tallahassee, via Saint Mark's, and of your communication stating the force at your disposal.

The major-general commanding directs that you hold Capers' battalion and the other forces you mention in readiness at all times to check or repel such a raid, at the same time that a portion of your troops at least so operate in Taylor against the deserters as to prevent their depredations. In this manner the major-general commanding believes you can so check or thwart such a raid (if it should be attempted) as to allow of re-enforcements from East Florida reaching you in time to protect Tallahassee or the planting region in Jefferson, Leon, and Gadsden Counties, and will be sent you on the first intimation of an attempt at landing.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 78. } *Richmond, April* 2, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VI. Maj. Gen. J. F. Gilmer is relieved from duty in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and will proceed to Richmond and resume his former duties as chief of the Bureau of Engineers.

VII. Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and report to the commanding general of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, for assignment to replace Major-General Gilmer, in command of the defenses at Savannah.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, *April* 2, 1864.

Col. A. J. GONZALES, *Chief of Artillery:*

Pursuant to instructions from you, I have the honor to report the inspection of the light batteries in the First Military District:

First. Santee Light Artillery, Capt. C. Gaillard: Only one section is in the First Military District. The guns of this section re-

quire sights. Its implements are in good order, as well as the ammunition, but the harness needs repairing, for which there is no leather. Some parts of the iron-work require refixing, as was indicated by the breaking of the pole yoke, coming apart from the carriage upon the drill. The forge and battery wagons are in good order. The horses are not very good, being only average. The military appearance and drill of the men are good, and I am informed by the lieutenant commanding the section that such officers as are attached to it are of sober habits. The camp is in fair order.

Second. German Artillery, commanded at present by First Lieut. N. Bischoff, is the most efficient battery in the district, being kept neat in every way. The camp is well arranged and policed. The implements of the battery good, as well as the horses, which are superior to those of any other artillery in the district. The harness needs some repair. The drill and military appearance of this command are excellent, and the officers, I am informed, are of temperate habits. Some of the ammunition of this battery is in bad order, and the supply deficient. Lieutenant Bischoff has obtained recruits not yet supplied with equipments. The forge and battery wagons are in good order, but the pole yoke of both have been removed and placed on carriages, which were issued from the State ordnance department without them.

Third. Orleans Guard Light Battery, Capt. G. Le Gardeur, jr.: Implements generally in order, as well as the harness and ammunition, which have both been recently issued. The camp is in fair order, but the horses of the battery are in wretched condition, and certainly inadequate to a campaign. Mud is noticed in the bore of the guns of this battery. The forge and battery wagons are in good order. The military appearance of the men is good, and I am informed the officers of the command are of sober habits.

Fourth. Macbeth Light Artillery, Capt. B. A. Jeter: Guns in good order; implements, fair; horses, average. The ammunition was found to be, in one or two instances, caked, and a part of it of an old issue, having gone through the campaign on the Mississippi, and upon striking some of the cartridges dust came from them, as if the powder had become pulverized from constant jostling in the chest. I would recommend that Captain Jeter be ordered to detach some of the cartridges from the projectiles, to learn if this be the case, and if it be, to sift the dust from them, supplying the deficiency with new powder. Captain Jeter informs me that a board of survey has condemned his harness. I could not see that such is yet necessary, as I have known batteries with harness inferior to his stand, with repair, the campaign in the Department of the Mississippi. Leather should be supplied him for repairs as a matter of economy, at least in sufficient quantity to keep the traces and tugs in a substantial condition, one side each of bridle and harness. Iron tugs may, indeed, be made, and will answer the purpose. The forge and battery wagons are in good order. The military appearance of the men is good, and the camp kept in good order. I am informed by the captain that the officers are of sober habits. The batteries commanded respectively by Captain Le Gardeur, jr., and Captain Jeter were not drilled because of the lateness of the hour, the constant demands upon the quartermaster for boats, and my being in a borrowed ambulance. In a day or two I will be able to ride on horseback, which will render me independent of any headquarters for a conveyance.

I respectfully append a report of the ammunition of these batteries as given me by their commanding officers, from which you will learn their true status in regard to ammunition. The personnel of the different batteries is also attached.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

G. U. MAYO,

Maj., Asst. Insp. Artillery, Dept. S. C., Ga., and Fla.

Report of ordnance and ordnance stores.

	Artillery.			
	Santee Light.	German.	Orleans Guard Light.	Macbeth Light.
6-pounder bronze guns	.....	2	2	4
12-pounder howitzers, bronze	.....	2	2	.....
3-inch rifle guns	2	.....	.....	.....
6-pounder shot	.....	207	.....	212
6-pounder spherical case	.....	57	.....	367
6-pounder canister	.....	74	.....	153
12-pounder shell	.....	41	.....	.....
12-pounder spherical case	.....	54	.....	.....
12-pounder canister	.....	84	.....	.....
Shot	.....	.....	83	.....
Spherical case	.....	.....	109	.....
Canister	.....	.....	311	.....
Shell	327	.....	.....	.....
Cartridges	352	.....	.....	.....
Friction tubes	367	.....	845	1,324
Fuses	379	759	.....	.....

Personnel.

Undergoing sentence of court-martial:				
Commissioned officers	.....	1	.....	.....
Privates	.....	1	.....	.....
Absent without leave:				
Non-commissioned officers	.....	1	.....	.....
Privates	.....	1	.....	1
Absent with leave:				
Commissioned officers	.....	.....	.....	2
Non-commissioned officers	.....	.....	.....	1
Privates	3	.....	.....	6
Sick, present:				
Non-commissioned officers	.....	1	.....	.....
Privates	.....	4	2	5
Sick, absent:				
Non-commissioned officers	.....	1	.....	1
Privates	.....	.....	1	7
Absent on detailed service:				
Non-commissioned officers	.....	2	.....	2
Privates	.....	.....	5	4
Present for duty:				
Commissioned officers	1	4	4	3
Non-commissioned officers	6	9	10	10
Artificers	.....	.....	2	.....
Musicians	.....	2	1	2
Privates	43	79	47	104

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,

Charleston, April 15, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded with accompanying synopsis of orders.

A. J. GONZALES,

Colonel and Chief of Artillery of the Department.

Synopsis of orders based on report of inspection of light artillery, of April 2, 1864.

Order No. 1, page 1, paragraph I: The commanding officer of the Santee Light Artillery will make requisition for such sights as are required for his battery, as well as such quantity of bridle and harness leather as may be necessary to repair his harness. He will also take steps to have the iron-work of his battery thoroughly repaired. He will in future exact more attention from his subordinates in the grooming of their horses.

Order No. 2, page 1, paragraph II: The commanding officer of the German Artillery will make requisition for such quantity of bridle and harness leather as may be necessary to repair his harness.

Page 2, paragraph II: He will have his defective ammunition returned, and will make requisition for such quantity as may then be requisite to supply the deficiency. He will take steps to have pole yokes supplied for such of his carriages as may need them.

Order No. 3, page 2, paragraph III: The attention of Captain Le Gardeur, commanding Orleans Guard Light Battery, is called to the unserviceable condition of his horses. He will in future give proper attention to their grooming, and to their being in condition for service. Mud and rubbish which may collect in the bore of his guns during marches will, upon reaching camp, be at once removed.

Order No. 4, page 2, paragraph IV: Capt. B. A. Jeter, commanding Macbeth Light Artillery, will at once make requisition for sheep skins to repair his sponges, and such ammunition as may be damaged will be turned in to the ordnance department.

Page 3, paragraph IV: It is enjoined upon Captain Jeter to examine the cartridges of old issue and ascertain if the powder be to any extent pulverized. If so, the dust will be sifted and the consequent reduction made up with new powder. Should he have no means of sifting it, it will be turned into the ordnance department, and requisition made for corresponding supply.

Page 3, paragraph IV: He will make requisition on the chief ordnance officer for one side of bridle and one of harness leather for repairs of his harness.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
No. 25. } *Camp Milton, April 2, 1864.*

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III. During the temporary absence of Brigadier-General Finegan his duties at this post will devolve upon Brig. Gen. A. H. Colquitt.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Anderson:

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, *April* 4, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

Supply of transportation in this department is entirely insufficient. The cavalry arriving from Virginia has only one wagon per regiment. Cannot cavalry sent hence to Virginia leave their wagons and teams here?

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.] APRIL 4, 1864.

GENERAL: Two torpedo-boats will leave the city probably on Wednesday next, and proceed by the Stono and inland waters to Ashepoo. It will be necessary to warn all guards, sentries, and pickets in your district not to fire upon or impede them. At night their signal will be two flashes of a white light succeeding one another.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy sent Generals Walker, Wise, and Robertson.)

ROYALL'S, *April* 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General JORDAN,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Gaillard reports that the raft with the torpedoes started from its mooring this evening. When he went there he found the tide on the ebb and the raft secure, but turned entirely round.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Seventh Military District.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
April 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my scout, Saunders, has just returned from a reconnaissance upon the adjacent islands, and states that within the last few days a regiment of infantry, recently withdrawn from Otter Island, has reoccupied its former encampment. He further represents three vessels at the mouth of Ashepoo River, viz, one steamer, one schooner, and a three-masted vessel. I would again respectfully call the attention of the commanding general to the importance of retaining Saunders in his present capacity, and I also recommend that as soon as practicable measures be taken to destroy the above mentioned vessels.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant.

B. H. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. S. WALKER,
Pocotaligo, S. C.:

GENERAL: The Fourth South Carolina Cavalry, Trenholm's company, leaving its artillery behind, and Magee's company, will march without delay to rendezvous at Columbia, and await orders of General Hampton. Each company will be reduced to 80 mounted privates to be selected according to seniority on muster into service.

The men thus selected may be allowed to exchange, when they desire it, with others who would otherwise remain behind. The surplus will remain under your command in temporary charge of competent officers.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAVANNAH, *April* 4, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Following dispatch just received from Lieut. Col. V. Sheliha, chief engineer at Mobile:

Carelessness caused a fire near dry-dock, by which the camels built for the Tennessee were entirely destroyed last night. Loss of materials and tools serious. This destroys much material that was collected for the land defense, and turned over to the navy.

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 4, 1864.

Col. GEORGE P. HARRISON, Jr.,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you detach one of your regiments, in light marching order, with four days' cooked rations, arms, and ammunition, 40 rounds in their cartridge-boxes, and litters, to proceed by railroad to Waldo, there to report to Brigadier-General Finegan. Should Brigadier-General Finegan have left Waldo, the commanding officer will immediately follow on the route taken by General Finegan, and by forced marches overtake him. The train to take the regiment will be here about 8 p. m. this day, and the major-general desires that you have the troops ready to embark without delaying it a moment longer than necessary.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 5, 1864.

Lieut. J. L. DOGGETT,
Signal Officer, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.,
Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: It is understood that our signal book fell into the hands of the enemy when he advanced on John's Island, in January last. Please make the proper inquiries into this important matter, and if necessary have the key-word changed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. KEARNY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUNT PLEASANT, S. C., *April* 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I visited Sullivan's Island and the posts adjacent on the 2d and 4th, and propose to assume command of the First Military District this evening. Should it be the desire of the commanding general to give any special instructions I shall be happy to receive them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

APRIL 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Comdg. First Mil. Dist., Mount Pleasant, S. C.:

Your letter of yesterday [to-day] has been received. I have no additional instructions to give for the proper management of your military district. I hope to be able to return you soon one of Brigadier-General Evans' regiments, which you will use to the best advantage to guard and defend your district. It is reported the enemy is again preparing an expedition against this place or Wilmington. Due vigilance should be kept until this blow shall have fallen on the point selected by him. I shall inspect your district as soon as present circumstances will permit.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Commanding, &c., Wilmington, N. C.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I construe the circular you refer to as you do yourself, that is, it makes the position of servanted officers much worse than before. I have just telegraphed the Department to know what those officers located in deserted districts were to do for rations for their servants. They cannot employ soldiers as servants and cooks; hence, what are they to do if they have to attend themselves to those menial occupations? They must then give up their duties as officers. The thing is so grossly absurd and outrageous that I will pursue it no further. Is Grant going to try Richmond again? "Whom the gods wish to destroy," &c. I think his present preparations are mere feints, but should he intend to attack Richmond, then you have nothing to fear from Burnside, who will co-operate with him from Norfolk or Albemarle Sound and Weldon. We will soon know the truth, however, for such large bodies of men cannot be moved about without indicating where they are going. Moreover, if Grant understands anything about the art of war it is the first and most important of all its principles, *i. e.*, concentration of masses against fractions; he cares very little about the other two.

Yours, very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
No. 19. } *Mount Pleasant, S. C., April 6, 1864.*

I. For present service and until further orders the First Military District will be divided into three sub-districts, as follows:

The First Sub-District will comprise the posts, fortifications, and troops on the main in Christ Church Parish, and will be commanded by Col. L. M. Keitt, Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers, headquarters at Mount Pleasant.

The Second Sub-District will comprise the posts, fortifications, and troops on Sullivan's Island from the cove east to include Battery Beauregard on that island, and will be commanded by Col. William Butler, First South Carolina Regular Infantry, headquarters within the limits of his command.

The Third Sub-District will comprise the posts, fortifications, and troops on Sullivan's Island and Long Island from east and north of Battery Beauregard, and will be commanded by Brig. Gen. N. G. Evans, headquarters within the limits of his command.

II. Each commanding officer will receive instructions with regard to the duties of his command; until these are issued all present arrangements must be carried out with as little deviation as possible.

III. The commanding officers of the different sub-districts will report the location of their headquarters to the headquarters of the district as soon as possible.

By command of Brigadier-General Ripley:

HENRY BUIST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROYALL'S, *April 6, 1864.*

General THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Simonton reports that this afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a gun-boat came up the Stono, apparently in tow of a steamer, and shelled John's Island. She then passed through the obstructions and shelled our pickets at Legaré's place. At the same time a mortar schooner in Folly River threw some shell toward the thicket. A party of the enemy, about two companies, were observed to pass from Long Island over the Green Creek bridge to Horse Island, probably the relief pickets.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier General, Seventh Military District.

APRIL 6, 1864.

General WISE:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to inform you that orders have been issued by him to Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson to return the Twenty-sixth and Fifty-ninth Virginia Regiments as soon as the movements of the enemy in his front will permit. One of the regiments of your brigade will, however, have to return temporarily to the Second Military District until its place can be supplied by other troops, either cavalry or infantry.

General Beauregard desires me to express to you his regret at not being able to keep your brigade together as he most earnestly desires, but the want of sufficient troops in the department, and the system of independent districts, compel the adoption of the present system, which alone can prevent the enemy from obtaining a foothold on the main, by which he would necessarily turn the adjacent districts.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
Charleston, S. C., April 6, 1864.

Brig. Gens. B. H. ROBERTSON and W. S. WALKER:

GENERALS: The commanding general directs me to transmit for your information the following extract from an order issued from these headquarters to-day:

Two army torpedo steamers, under the command of Capts. Augustus Duqucron and E. R. Mackay, will proceed by inland navigation and attack the enemy's vessels in the waters of Saint Helena Sound and Port Royal or their tributary streams. The sole control and management of the expedition will devolve on Captain Duqucron, and all orders emanating from him will be obeyed. Captain Duqucron will take the earliest opportunity to communicate to district commanders his presence in the waters of their districts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April 6, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. PATTON ANDERSON,
Commanding, &c., Camp Milton, Fla.:

Your three dispatches of the 5th are received. Act according to emergency of the case. I will send you additional re-enforcements.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

Operators on the road must be careful to send these messages as addressed and signed with the initials as given.

G. T. B.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Baldwin, Fla.:

GENERAL: I inclose you herewith the following simple cipher for future use in important telegrams to these headquarters. For very important telegrams the diplomatic cipher should be used. Please inform me of its reception.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

A	by	M	H	by	R	O	by	U	U	by	F
B		K	I		S	P		I	V		Q
C		O	J		V	Q		G	W		D
D		A	K		H	R		Y	X		T
E		N	L		X	S		E	Y		B
F		C	M		P	T		Z	Z		J
G		W	N		L						

Example: Charleston—Ormyxnezul.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 7, 1864.

Maj. E. C. SIMKINS,
Chief Quartermaster:

MAJOR: There are at Gainesville, in charge of Major Hamilton, a very large quantity of subsistence stores in proportion to the demand existing there, viz, 4,000 pounds of bacon, 3,000 bushels of shelled corn, 75 bushels of peas, 4 hogsheads of sugar, 3 barrels of sugar, 12 barrels of sirup, 2 barrels and 1 sack of salt, and a tierce of rough rice. In quartermaster's department 2,000 bushels of corn in shuck, and at the depots of tax in kind about 10,000 bushels of corn. At Waldo there are 20 barrels of sirup, 18 hogsheads of sugar, 5 barrels of sugar taking care of itself.

These subsistence supplies the major-general commanding directs you to have removed to Baldwin, leaving only a sufficient supply with Major Hamilton for current supply of troops being rationed by him. You will also endeavor to draw your forage supplies as far as practicable from this section (*i. e.*, Gainesville and vicinity), sparing the resources of Middle Florida for future occasions. Major Hamilton reports that in addition to the corn on hand in the tax-in-kind depots, there can be as much more obtained by purchase in his neighborhood. The details of this removal are necessarily left to your discretion, but the major-general desires me to impress upon you the importance of an early removal of the subsistence stores, and of using, as far as possible, forage from the section referred to, in place of Middle Florida.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 7, 1864.

Col. W. B. TABB,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of the 5th instant, asking instructions as to the course to be pursued by Lieutenant-Colonel Harris in the event of certain emergencies, I am instructed to send you a copy of a dispatch on the subject sent by telegraph:

CAMP MILTON, *April* 5, 1864.

Colonel TABB,
Waldo:

In case of advance from Jacksonville, Colonel Harris must observe former instructions. In case of advance from Palatka, without corresponding movement from Jacksonville, he must resist it, and cover front. Your infantry may be con-

centrated at or near Blue Pond to check enemy's advance from Palatka. If enemy should be too strong for you, fall back toward Waldo, and keep your communications open with this army. Should the enemy attempt a raid upon Silver Springs, or Ocala, Colonel Harris must co-operate with the infantry and endeavor to defeat it. Finegan's whole command must come here. You will be advised by telegraph of movements occurring here.

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The foregoing instructions are repeated lest they might have failed to reach you by telegraph. Be pleased to inform me whether you received them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *April* 8, 1864.

General BEAUREGARD:

Two of torpedo-boats have been obliged to return owing to derangement of engines. David has gone through.

A. R. CHISOLM,
Aide-de-Camp.

SAVANNAH, GA., *April* 8, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD:

DEAR GENERAL: I did not answer your telegram in reference to a successor in this command by the wires, because, for certain reasons, I feel unwilling to indorse the name suggested by yourself. My unwillingness does not arise from objections to the officer in question so much, but because there are certain local and social entanglements here that ought, for the good of the service, to be broken up. This cannot be accomplished by the officer suggested. My experience has led me to the conviction that military service cannot be efficiently performed if the control be left entirely with local persons, and especially in cases where there is a wide family connection making clamorous and constant demands for favorites. The public interest in such cases is forced to bend to private considerations. I know of no place where the service demands more decidedly than here that the commanding officer should be independent of such influences, and free to act simply for the public good. As soon as possible many of the organizations that are here, and that have been here from the beginning of the war, should be sent to a more active field. The tone and spirit of these organizations are not what they should be, and I think that the best remedy, when it can be applied, is to send them to some other theater of operations, where active service will brush away monotony and discontent. The material composing the commands referred to is good, but its usefulness will be destroyed if the present inactivity be much longer continued.

As I could not say all this in a telegram I concluded to communicate it by this semi-official note.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

BATTERY GLOVER, *April* 9, 1864—3 p. m.
(Via Royall's.)

Maj. W. H. ECHOLS:

Your dispatch received. There has been a force at work at Fort Johnson each and every day since it was flooded. Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood is mistaken. The damage done at Simkins was immediately attended to; the fatigue party was immediately called for. Fort Johnson has been drained. The water now in it amounts to nothing.

P. C. JOHNSON,
Lieutenant, Engineers.

[Indorsement.]

C. S. ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Charleston, April 9, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters in reference to communication on same subject.

W. H. ECHOLS,
Major.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Mount Pleasant, April 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit memoranda on the fortifications of Sullivan's Island, and to submit certain remarks in continuation of those therein contained, and in relation to the defense of points included in my command. The cramped condition of gun chambers in the northeast outwork and eastern battery of Battery Marshall is owing to the proximity of the rear traverses. To place traverses of this kind so near, while to a certain degree it may protect the guns from a reverse fire, uncertain generally, being at long range, in my opinion must increase to a very great and certain extent the injurious effect of direct fire, which, from the nature of the attack to be apprehended, must be more destructive as the enemy's approach, be it by siege or sea, advances. A shell coming over the parapet or through the embrasure must be arrested close to men and armament. The splinters of the projectile upon explosion escape from the earth, naturally by the line of least resistance, and with debris will be thrown immediately on gun and gunners, while the latter have small chance of escape or shelter. I have noticed frequency of such arrangement in other works in the vicinity of Charleston, and respectfully suggest that it should be avoided in the future as far as possible; hence the recommendation in the remarks, that the sand in the traverse in rear of gun-chambers Nos. 3 and 4 in the northeast outwork should cover the eastern bomb-proof, and the latter should be raised so high as to answer a purpose proposed to be effected by raising the traverse and furnishing it with a banquette on the west side. The infantry on the traverse will be exposed to the long-range reverse fire (uncertain, and which must slacken when necessary to occupy the banquette) in either case. The convenience and security of the chambers will be greatly increased and the work expedited by a week.

The trace of the new work has been determined, and whatever it is, the exigencies of the service require that it be finished at once. The recommendations in the remarks concerning the reduction in height and thickness of all those positions looking northwest and north will hasten the construction greatly, add to the security of the defenders, defilade from sea-fire, and partially from that from Long Island. No heavy fire can be expected from the northwest, and it certainly appears like a great waste of labor, not too plentiful at present, to build heavier protection against musketry and boat howitzers than the sea-front offers to heavy 15-inch and 200-pounder rifled projectiles.

The remarks with reference to the completion, repair, and protection of the detached two-gun batteries and Battery Beauregard are induced by a consideration of contingencies to be anticipated, and the present state of the command. The particular methods to be adopted could be matters of short consideration. The condition of the mortar batteries on Sullivan's Island is bad without exception, resulting from the giving way of the interior revetments, where any have been placed, from concussion. One reason why they have tumbled in, is from their faulty construction, and the custom which many engineers in this department have of erecting structures of earth or sods, as though they were of stone or brick, and allowing too little batter. This might be obviated to a considerable extent by a double sodding in horizontal layers and pinning, but the structure would still be frail to withstand the shock of a mortar, and the pins in case of impact of shot or shell cause almost as many splinters as a wooden revetment. To give security and strength to the interior revetment, I would respectfully recommend that they be made for all mortar batteries, in the front and both flanks of the platform, of palmetto logs to the height of 6 or 7 feet, with a batter of not more than five upon one, and leaving a berm of 1 foot, then to finish off the parapet with sods, at a slope of not less than 35 degrees from the perpendicular, to the height of 10 feet from the mortar platform. This would secure the work, afford a banquette, and expedite the finishing of the batteries, which may be our most efficient resistance against the fire from Morris Island. The palmetto logs in quantities sufficient to do the work can be obtained from the old outwork of Fort Moultrie, now useless, and from the trees on the island, of which there are from 60 to 100 of good dimensions immediately at hand. I have mentioned these matters of material engineering to Mr. White, and I respectfully ask that he may be ordered to adopt them, and finish up the works as speedily as may be, and without waste of labor.

In the early part of November, 1863, I received intelligence from the headquarters of the department that an attack by boats and otherwise was to be apprehended, and to meet the emergency made the directions and dispositions mentioned in a circular dated November 8, 1863,* which was transmitted to the headquarters of the department. That disposition afforded some security, and covered the points upon which an attack was to be apprehended, and allowed a small reserve. The available force at my disposal at that time was 5,882 present, including 950 heavy artillery, 183 light artillery, 204 cavalry, and 4,512 infantry. In the aggregate the effective total was 5,013, and I do not believe that in the condition of the works of

*See Vol. XXVIII, Part II, p. 495.

the island at that time there was not a man too many to give us the chances of success if heavily attacked. No attack, however, was made.

Anticipating a contingency which has occurred, viz, the reduction of our present strength to about one-half what it then was, I looked to the progress of our fortifications, the only means by which, in a fixed position open to observation, economy of men can be effected. So long as a large force is in this vicinity, with the works as they were on the 8th of November, so long will they remain unattacked or be defended with a probability of success. But the enemy command the sea, can observe our strength to a certain extent, can concentrate in a fractional portion of the time required for us to do likewise, and, in consequence, the works being in such state as to require large personal support, by operating on other points, have had, and do now possess, the power to force us to neglect their attack in other directions or place the last remaining exterior sea defense of this city in jeopardy by the withdrawal of our troops to meet an attack at a point whence our enemy can return in forty-eight hours and we in not less than from eight days to two weeks. This dilemma can be avoided by preparing the works on Sullivan's Island so as to render them impregnable against a *coup de main*, and we should then be able to release surplus infantry from duty at that point for a period after an attack had been commenced, if, indeed, our preparation did not cause the enemy to forego his inclination altogether.

To judge from previous operations, the mechanical resources and character of our adversary, his immense advantages in transportation and command of the sea, the most probable method of attack would be by siege and naval operations; that was the method adopted to reduce Morris Island, and was successful so far as that point was concerned. The success has given advantages to the enemy, although dearly bought. I considered it out of the question for us to defend Long Island, or any point northeast of Sullivan's Island amongst the islands; the most we can do there is to be in observation and to secure some intelligence of the enemy's approach. If in sufficient force of men, material, and transport, he can land on Long Island at Dewees Inlet, and within a few days, say from four to five, establish his batteries within 1,000 or 1,200 yards from Battery Marshall, from which time our defensive labors must be to a great extent interrupted.

This attack would probably be supported against Battery Marshall by iron-clads and vessels firing whenever convenient from the sea directly in enfilade, and particularly in reverse, other iron-clads silencing and destroying the detached two-gun batteries on the island, and sweeping all approaches to the work not protected by sand hills. Batteries on Morris Island and iron-clads would give employment to our defenses from Beauregard west, and endeavor to cut off communication by the bridge from Mount Pleasant. The only other communication with Sullivan's Island being from Kinloch's Landing, would be interfered with by long-range batteries from Long Island.

I do not mean to say that our communications would be stopped, but they would be rendered hazardous and uncertain except by night, and especially difficult in the transportation of heavy material. A siege by direct and vertical fire from land and sea, sufficiently sustained to silence our batteries and to render communication difficult,

while the westward batteries are employed, followed by a vigorous attack in the present condition of the works, would probably be successful, especially if made at all points and the enemy chose to sacrifice a few light-draught steamers, which could be easily beached with each from 500 to 1,000 men on board. Of course the cost of success and length of time required would depend upon our efforts and the strength of our force. The last we must expect to be at a minimum, as our people may be withdrawn to strengthen armies in the field. Once on Sullivan's Island, the topography is such that, protected on the left flank by a powerful navy, the enemy can advance his works and establish batteries within 1,000 yards of Battery Beauregard, which then, with Rutledge and others, is taken in reverse. Our only communication with the island would be by the bridge, which would probably be pretty well cut up by that time, and small boats uncertain.

The western batteries, Fort Moultrie included, powerful as they are, are only formidable against a sea attack and could stand a well-supported siege for a time only in direct comparison to the expenditure of men upon the defense. Another method of attack, and which in the present condition of the works and the strength of the garrisons is in my opinion most immediately dangerous, is a *coup de main* an hour or two before dawn, made at different points on the front beach from Marshall west to Beauregard. A flotilla to carry from 4,000 to 6,000 men could readily be prepared out of our sight, towed to within a comparatively short distance, and the whole force be precipitated on the unguarded or weakly defended positions of the island, and the unfinished or defective works, with open gorges, be carried by vigorous assault in overwhelming numbers. Lodgment once made, protected by the navy, siege operations against such positions of the western or eastern batteries as were not carried could be commenced immediately from different points and prosecuted with similar results to those to be apprehended if the attack be made from the commencement by regular siege. I do not think it probable that the enemy will endeavor to run by, leaving Sullivan's Island in rear of his fleet, although it may happen, nor do I consider it certain that the attack will be made very speedily. But we are continually in danger unless we have stronger forces than the probabilities will warrant us in anticipating to meet it. The methods suggested may not be those which the enemy may adopt so soon as he is in readiness or an opportunity is given by a possible reverse to our arms elsewhere for him to employ large forces and material at his disposal, but something of the nature, or both combined, it seems to me is to be apprehended. He may make such an attack in connection with others on other points, but can hardly increase the strength beyond what has been suggested from the peculiarities of the position.

I leave out this consideration for the present, an approach by the main through Christ Church Parish, as Sullivan's Island must be defended at any rate, and the support which a force on the main could give if confronted by a hostile army would be incidental and uncertain; its destruction would, however, be next to certain if Sullivan's Island fell.

The attack by simple siege would be held in check so long as Battery Marshall is in defensive condition, and to insure it, it seems to me that, first, we should complete the works necessary to secure it from assault at any point; next, that the ordnance material should

be increased so that damages can be speedily repaired. The reasons are that the work is far to the front, the transportation thither is difficult and liable to be interrupted. With one extra carriage for every two guns of the same description, and an extra one for every gun of singular kind, a few extra gun-gins and hand-spikes, a defense against siege when the work is finished might be prolonged very long indeed, protected as it is by the rapid tide-way of Beach Inlet. The work ought to be supplied with mortars; one or two 10-inch sea-coast, and a number of 10-inch siege and 8-inch siege, would do for the purposes required. The danger of the point would then be principally from the contingency of the enemy's effecting a landing to the westward and holding position under the guns of the navy while the attack was made upon the isolated position. This is remote so long as we are full handed, but threatens as our force is reduced. It seems to me that it will be, to a great extent, guarded against by finishing up and protecting the two-gun batteries with chevaux-de-frise, and closing the gorges with palisades, and still further by inclosing Battery Beauregard and finishing up the work thence to Rutledge; besides, the sea-face of Fort Moultrie should be protected by obstructions, as it has no flank defense. Strength would be still further attained by constructing a battery for light guns, defiladed and protected from Morris Island and the sea, at the west end of Sullivan's Island to interfere with any boat raid in that direction.

A still further element of strength, and in my opinion a strong one, would be to have an inclosed work about midway between Batteries Marshall and Beauregard. At about the point desirable there is a circle of sand hills which would facilitate such construction. Its northern, eastern, and western fronts would not require to be so heavy as that looking to the sea; it could be armed with guns taken from the two-gun batteries adjacent, which could then be used for light guns, would render any attack between Beauregard and Marshall abortive, and would serve as a tête-de-pont to our ferry arrangements between Kinloch's and Sullivan's Island. There are now on Sullivan's Island in position seventy-one guns and mortars, heavy and light, of all calibers, requiring for their proper and efficient services in continued operations, local battery guards included, 1,065 artillerists. With a few additions of heavy guns and mortars requiring, say, 135 men, a round number of 1,200 effective artillerists would suffice for manning all the necessary guns. Were the works finished and provided as I have hastily suggested, and supported by 800 good infantry, two or more light batteries as needed, and a small detachment of patrols and couriers, I believe the island, under proper commanders and proper attention to the commissariat, and other staff departments, would be secure against anything like a surprise, and probably against a siege and naval attack combined, although such attack were assisted by all the batteries the enemy could crowd on Morris Island. One thousand men at Mount Pleasant, and on the shore of the main toward Bull's Bay, including the light artillery necessary for Sullivan's Island, and the cavalry for the outposts, would secure the communication, and guard against surprise. If Bull's Bay were made the base of an attack it would have, of course, to be opposed according to its nature. Unless the works on Sullivan's Island are pushed, and provided so as to effect the purposes indicated, instead of attaining almost positive security, with 3,000 men in this command, twice that number will hardly suffice to put

the chances of repulsing such an attack as the enemy may make in our favor. The longer the attack is postponed, if it comes, the stronger it may be expected to be.

It may be said that the works alluded to, as necessary for the defense of Sullivan's Island, are extensive, and require time and labor. Having this in view, I had the honor, on the 23d of November last, to address a communication* to the headquarters of the department, stating in terms which I thought were plain, some reasons which in my opinion were apparent for the slow progress of the works then being constructed. After about one month and a half the communication was returned, and I was informed that it was of such a character as I had no right to make. It was suggested that I might prefer charges against the chief engineer or other officers of the department staff or report any want of energy in their operations which came under my observation within my command. The latter had been done frequently; as for the former, I had and have no knowledge of directions or orders issued to the officers in question by higher authority, and respectfully submit that being so ignorant I could not properly present such charges.

Having fulfilled what I believed to be my duty, and the paper having been returned, I remained quiescent under the system adopted, and saw the works progressing slowly and laggingly during the months of December, January, and February, at the expiration of about which time the work on Battery Marshall was ordered to be pushed. Returning from a leave of absence of nearly forty days, I found the command reduced to about 2,900 effectives, and this still further reduced by details at Fort Sumter and other points. Work on Battery Marshall had been renewed, and apparently been going on for about two weeks, and I believe with more energy than formerly. I trust that it will be pressed to completion, and that every means will be taken to prevent waste of labor by throwing up works of unappropriate strength, or too frequent alterations for want of proper plan in the commencement.

Finding that the condition of things had not materially altered during my absence, and knowing from previous occurrence that I was not potential in any matters of material preparation or personal re-enforcement, I had the honor to state, on the 5th instant, that if the commanding general had any instructions to give me, I should be happy to receive them. The reply received on the same day stated that he had none, but informed me that it was reported that the enemy is again preparing an expedition against this place or Wilmington. Being thus placed in command of one of our most vital points, with no control over those matters on which, in my opinion, our success principally depends, I have deemed it my duty to examine into the state of things in the command, and submit this communication with the memoranda accompanying.

I trust that the communication is not of such a character as I have no right to make; if so, it can be treated as was that of the 23d of November, 1863. Of some use, however, it may be, under any circumstances, and I trust that it will prevent the future necessity of interrogations or calls for retrospective opinions in any event.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*See Vol. XXVIII, Part II, p. 515.

[Inclosure.]

Memoranda of condition of fortifications on Sullivan's Island, S. C., April 6 and 7, 1864.

BATTERY MARSHALL.

Number.[a]	Description of gun and carriage.	Condition of carriage and equipments.	Direction and extent of field of fire.
	Northeastern outwork. b		
1	Vacant; for siege	None	Northwest shore of Long Island and 60 degrees west.
2	8-inch sea-coast howitzer; barbette.	Good	Goat Island to southeast shore of Long Island.
3	8-inch navy, 63 cwt.; barbette	...do	
4	....do	....do	
	Northeast flank. c		
5	12-pounder smooth; siege	Good	Covers Beach Inlet and channel seaward, from near shore of Long Island.
6	....do	....do	
	Eastern battery. d		
7	8-inch sea-coast howitzer; barbette.	Fair	Covers Beach Inlet and channels north of Long Island over outwork.
8	8-inch columbiad, 1857; barbette	....do	Covers Beach Inlet and fires south and seaward about 180 degrees.
	Southeast curtain. e		
9	12-pounder rifle; siege	Fair	Seaward over channel
10	....do	Requires attention.	Do.
	Color battery. f		
11	32-pounder rifle; barbette	Fair	From sea-shore of Long Island seaward about 180 degrees.
	Southwest battery. g		
12	7-inch Brooke; barbette	Good	Seaward from Beach Inlet south and west about 180 degrees.
13	18-pounder Blakely; siege	...do	South and west seaward and along the beach of Sullivan's Island.

a The guns are numbered from the north of the northeast outwork in order around the work.

b The condition of the parapets, traverses, and embrasures is good; platforms are in order: shell room tolerably good. The gun chambers are confined and liable to an objection on that account, which I propose to notice more generally.

c It is understood that it is intended to place both the 12-pounders on siege carriages on the northeast flank in embrasures, one looking toward Long Island and the other seaward toward the mouth of the channel. I believe it will be necessary to advance the parapet of the northeasternmost by, say, 12 feet, to obtain a suitable field of fire, if it be desired to extend the merlon so as to furnish additional protection to the battery in the northeast outwork from a flank fire from the sea. This portion of the work is in fair order, but it would be well to substitute a continuation of the parapet to connect it with the eastern battery for the short palisading as at present.

d The eastern battery is in good condition. A traverse extends between the guns and to the rear of the chambers, confining the space exceedingly, and rendering them liable to objections such as are alluded to in remarks on the northeast outwork.

e From the eastern battery the curtain to the first traverse is without guns. The parapet and banquette are in bad order. The first wants repair and sods, the second to be finished. Traverses covering first gun from east in fair order. Parapet and banquette thence west to next traverse bad; require finishing and repair. The traverses for the second gun are bad; the new work is expected to join the curtain at this point. The gun is now dismounted, the carriage being defective. From second gun to color battery the parapet is in bad order; would be well to dispense with a short palisade connecting with the battery.

f The parapets and slopes of the color battery are sadly out of order and require attention. The curtain from thence west to the southwest battery requires sodding. It has a platform for a siege gun not armed.

g The work at the southwest battery is in good condition generally. The gun is of great accuracy and range, but has been deemed defective and is fired with light shell. A greater quantity is required, only 67 being on hand. The Blakely gun wants heavily pressed junk wads to insure accuracy and range.

The guns in the work are principally supplied with ammunition according to orders and capacity. Some of the powder has been for some time in store and requires renewal.

There are two principal magazines, one in the eastern battery and one in the western bomb-proof lately completed. Both appear to be serviceable and well protected.

The western bomb-proof, which has been under construction for the past seven months, during which time it has been thrice altered, is very near completion, and is of excellent character. It is of large capacity, and had it been at the other end of the work would, in my opinion, have sufficed for the wants of the position. It would be well to have it and all other bomb-proofs on the island whitewashed for sanitary reasons and to increase the light. The eastern bomb-proof is only commenced, is of irregular form, following the interior slope of the northeastern outworks and flanks. It is to be regretted that its galleries are not wider. I would recommend that the sand of the traverses in rear of gun-chambers Nos. 3 and 4 in the outwork be used for covering the bomb-proof, which could then be raised high enough to overlook the battery, and, if furnished with a banquette, to cover it with an infantry fire. This would give more room, and, as I understand, it is in contemplation to raise the traverse.

Two feet would expose the infantry none the more. Moreover it would shorten the work most materially. At present the eastern part of the work is so full of nooks and corners as to be exceedingly inconvenient, and it would be hard to manage men in the hurry and confusion of an action. Should a bombardment from Long Island be successful in silencing the guns an attack may be looked for from that direction.

The new work progressing at Battery Marshall was determined upon early in November, but has not been prosecuted with energy. It was undertaken after a representation that the battery needed protection from an enfilade and reverse fire from the southwest. It has apparently been worked upon for about two weeks by, say, 400 negro laborers. Sand in sufficient quantities has been thrown up to form a very heavy parapet for about half its extent. The trace appears to have a very great development, and as commenced will require a long time for completion. The northwestern fronts it appears are to be as high as the sea-face of the main work on the southwest or northeast of the inclosure. They are also to be as thick.

With a view of dispensing with unnecessary labor, as well as to afford protection, I respectfully suggest that the portions of the inclosed work under progress of construction should be lowered by 4 feet where they look to the northwest, and that they should be decreased in thickness to 8 feet on the superior slope. No heavy fire can [come] from that direction, and its defenders would be protected from fire from sea or Long Island if the faces were so defiladed. I would recommend that the gate be placed on this front. This work, whatever its merits, is needed much, and I would recommend that it be pushed to completion rapidly and with as much economy of labor as possible, not impairing its strength.

Battery Marshall is garrisoned by one company of the First South Carolina [Regular] Infantry and four companies of the Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers, all under Lieutenant-Colonel Dantzler, of the Twentieth. He is temporarily absent, being succeeded by Captain McMichael. The garrison appeared good soldiers and attentive to their duties.

DETACHED TWO-GUN BATTERIES.

Number.[a]	Description of gun and carriage.	Condition of carriage and equipments.	Description and extent of field of fire.
	Two-Gun Battery, No. 4.[b]		
1	24-pounder smooth; barbette..	Fair	Seaward and south on the beach of Sullivan's Island, right and left, about 120 degrees.
2	....do	....do	Do.
	Two-Gun Battery, No. 3.[c]		
1	32-pounder smooth; barbette..	Fair	Do.
2	....do	....do	Do.
	Two-Gun Battery, No. 2.[d]		
1	24-pounder smooth; barbette..	Fair	Do.
2	....do	....do	Do.
	Two-Gun Battery, No. 1.[e]		
1	32-pounder smooth; barbette..	Good	Do.
2	....do	....do	Do.

[a] The guns are numbered in each battery from the east.

[b] This work, although the gun platforms are in serviceable condition, requires renovation and repair. The parapets and slopes are worn and next to useless for protection. It is fairly supplied with ammunition, and is garrisoned by 20 men nightly from the Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Copeland. It has no magazine.

[c] The parapets and slopes of this work are in fair order. A magazine has been commenced and could be speedily completed if sods were attainable. The left gun wants a traverse rail. The guns are fairly supplied. The work is garrisoned by a detachment, under Captain Bomar, quartered in proximity.

[d] Parapets and slopes of this battery want renovating. They are almost useless for defense. No magazine. Guns fairly supplied. Garrisoned by detachment from Captain Bomar's company, Lieutenant McDaniel commanding, and quartered in proximity.

[e] Parapets sound, somewhat encumbered with sand. Magazine good. Guns well supplied. Garrisoned by 15 men of First South Carolina [Regular] Infantry, under Lieutenant Singleton, First South Carolina [Regular] Infantry, quartered at hand.

It would be well if all these batteries, as soon as possible, and the defective ones had been strengthened and repaired, were provided with double or triple chevaux-de-frise and the gorges covered with strong palisade work, to prevent their being carried by a surprise or a *coup de main* when the island is not fully manned. The matter will be treated of in accompanying communications.

BATTERY BEAUREGARD.

Number.[a]	Description of gun and carriage.	Condition of carriage and equipments.	Direction and extent of field of fire.
	East face.[b]		
1	24-pounder smooth; barbette..	Fair	On channel north back beach, center [?] ground and front.
2	8-inch sea-coast howitzer; barbette.	....do	Beach of Sullivan's Island, about 120 degrees.
	Redoubt, east face.[c]		
3	24-pounder smooth; barbette..	Fair	North along east face and east about 80 degrees.
4	8-inch sea-coast howitzer; barbette.	....do	East and right and left about 90 degrees.
5	32-pounder smooth; barbette..	....do	Do.

[a] The guns are numbered from the north of east face around the work.

[b] From the northern extremity of the work south to the magazine the parapet and traverses want repair sadly. Sodding is much displaced, and a portion of the sand has worn away. The magazine is generally in fair condition, but the western portion wants resodding.

[c] The traverses in the redoubt are generally in good order. The bomb-proof wants sodding and repair. It has been constructed some time, and will bear attention and work.

BATTERY BEAUREGARD—Continued.

Number.	Description of gun and carriage.	Condition of carriage and equipments.	Direction and extent of field of fire.
	Southern batteries.a		
6	32-pounder smooth; barbette..	Fair	East to southeast.
7	8-inch rifle; barbette.....	Good	East along beach and seaward to southwest.
8	8-inch columbiad; barbette....	....do	Southeast and seaward to southwest.
9	32-pounder rifle; barbette.....	....do	Do.
10	10-inch columbiad; barbette . .	....do	Do.
11	8-inch sea-coast howitzer; barbette.	....do	Southwest and along beach to west.

a The southern part of the work is generally in good condition, parapets sound and fairly protected by sods and revetments. Traverses are between the guns, all in good order. A banquette for infantry extends between the 32-pounder rifle and 10-inch columbiad on the west of southern face. The traverse and service magazine at the southwest angle are apparently in good order. The officers' bomb-proof in same vicinity lately finished by troops is strong and well ventilated. The guns are generally supplied with ammunition, and good care taken for preservation of material and stores.

The chevaux-de-frise stand well, notwithstanding late extraordinarily high tides. The wire obstructions, however, require watching, as the piers are washed up from time to time.

The work is garrisoned by two companies of First South Carolina [Regular] Infantry, under Captain Huguenin, and is generally in good order. In view of repairs necessary on the northern extremity of the east face and existing and probable circumstances, it is a question whether it would not be well to make an inclosed work of this battery of less capacity than it is at present, requiring fewer men and being safe against a *coup de main*. This will be spoken of in accompanying communications.

WORK FROM BEAUREGARD TO RUTLEDGE.

Number. *a*	Description of gun and carriage.	Condition of carriage and equipments.	Direction and extent of field of fire.
1	32-pounder rifle; for high elevation and long range.	Not mounted, but suitable.	Seaward and to Morris Island.
2	6-pounder iron; field.....	Good	To cover beach.
3	.....do	....do	Do.
4	.....do	....do	Do.
5	.....do	....do	Do.

a The guns are numbered from the east.

The whole distance from Beauregard west to bomb-proof wants renewing, having been almost blown away. A battery for the 32-pounder, rifled, high elevation, requested about two months since, has not been finished, which is to be regretted. The gun platform and carriage are ready, but it has not been mounted, as it would be perfectly exposed. It was my intention to try the effect of the long range on the enemy's wooden boats, if only for annoyance and to make him keep his distance when in observation.

The parapet in front of the two 6-pounders east is wanted badly. The guns are without protection, and are run down in the daytime.

The bomb-proof at the angle next Battery Rutledge wants completion. From the angle to Battery Rutledge the work looks well and requires little more work at present, which can be rapidly

finished if sods were provided. The six-pounders on this part of the work are well protected. All of them are provided with limber ammunition, and are manned by detachments from Battery Rutledge at night.

BATTERY RUTLEDGE.

Number.[a]	Description of gun or mortar and carriage.	Condition of carriage and equipments.	Direction and extent of field of fire.
1	10-inch columbiad; barbette	Good	Sweeps eastern beach and seaward to Morris Island.
2	10-inch rifle; barbette	do	Shut off from Morris Island, but fires seaward and toward harbor.
3	10-inch columbiad; barbette	do	Do.
4	do	do	Do.
5	10-inch sea-coast mortar; siege		Seaward and to Morris Island.
6	do		Do.
7	do		Do.

[a] The guns are numbered from the east.

Traverses are between the heavy guns at Battery Rutledge, all in good order. The bomb-proof east of the 10-inch rifle is strong and well ventilated and capacious; the magazine and traverse also good. A strong hospital, bomb-proof, with room for twenty or thirty cots, is in rear of the magazine. It would be well, in my opinion, to connect the points with a covered way or gallery to facilitate passage under fire.

The mortar batteries are in a very bad state and require speedy attention. They have never been revetted, and the concussion has so shaken the parapets that they are next to none at all. With the exception of the mortar batteries Battery Rutledge appears in fine order, well supplied with ammunition, and its material well taken care of.

Captain Rivers, First South Carolina [Regular] Infantry, commands, with one company of that regiment and a detachment of Captain Buist's company, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment South Carolina Volunteers.

I shall speak of the mortar batteries on Sullivan's Island in accompanying communications, as well as in their order.

FORT MOULTRIE.

Number.[a]	Description of gun or mortar and carriage.	Condition of carriage and equipments.	Direction and extent of field of fire.
	Eastern outwork.		
1	10-inch sea-coast mortar; siege	Good	Seaward and to Morris Island.
	Southeast face.		
2	32-pounder rifle; barbette	Good	Shut off from Morris Island, but covers beach in front of Rutledge and on Maffitt's Channel.
3	10-inch columbiad; barbette	do	Shut off from Morris Island. Bears seaward about 40 degrees.
4	do	do	Bears on Morris Island and seaward about 50 degrees.
5	do	do	Do.
6	8-inch rifle; barbette	do	Do.
7	10-inch columbiad; barbette	do	Do.

[a] The guns are numbered from eastern outwork around the fort,

FORT MOULTRIE—Continued.

Number.	Description of gun or mortar and carriage.	Condition of carriage and equipments.	Direction and extent of field of fire.
	Southwest face.		
8	8-inch rifle; barbette.....	Good	Shut off from Morris Island. Fires west from Cumming's Point about 90 degrees, seaward and west about 120 degrees.
9	10-inch columbiad; barbette ...	....do	Do.
	Northwest half bastion.		
10	24-pounder smooth; barbette..	Fair	North from rear of magazine.
11	....do	....do	East from north flank of half bastion.
	Western outwork.		
12	10-inch sea-coast mortar; siege.	Good	Seaward and to Morris Island.
13	....do	....do	Do.
14	....do	...do	Do.

This fort has been remodeled to protect it from the enemy's very heavy artillery. The mortar battery on the east is only the remains of an old outwork and requires attention. An officer's bomb-proof in the old east curtain is nearly completed, but requires sodding. The eastern gallery inside is complete. It is to be regretted that it was not made wider. The traverses between the guns on the seaward faces are very strong and serviceable. The service magazine and bomb-proof along the south rampart appear to be right; they cramp the gun chambers, but in this case it would be hard to have avoided the objection. The western gallery and bomb-proof inside are completed and the magazine fully protected. A bomb-proof gallery on the west outside is in process of construction by the soldiers. Wants more sand and to be finished.

The mortar batteries on the west are dilapidated and want repair.

The work of covering the sea-face is progressing and will soon render it impervious to any artillery. It would be well to add obstructions along the face as soon as it can be done in order to secure at once against a *coup de main* should it be attempted.

Fort Moultrie is at present garrisoned by four companies of the First South Carolina [Regular] Infantry and commanded by Captain Burnet. The guns are as well supplied as in the power of the garrison, and proper care seems to be taken of material and ammunition.

BATTERY MARION.

Number. *a*	Description of gun or mortar and carriage.	Condition of carriage and equipments.	Direction and extent of field of fire.
1	7-inch Brooke; navy	Good	Shut off from Morris Island and fires right and left to sea and harbor.
2	10-inch columbiad; barbette ...	....do	Do.
3	10-inch columbiad	.....	
4	....do	....	
5	Vacant	.....	
6	8-inch columbiad; barbette....	Fair	Shut off from Morris Island; fires to harbor.
7	Vacant	.....	
8	10-inch sea-coast mortar; siege.	Good	Seaward and to Morris Island.
9	....do	....do	Do.

a Guns numbered from the east.

The 7-inch gun battery is in good condition, well traversed, with serviceable magazine in rear. The parapet thence next to second gun from the east is in fair order. Traverses for columbiads next in position are in proper condition. Parapet extending west beyond large bomb-proof is fair. The bomb-proof, however, wants sodding and finishing badly. It is capacious and serviceable as quarters and siege hospital. A large magazine in rear of fourth gun is in fine order. The parapet thence west to sixth chamber wants sodding and finishing. The work around the chambers next is serviceable. From the seventh chamber the parapet west is in bad order and requires attention. Traverses, parapets, and revetments of the mortar chambers next west all want repair badly. A bomb-proof separating the mortar chambers is in good condition. The mortar chamber next is in the same state as the one last named, and from thence to Battery Bee the parapet is not finished and requires labor and repair.

The guns and mortars are as well provided with ammunition as circumstances will admit and proper care is taken of material.

The battery is garrisoned by the Eighteenth Georgia Battalion, Major Basinger.

BATTERY BEE.

Number.[a]	Description of gun and carriage.	Condition of carriage and equipments.	Direction and extent of field of fire.
1	11-inch Dahlgren; barbette	Good	Shut off from Morris Island, but fires to sea and toward harbor.
2	Vacant		
3	10-inch columbiad; barbette	Good	Do.
4	....do	....do	Do.
5	Vacant		
6	8-inch columbiad; barbette	Good	Do.
7	Vacant		
8	10-inch columbiad		Do.
9	....do		Do.
10	10-inch rifle		Shut off from Morris Island, and fires west from Cumming's Point about 120 degrees.

[a] Guns numbered from the east.

The traverse east of Battery Bee is in good order, but the merlon shutting off the Dahlgren gun from Morris Island is revetted with sand bags and requires other revetments. A bomb-proof is in process of construction next west and nearly completed except sodding. The next merlons are in the same condition as that referred to. The traverse next the third gun chamber is good, but the parapet thence next requires repair and finishing to the traverse near the fourth.

The magazine adjacent is in good condition, as well as parapets and traverses throughout the battery west, where the merlons have been revetted with sand bags. The bomb-proofs are in rear in good order as also the western magazine.

The telegraph bomb-proof is in condition. Another is in process of construction for the signal corps.

Maj. Warren Adams commands Battery Bee, which is garrisoned by two companies First South Carolina [Regular] Infantry. It is well supplied according to orders and material well cared for.

The low places on Sullivan's Island west of Fort Moultrie have not been filled up or drained to any extent, which is to be regretted, as the summer season will bring sickness if the matter is not attended to.

Respectfully submitted.

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Mount Pleasant, May 6, 1864.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Commanding District of Florida:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from an unknown writer to Governor Milton, of Florida, dated Nassau, New Providence, March 7, 1864, in reference to an expedition against Tallahassee, via Saint Mark's, and to say that probably such an expedition was contemplated by the enemy before the battle of Ocean Pond on the 20th February last, but that victory must, no doubt, have changed his mind. He further directs, however, that it would be well to keep on the lookout, and to be prepared to move in that direction at any time with such forces as you may be able to spare from East Florida.

I am, general, yours, very respectfully, &c.,

GILES B. COOKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, &C.,
April 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Seventh Military District:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to acknowledge the receipt of your report upon the demonstration made by the enemy in your front on the night of the 8th instant,* and to say that he is fully alive to the exposed condition of your district, and in consequence thereof he had by telegraph already ordered Major-General Anderson to return as soon as practicable the two regiments of Wise's brigade (Twenty-sixth and Fifty-ninth Virginia), and one of Evans' (Eighteenth South Carolina), which regiments will be ordered to report to you on their arrival here. The order to put them in motion for this place will be renewed to-day.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Commanding, &c., Savannah, Ga.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your favor of the 8th instant has been received. I fully appreciate the views therein expressed, which are

* See Part I. p. 151.

correct, but of difficult execution under present circumstances. With regard to General M[ercer] I am aware of the objections to him, but my fear was to fare worse. You are no doubt aware that not those officers who stand the highest in the estimation of the War Department are sent here permanently; in fact, this has been called the "Department of Refuge." Moreover, my recommendations of and application for officers are seldom if ever heeded. With the exception of Colonels Elliott and Harris, and Captain Johnson (the two last engineers), not one of my officers has been promoted since the beginning of the memorable siege of Charleston, although I have recommended several. This is encouraging neither to myself nor those under my orders. Since your other letter Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones has been ordered to this department to relieve you. I hope he will do, but from what I hear I fear not. I have to request that you will give him, as far as practicable, the benefit of your experience and observations, especially to keep him out of any *faux pas* or errors. Give him as full and detailed advices as possible, providing for such contingencies as may happen. I will on my part give him such general instructions as ought to suffice.

Regretting to lose your services and with my kind regards to Mrs. G., I remain, yours, very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Green Pond, S. C.:

I telegraphed you by order of the general commanding to send the Twelfth South Carolina Volunteers to Wilmington, N. C., without delay, with baggage, transportation, five days' rations, and 40 rounds of ammunition. If you have not received the dispatch send it at once as indicated above. The commanding officer of the regiment will report to General Evans, the brigade commander. Transportation will be furnished.

By command of General Beauregard:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 12, 1864.

Colonel TABB,
Commanding, Waldo, Fla.:

COLONEL: Major-General Anderson, commanding, directs that you take all possible care to guard against cavalry raids by the enemy into the counties of Alachua and Marion from some point on the Saint John's above the mouth of the Ocklawaha River. Fort Gates is suggested as the most probable point from which such a raid may be attempted. You will make such disposition of your forces, having due regard to the concentration of your main body for protection against an advance of the enemy from Palatka, as will enable you to intercept the enemy from their rear in the event that such an attempt should be made. You will inform yourself of the

crossings of the Ocklawaha River, of which there are said to be two—one of them at Orange Springs. But in reference to these you will obtain accurate information from local sources.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. CALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, *April* 13, 1864.

General PATTON ANDERSON,
Camp Milton, Fla.:

Suspend late general order from War Department restricting the sale of rations to officers.

By command of General Beauregard:

GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 13, 1864.

Col. R. H. ANDERSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: From certain facts that have been reported to the major-general commanding he is inclined to think that the scout at the mouth of the Saint John's River has been captured by the enemy.

He deems it particularly important to ascertain whether the troops reported by the Saddler's Point scout as going down the river have gone out or not, and desires that you will take immediate measures to learn the condition of things near the mouth of the river, what has become of the scout, and whether the troops referred to have left the river or landed at some point below.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 13, 1864.

Col. R. H. ANDERSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you instruct Lieutenant-Colonel McCormick to scout the country on his left and front round Broward's Neck and Yellow Bluff, with the view of discovering if the enemy is making any movement from that quarter, and report promptly any discoveries that may be made.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General FINEGAN:

The major-general commanding directs that you hold a regiment in readiness to move at a moment's notice with three days' cooked rations.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *April* 14, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Charleston, S. C.:

Send Evans' brigade (five regiments) to Wilmington by railroad immediately. Should any portion be detached beyond Savannah so as to delay the movement, substitute an equal number from the nearest available force. Report its departure.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 14, 1864—7 p. m.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commander-in-Chief, Richmond, Va.:

Am ready to obey any order for the good of the service. I believe Burnside's expedition is intended to cut off supplies from the South to Richmond and Lee's army. He will no doubt move in force.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 14, 1864.

Maj. H. C. GUERIN,
Chief of Subsistence:

MAJOR: I am instructed by the commanding general to advise you that the following troops have been directed to move at once to Wilmington, N. C., to wit, Seventeenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers from Ashepoo, S. C., the Twenty-ninth and Twenty-third South Carolina Volunteers from Sullivan's Island, and Twenty-sixth South Carolina Regiment from this city. You will supply them immediately with five days' rations.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. OTEY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 14, 1864—8.50 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Mount Pleasant:

Brigadier-General Evans will proceed, in command of the infantry of his brigade, to Wilmington, N. C., except the Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers, and report to the commanding officer at that

post. Let that portion of the brigade in your district, except the battery, move at once, with baggage, transportation, five days' rations, and 40 rounds of ammunition. Quartermaster's department has been ordered to supply transportation. Let your quartermaster communicate with Major Pringle. Acknowledge this dispatch.

By command of General Beauregard:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Mount Pleasant, April 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of orders, by telegraph, to send the troops of Brigadier-General Evans' brigade to Wilmington, N. C. The order has been executed and the movement will take place as soon as possible. I take the occasion to observe that there is not an infantry soldier left in this command, and the works on Sullivan's Island not being prepared against a surprise the whole position is open to attack and serious chances of capture at any time the enemy desires to make it. It wants a force of good infantry as quickly as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Green Pond, S. C.:

Order the Twelfth South Carolina Regiment, Evans' brigade, to proceed to Wilmington by rail at once. Quartermaster's department will supply transportation. Regiment will take 40 rounds of ammunition and five days' rations, with baggage and transportation; commanding officer to report to General Evans.

By command of General Beauregard:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Savannah, Ga.:

Order the Holcombe Legion, with baggage, transportation, five days' rations, and 40 rounds of ammunition, to proceed by rail to Wilmington without delay. Quartermaster's department has been ordered to supply transportation. Commanding officer to report to General Evans.

By command of General Beauregard:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 14, 1864—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Camp Milton (via Baldwin, Fla.):

Send here at once the Eleventh and Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers, and the Twenty-sixth and Fifty-ninth Virginia Volunteers. Return to Savannah the Twelfth Georgia Battalion or the Sixty-fourth Georgia Volunteers at once. Should you think advisable, consolidate Harrison's and Finegan's brigades under latter. Use utmost dispatch in pushing forward the troops. Acknowledge receipt of dispatch.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 14, 1864.

Maj. E. C. SIMKINS,
Chief Quartermaster, Baldwin:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding desires that you have transportation got ready for a regiment about 500 strong, and send the train down to this point as soon as it can be got ready. It will be required to carry the troops to Middle Florida. This is a separate call from the one made yesterday.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 14, 1864—8 p. m.

Colonel TABB, *Waldo, Fla.:*

A raiding party left Jacksonville yesterday, supposed to be about 500, with a battery of artillery. Be vigilant and look well to your right flank. If they reach the interior they must be defeated. Keep me constantly advised of all movements in your vicinity.

PATTON ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *April* 15, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Repair with the least delay practicable to Weldon, N. C., where instructions will be sent to you.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WADDY,
Chief Ord. Officer, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla., Charleston, S. C.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to call your attention to General Orders, No. 45, current series, from these headquarters, and to say that under the new system to be adopted as to the furnishing of ordnance and ordnance stores to this command, you

are intrusted with the entire administration and superintendence of the same. He directs that upon the data given by the requisitions of district ordnance officers made upon you, you will make a consolidated requisition upon the different arsenals within the limits of this command, and establish ordnance depots at such convenient and central points as to be enabled to distribute ammunition and other ordnance stores with ease and dispatch to the commands of the different districts as the ordnance officers of the same may require them. It is suggested that the following would be suitable points for the depots in question: One ordnance depot for the District of Georgia, near the Augusta Arsenal, one for the District of Florida, near the arsenal at Macon, and one for the District of South Carolina, near the Charleston Arsenal. By this means you will be able to keep the requisite supply always on hand in the various commands of the department.

Whenever any of your requisitions fail to be honored at any of the arsenals in the department on account of a scarcity of ammunition, you will then make a requisition, properly approved, upon the Chief of Ordnance at Richmond. The ordnance officers of districts might be placed in charge of the central depots that you may establish for the benefit of their respective commands. Being constantly furnished with the necessary information by your subordinate ordnance officers as to the supply of ordnance and ordnance stores on hand in their several districts, and being vested with the entire management and control of the ordnance department in this command, under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance at Richmond, the general commanding hopes that a recurrence of the difficulties that have been in existence for some time past in reference to furnishing ordnance supplies in this department, may be avoided in future. In order that the first clause of paragraph VI, General Orders, No. 45, from these headquarters, dated April 15, 1864, may be carried out, the general commanding directs that you cause all the commands that are without ball-screws to be supplied with them at once.

I am, colonel, yours, very respectfully, &c.,

GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The ordnance depots referred to in the first paragraph of this letter are not intended to include places of storage for the "reserve supply" for each district herein mentioned. Supplies from the central depots will not be drawn, without your approval, by district ordnance officers.

Yours, &c.,

GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 14th instant, representing the defenseless condition of your district, has been received, and I am directed by the commanding general to say that he is fully aware of your situation and regrets exceedingly that any further depletion of your command was necessary. He further instructs me to say that the Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers has been ordered from

Florida, and will report to you upon its arrival; also, the two companies of the Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers now on duty in the Fourth Military District.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY, *Mount Pleasant:*

Let the detachment of Evans' brigade now in Fort Sumter be relieved as soon as possible and follow the brigade. The two companies of the Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers have been ordered to you from the Fourth District, and other troops will be sent as soon as possible. In the mean time let the detachment from your command, forming a part of the garrison of Fort Sumter, be taken from the Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers.

By command of General Beauregard:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. S. WALKER,
Commanding Third Military District of South Carolina:

GENERAL: The general commanding instructs me to say, in reply to your communication of the 25th ultimo, that he has directed a "reserve supply" of small-arm ammunition, limited to 20 rounds per man, to be issued to district ordnance officers. This reserve supply is in addition to the 40 rounds per man allowed by General Orders, No. 10, from these headquarters, current series. On account of the great scarcity of small-arm ammunition this restriction, allowing in all 60 rounds per man on the eve of an engagement, is made a matter of necessity. Balls-crews have also been directed to be issued to the different commands at once. A general order, embracing these various points, will be issued to-morrow.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON, *Green Pond, S. C.:*

The order relative to the Seventeenth South Carolina Volunteers will be executed as soon as possible. Have written by mail.

By order of General Beauregard:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to express his regret at the great depletion of your command by the removal

of the Seventeenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers; also, to advise you that the Fifty-ninth Virginia Volunteers has been ordered to return from Florida, and will be directed to report to you to supply the place of the Seventeenth South Carolina Volunteers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *April* 15, 1864—5.40 p. m.

Captain OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Simonton reports at 5.15 p. m. that the enemy has occupied Battery Island in force; that a gun-boat is going up the Stono shelling, and that signal rockets are being fired from Dixon's Island. I may want more troops here to-night. Had not the 50 sent from the Twenty-fifth [South Carolina Infantry] to-day be returned at once? There is but one regiment on the south lines.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Seventh Military District.

ROYALL'S, *April* 15, 1864—7.10.

Captain OTEY:

Enemy have retired from Battery Island. Gun-boat has gone down river. I have received your telegram stating that the 50 men will be returned if they can be spared. Let them still come back. I may be able to send some unarmed men in place of them to-morrow.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Seventh Military District.

APRIL 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Commanding, &c., Savannah, Ga.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to direct that you order the following dispositions made of certain named regiments which have been ordered to return from Florida, upon their arrival in Savannah, Ga., to wit:

Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers, to report to Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley, Sullivan's Island.

Fifty-ninth Virginia Volunteers, to report to Brig. Gen. B. H. Robertson, Ashepoo, S. C.

Twenty-sixth Virginia Volunteers, to report to Brig. Gen. H. A. Wise, Adams' Run, S. C.

Eleventh South Carolina Volunteers, to report to Col. A. Rhett, in this city.

The Sixty-fourth Georgia Volunteers or Twelfth Georgia Battalion has also been directed to return, which you will retain in District of Georgia to replace the Holcombe Legion, ordered to North Carolina.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to direct by letter (as was done by telegram of yesterday's date) the transfer of the following regiments to Savannah at once, where they will receive further orders, to wit: Eleventh and Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers, Twenty-sixth and Fifty-ninth Virginia, and the Sixty-fourth Georgia or Twelfth Georgia Battalion, as you prefer.

I am further instructed to express his regret at the withdrawal of these regiments from your district, and to say that in consequence of orders from the War Department transferring a large number of troops from this State to Wilmington, N. C., this depletion of your command is considered imperatively necessary and unavoidable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY,
Quincy, Fla., April 15, 1864.

Maj. H. C. GUERIN,
Chief Commissary, Charleston, S. C.:

MAJOR: Your favor of 23d of March, with copy of one of 5th February last, came duly to hand, but my necessary and repeated absences prevented an immediate reply, and as I have no assistance and do all my own writing, it requires a long time to overtake the business which accumulates during these absences. The large increase of forces in this State, and especially cavalry, requires more corn to subsist them than we have in the State, consequently we can give you no assistance in this respect. As to beef, we are unable at present to supply the army here with it, and you need expect none from this State, until General Beauregard shall realize the necessity of opening the communication with the southern portion of the peninsula, and giving protection to our operations there, and until the War Department shall grant us the means of bringing them out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. W. WHITE,
Major and Chief Commissary of Florida.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY,
Charleston, April 21, 1864.

Respectfully referred for the information of the commanding general.

I beg especial attention to the contingency on which a supply of cattle is to depend. On 30th October last I sent in a report which, among other matters, referred to the importance of connecting the Pensacola and Georgia with the Savannah and Gulf Railroad.

H. C. GUERIN,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. H. COLQUITT,
Comdg. Colquitt's Brig., Major-General Anderson's Div.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that your report, made to Maj. Henry Bryan, of his staff, of the names of those officers and men of your brigade who distinguished themselves by their gallant conduct in the battle of Ocean Pond has been received, and that said report will be forwarded to the War Department for its information and action.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy sent Col. George P. Harrison, jr., commanding brigade, Maj. Gen. Anderson's division, through Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson, commanding District of Florida.)

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General FINEGAN,
Commanding Sub-District No. 2:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you hold two batteries of your own (Page's) brigade in readiness to move. Three days' cooked rations will be kept on hand by them until further orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General FINEGAN,
Commanding Sub-District No. 2:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that five companies of the regiment of General Colquitt's brigade, which has been held in readiness to move, be ordered to report without delay to Col. R. H. Anderson, commanding cavalry, to supply the place of the Second Florida Cavalry. The officer who commands these five companies must report to Col. R. H. Anderson to-night.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General FINEGAN,
Commanding Sub-District No. 2:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the Eighteenth South Carolina Regiment be put in readiness to move with four days' cooked rations.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 15, 1864.

Colonel TABB, *Commanding, &c., Waldo:*

COLONEL: The movements of the enemy at Jacksonville indicate a purpose on his part to make a raid upon some of our communications or depots of supply. It is believed that his designs are upon the Florida Railroad and the depots in Marion, Sumter, and Alachua Counties, which he supposes to contain a considerable amount of stores. It will be your province to defeat him in this object in every manner possible with the means at your control. For this purpose, in addition to the regiment and battalion of infantry and the section of artillery with the Fourth Georgia Cavalry, now with you, the major-general commanding has ordered to you another section of Gamble's artillery, 250 cavalry, and two battalions of infantry. The artillery and cavalry are now en route for your headquarters, and the infantry will be sent by rail to Waldo, as soon as the transportation for that purpose can be obtained. With this force it is believed you cannot only foil the enemy in his purposes, but by activity, energy, and skill, can punish him severely for his temerity, if not capture or destroy the most of his party. His plans and purposes not having been fully developed it is not deemed advisable to give you specific instructions as to your movements and disposition of forces. It is supposed that you will keep yourself fully advised of the enemy's movements in your front and on your flanks. To do this your vedettes, pickets, and scouts must be vigilant and active. Your good judgment will enable you to act intelligently upon information thus obtained, keeping constantly in view the main object, viz, to defeat the raid and punish as severely as possible its projectors. It is possible that the force at Palatka may move out in your front with a view of holding your forces in position, while the raiders do their work on your flanks and rear. Should this opportunity present itself, and you feel yourself able to accomplish it by a vigorous attack of this main force with all your strength, you may defeat it completely and then the raiders will be at your mercy.

The raiding party which left Jacksonville is believed to consist of about 400 or 500 mounted infantry, under Col. Guy V. Henry; he perhaps has a light battery also with him. Some of the men are provided with picks, crowbars, &c., for the purpose of destroying the railroad. The major-general commanding has entire confidence in your skill, energy, and courage in this important work intrusted to you, and believes that your success will be equal to his hopes.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 15, 1864.

Lieut. C. E. DYKE. *Comdg. Section of Gamble's Battery:*

LIEUTENANT: The major-general commanding directs that you return with the section of the battery under your charge to this point immediately.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 89. } *Richmond, April* 16, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XLI. Brig. Gen. R. E. Colston, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved from duty in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and will report to this office for orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 16, 1864—4.30 p. m.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:

Owing to reduction of forces I shall leave this department with great concern, which would be much diminished if General Hill were ordered to relieve me, for since his arrival here he has been making himself acquainted with the forces and localities. My chief of staff is still quite sick, and cannot be at present of much assistance to General Jones. I am confident a positive order from War Department would be obeyed with alacrity by General Hill.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

APRIL 16, 1864.

Maj. M. A. PRINGLE,
Quartermaster, Charleston, S. C.:

MAJOR: The Eleventh and Eighteenth South Carolina Regiments and Twenty-sixth and Fifty-ninth Virginia Volunteers are ordered from Florida, and upon their arrival in Savannah they will be distributed as follows: The Eleventh South Carolina to report to Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley, on Sullivan's Island; the Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers to Colonel Rhett, in this city; the Twenty-sixth Virginia Regiment to Brigadier-General Taliaferro, on James Island, and the Fifty-ninth Virginia to General Robertson, at Green Pond. The commanding general desires that you use every means in your power to facilitate their arrival at those points.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Mount Pleasant, April 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Captain Otey, of yesterday's date, in which he informs me that the command is to be re-enforced by the troops of the Twentieth

[South Carolina Volunteers], now in the Fourth District, and the Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers, when it arrives from Florida. I beg respectfully to state that I do not want the Eighteenth Regiment to form part of this command. As henceforth it must be expected that the force for the defense of this locality must be small, I respectfully suggest that it should be of good material and of such organization that confidence can be reposed in its officers and men. I do not think that the experience of any troops belonging to that brigade will justify such confidence in a high degree, and as this regiment will necessarily be the principal supporting force on Sullivan's Island, I request that it may be exchanged for the Twenty-fifth or Twenty-seventh South Carolina Volunteers, now on James Island. The importance of the point demands a proper garrison, and I respectfully suggest that my own relative position would claim consideration.

I received a dispatch from Captain Otey last evening directing me to relieve the detachment of 150 from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third, now in Fort Sumter, as soon as possible from the Twentieth. I replied by telegraph, stating the difficulties, and I cannot but think that consideration of the state of the command here has not been entertained. Mount Pleasant has only about 40 infantry—many invalids—and there are none on Sullivan's Island. Four companies of the Twentieth [South Carolina Volunteers] are at Battery Marshall, two in the Fourth District, and will not be here for three days; two small companies are at Palmetto Battery, Horlbeck's, Jenning's, and Kinloch's, and the remainder at Branchville. Unless the men were taken from Battery Marshall they could not be got together in any reasonable time.

I do not know whether the enemy will improve his opportunity or not—am inclined to think not, from his present movements; but as generally happens upon a sudden reduction of strength, I fear he will be very apt to find it out.

It was reported last night that 3 men of Captain Warley's company at Battery Marshall were missing. It seems they had been allowed to go to Goat Island, and apparently have dropped along the creek in rear of Long Island to Dewees, and most probably have gone to the fleet. If such is the case, the enemy will know the whole matter, and if he is ready may attempt something. In that case the question as to where we shall be weakest would depend on the relative importance of the position. If we lose any of them, it will hardly be speedily recovered.

I repeat, I do not think that the enemy is ready for any movement, but, unless we are prepared, we are continually tempting him, and placing our important positions in jeopardy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 16, 1864.

The regiments referred to by Brigadier-General Ripley cannot be spared from James Island, where the length of lines and scarcity of troops also require the best of the latter. Order the Eleventh South

Carolina, on its return from Florida, to report to General Ripley temporarily, and the Eighteenth South Carolina to report to Colonel Rhett in the city. Order also one of the Virginia regiments to report, on its return from Florida, temporarily to General Taliaferro on James Island. The other matters referred to by Brigadier-General Ripley have already been attended to, as far as it could be done.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 16, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. S. WALKER,
Pocotaligo, S. C.:

General Evans met with serious accident to-day. He will be laid up about one month. Will you accept temporary command? His brigade en route to North Carolina. Approval [of] General Gilmer is necessary.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, &C.,
April 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General TALIAFERRO,
Seventh Military District:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to inform you that Colquitt's brigade and Wheaton's battery and Company A, South Carolina Siege Train, have been ordered from the District of Florida to your district. Upon the arrival of Colquitt's brigade he desires you to station it at some central point between Hatch's Wharf and the lines, so it can be in supporting distance of the latter, and can be rapidly thrown across the harbor to support the First District in case of necessity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to make the following modification of the instructions previously given, directing the disposition to be made of certain regiments, now en route from Florida, upon their arrival in Savannah, to wit: The Eleventh South Carolina Volunteers to Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley, Sullivan's Island, instead of the Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers, which will report to Colonel Rhett in this city. The Twenty-sixth Virginia will be directed to report temporarily to Brigadier-General Taliaferro, James Island, instead of General Wise.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Commanding, &c., Camp Milton, Fla.:

Hurry on troops called for. Send Siege Train to Savannah, and 32-pounder, rifled, if not required at Baldwin, to Saint Mark's. Hold Colquitt's brigade ready to move at moment's notice. Act on defensive if necessary.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 16 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Camp Milton, Fla.:

Send here at once Colquitt's brigade, the Thirty-second Georgia Regiment, Wheaton's and Guerard's batteries; order Clinch's cavalry to report to General Gilmer at Savannah for duty; Anderson's cavalry, as soon as it can be spared, with Villepigue's battery, will be ordered to report to General Robertson, at Green Pond. Acknowledge receipt of dispatch.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, &C.,
April 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Commanding District of Florida:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to inform you that he has this evening ordered by telegraph the following commands from your district to be sent here at once, viz: Colquitt's brigade, Thirty-second Georgia Regiment, Wheaton's battery, and Guerard's battery. He has also ordered that portion of Clinch's (Fourth Georgia) cavalry now in your district to report to Major-General Gilmer, at Savannah, for duty. He further advises that he has directed Anderson's (Fifth Georgia) cavalry and Villepigue's battery to be sent to report to Brigadier-General Robertson, at Green Pond, S. C., so soon as it can be spared by you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 6TH MIL. DIST., DEPT. S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
April 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I beg leave to urge upon the commanding general the pressing necessity now for the return of the two regiments of my brigade. All the cavalry has been removed from this district except the Rebel Troop and Stono Scouts. This has compelled me to withdraw the guards at Gioham's and Parker's Ferries, Bacon's and Slann's Bridges, to establish infantry pickets at all the points heretofore guarded by cavalry, and to order mounted couriers from the

light artillery batteries. This is very inconvenient to the batteries now wanting horses and oppressive upon the infantry over so large a district. Besides this the numerous works in this district are retarded and most of them are suspended for the want of force. The works on John's Island are very necessary to be done, and we have but four companies of infantry to employ on them when there ought to be at least a full regiment on that island.

I ask again that my two regiments be returned to my command at once. My whole brigade is inadequate to guard this district. I hope that neither of my regiments shall be stopped in the Second District. It is desirable to keep the brigade together, and I ask that other troops may be assigned to General Robertson's district than those which compose my brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *April* 17, 1864—11 a. m.

Captain OTEY:

General Taliaferro has just left for the city, and I have asked him to represent me fully in conversation with the general upon the proposition made last night, as it is a matter of much interest to me, and I cannot leave the island during the general's absence. I have concluded to telegraph you on the subject to ask General Taliaferro to present the following: I understood last night that the proposition was merely to take the command of Evans' brigade for garrison service for one month in North Carolina. This morning I learn—how correctly I do not know—that the service is likely to be active, and that General Beauregard himself is to go. This makes much difference, and I have begged General Taliaferro to withdraw his opposition to my going, if such is the case, and I now ask the commanding general to take me with him. With all the facilities for controlling troops on this island and the small number here, I know from experience that the command can be very well managed with one general officer, and personally I feel that my desire for active service ought to have some weight. I have taken much pains with my brigade since its organization; the association is mutually agreeable, and I am unwilling to lose or exchange it permanently. All I ask in the matter is such assurances as the general can give that I will not be permanently withdrawn from it, and that if it should be ordered out of this department while I am away that I may be returned to it as soon as the service will permit.

I am, captain, respectfully,

JOHNSON HAGOOD,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 17, 1864.

Have informed General Taliaferro that am now awaiting answer of General Walker. If he declines, will be glad to have General Hagood, with conditions asked, as far as lay in my power.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that instructions have been given the engineer department to have torpedoes again placed in the Stono and to have the raft thrown across the river, as requested in your letter of the 16th instant.*

I am further directed to inform you that it is the opinion of the commanding general that the movement of the enemy referred to in your letter of the above-mentioned date was a reconnaissance in force for future positive or false operations.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April 17, 1864—8 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Camp Milton, Fla.:

If movement of troops can be expedited by marching part of way, order it. Order Lieutenant-Colonel Jones to report at Savannah immediately.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 17, 1864.

Maj. E. C. SIMKINS,
Chief Quartermaster, Baldwin:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding desires me to ask you for replies to the following questions: What time will there be another train here to take the troops now waiting, and the guns of the Siege Train? Have you any train ready at Waldo for the Fifty-ninth Virginia Regiment, and when do you expect it at Baldwin? This train should, on reaching Baldwin, go on, if possible, at once to Lake City, and the troops be pushed through to Madison without delay.

Awaiting your answer, I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 17, 1864.

General JOSEPH FINEGAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that Colquitt's brigade, the Thirty-second Georgia Regiment, Wheaton's battery,

* See Part I, p. 155.

and Guerard's battery, be put in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Four days' rations will be drawn and cooked, and all camp equipage will be carried.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 17, 1864.

Lieutenant CONE,
Commanding Pickets, Callahan:

LIEUTENANT: The major-general commanding directs that you reconnoiter the crossing at Trader's Hill, and let him know as soon as possible whether there is any practicable crossing for troops and trains, and, if not, where there is a crossing. It is essential to send out and ascertain to-night, as the general must be informed early to-morrow morning.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *April 18, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Charleston, S. C.:

Send First South Carolina (Colonel Butler) and Twentieth South Carolina (Colonel Keitt) to General Johnston at Dalton. Upon their arrival at Dalton the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina Regiments, now in Army of Tennessee, will be sent to Charleston.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April 18, 1864*—9.30 a. m.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Jones has not yet arrived; have telegraphed General Gilmer to come forthwith. I will leave to-morrow. I have recalled all South Carolina and Georgia troops from Florida, except one battalion infantry, and one and a half regiments cavalry.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

RICHMOND, VA., *April 18, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Charleston, S. C.:

As the enemy are withdrawing from Florida ought not our troops returning from that State to be held in hand at some convenient point, ready to relieve troops in North Carolina who should go to General Lee?

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 18, 1864—10 a. m.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Evans is recovering from his fall. His last regiment ordered left here Saturday night.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

APRIL 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. HENRY A. WISE,
Comdg. Sixth Military District, Adams' Run:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 16th instant, urging the pressing necessity for the return of the two regiments of your brigade, has been received and considered. I fully concur in the justice of your remarks on the depleted condition of your command, and deprecate the necessity which prevents me from complying at this time with your request. The regiments referred to are now on their return from Florida, but the interests of the service demand that for the present one of them shall be stationed in the Third Military District, and the other for a few days in the Seventh Military District, to await the return of Colquitt's brigade, which is also en route from Florida, and which will upon arrival resume its former position on James Island.

In conclusion, I beg to assure you, general, that I shall take the earliest opportunity for bringing the troops of your command together; that is, as soon as the peculiar nature of the service in this department will permit. I have been careful to locate your two regiments in districts adjoining the Sixth, that they may at any time and without delay be concentrated under your command.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General FINEGAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the following troops move without delay via Callahan, Trader's Hill, Tebeauville, and Savannah to Charleston, there to report to the general commanding the department: Colquitt's brigade, excepting the First Georgia Regulars, who will remain; the Thirty-second Georgia Regiment, Colonel Harrison commanding; Wheaton's battery; Guerard's battery.

The five companies of infantry, belonging to Colquitt's brigade, now in front, will rejoin their command as promptly as possible, their place being supplied by a detail from the infantry of your command. A section of Gamble's battery will relieve Guerard's battery in front.

A courier should be sent to order Captain Sharp's company (now on provost duty and supposed to be near Trail Ridge) to follow their command by Baldwin to Callahan, and thence by the route taken by General Colquitt to Charleston.

The 2 commissioned officers, 6 non-commissioned officers, and 54 men of the Twenty-third Georgia, on duty as provost guard at

Baldwin, will be relieved by a detail from the infantry of your command. It is believed that 2 lieutenants, 6 non-commissioned officers, and 30 men will be sufficient for this purpose. All the troops will draw and cook enough supplies in addition to what they have on hand to leave this point with four days' cooked rations.

Major Morgan, brigade commissary, should proceed to Tebeauville in advance of the troops, and arrange to have additional supplies provided for them at that point. There is a depot of the tax in kind there from which supplies can probably be obtained.

The major-general commanding desires that you furnish General Colquitt with a guide to Tebeauville.

The Sixty-fourth Georgia Regiment will hereafter report direct to your headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SUB-DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, No. 2,
No. 1. } *Camp Milton, April* 18, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. A. H. Colquitt commanding brigade, will move his brigade (except the First Georgia Regulars) via Callahan, Trader's Hill, Tebeauville, and Savannah to Charleston, and report on arrival there to the general commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Brigadier-General Colquitt will leave this point with four days' cooked rations for his whole command.

II. Col. George P. Harrison, jr., commanding brigade, will move the Thirty-second Georgia Regiment via Callahan, Trader's Hill, Tebeauville, and Savannah to Charleston, and report on arrival there to the general commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

III. Captain Wheaton, commanding light battery, will move his battery via Callahan, Trader's Hill, and Savannah to Charleston, and report to the general commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Captain Wheaton will leave this point with four days' cooked rations. This battery will move with the infantry command.

IV. Captain Guerard, commanding light battery, will move his battery via Callahan, Trader's Hill, Tebeauville, and Savannah to Charleston, and on his arrival there will report to the general commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Captain Guerard's command will leave this point with four days' cooked rations. This battery will move with the infantry command.

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By order of Brigadier-General Finegan:

R. B. THOMAS,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *April* 19 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that General Maury was yesterday directed to send a brigade of infantry to General Johnston at Dalton. The First and Twentieth South Carolina Regi-

ments were at the same time ordered from Charleston to the same place. Upon the arrival of the latter at Dalton the Tenth and the Nineteenth South Carolina Regiments will be sent from Army of Tennessee to Charleston.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. RIELY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 19, 1864—8.30 p. m.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Jones has arrived. I shall leave to-morrow as instructed. General Evans being still seriously ill, I have assigned command of his brigade temporarily to General W. S. Walker. General Hagood cannot be spared.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. 109. } *Charleston, S. C., April* 19, 1864.

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V. Brig. Gen. W. S. Walker is relieved from command of the Third Military District of South Carolina, and will proceed at once with his personal staff to Weldon or other point of North Carolina and assume temporary command of the brigade of Brig. Gen. N. G. Evans. * * *

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By command of General Beauregard:

GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 19, 1864.

Mr. JAMES MCKAY,
Commissary Agent, Fifth District of Florida:

SIR: Since writing you this morning your letter of the 10th has been received, and General Anderson desires me to say to you that, in view of the heavy force of the enemy on the Saint John's, it has been decided by the military authorities that this is the proper point from which to defend South Florida. You can readily understand that if we give up this position South Florida will be practically cut off from the Confederacy, and that while we hold it we can extend our forces over South Florida whenever troops can be detached for this purpose. You will thus perceive that though South Florida is important Baldwin is still more so, as the possession of Baldwin determines our ability to communicate with and hold South Florida. No troops can leave here at present, but the time is probably not far distant when we can send a force down into South Florida sufficient to thoroughly clear out the bandits who now infest it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 19, 1864.

Maj. P. W. WHITE,
Chief Commissary of Florida, Quincy:

MAJOR: Your letter of the 14th is acknowledged, and the major-general commanding desires me to say to you that he is fully as much impressed with the importance of the cattle region in South Florida as yourself, and that he would have sent troops there before this but for the necessity of the situation here, imperatively demanding the presence of every man that could be concentrated for defense. Whenever the situation of affairs will permit, ample force will be sent there, and from indications the time is probably approaching when this can be done. Aid, when sent, will be by regular organized bodies of troops and not by supplying arms and ammunition to local organizations, as the general has learned that out of some 75 or 80 men, who had been armed by the Government in that section, all but 23 have virtually gone over to the enemy.

Special Orders, No. 17, relieving men from duty in the commissary department, the general desires to remind you, did not originate with him, but is the order of the War Department, extended through him as the local commander.

I write, by an opportunity offering to-day, to Mr. McKay, explaining to him the impossibility of sending him immediate aid, and urging him to continue his exertions with the limited means at his disposal.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. MERCER,
Commanding, &c., Savannah, Ga.:

Hurry on troops that have been ordered from Florida to this point.

By command of General Beauregard:
GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, *April* 20, 1864—1 p. m.

General S. COOPER:

I have turned over command temporarily to General Jones to-day. I will leave for point of destination in one hour.
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 20, 1864.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS:

By an order of His Excellency the President I am relieved temporarily from the command of the department by Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, to be assigned to another important command. I leave with

the assurance that you will transfer to my successor, a meritorious officer of the armies of Virginia and Tennessee, that confidence and spirit of prompt obedience to orders which have contributed so much to your success heretofore. Should you ever become discouraged remember that a people from whom have sprung such soldiers as those who defended Wagner and Sumter can never be subjugated in a war of independence.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. 46. } *Charleston, S. C., April* 20, 1864.

General Beauregard having been temporarily assigned to another command, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

All existing department orders, general and special, will remain in force until further orders.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *April* 21, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Comdg. Dept. of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

GENERAL: The communication of Brig. Gen. J. H. Trapier of March 13, 1864, stating the imperiled condition of the district under his command, its importance in agricultural resources, and the want of troops for its defense, has been received, with your indorsement concurring in his views, and stating that his district will become still more exposed upon the withdrawal of Colonel White's cavalry to Virginia, as lately ordered by this Department.

I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that the order referred to, having been made in view of the whole field of military operations now presented, cannot be changed. It will be for you, as the commanding general of the department, so to dispose the forces left you as most effectually to guard the points considered by you as most important and vital.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. W. MELTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 21, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

It has been necessary to assign Colonel Olmstead, of First Georgia Regiment, to the command of the Third Military District of South Carolina, in place of Brigadier-General Walker, called to command General Evans' brigade in North Carolina. Cannot the Sixty-fourth Georgia Regiment be sent to Dalton in place of the First Georgia

Regiment, which is serving as artillerists at the Savannah batteries, and is essential to the defense of that city? The Sixty-fourth Georgia Regiment is now en route from Florida, and will in all probability be in Savannah to-morrow.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OUTPOST, ARMY OF FLORIDA,
April 21, 1864.

Capt. W. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of the major-general commanding, a letter addressed to L. J. Fleming, esq., Lake City, signed "S." The writer is certainly one George Stone, who lives on east side of Saint John's about 4 miles from Jacksonville. He has had permission from the enemy to go in and out of Jacksonville at pleasure. My scouts while on east side of river have seen him go in and out. Previous to the last occupation of Jacksonville, Stone was engaged shipping fruit, &c., from Carmichael's Landing, on Cedar Creek, and was looked upon with suspicion by many citizens. When the enemy came he remained with them and declined communicating with our scouts. This letter was sent to Mrs. Carmichael, who lives quite close to our picket-line, and by her sent in. From the manner in which it was sent, it is quite evident that it was intended to fall into the hands of the commanding officer. It is my opinion that Stone thinks the enemy have abandoned the idea of occupying the State and that he is giving this information in order to set him right on our side when the change takes place. These being my views I think the information he gives is correct, as he would not dare to make a false statement under the supposed circumstances. The statements in letter correspond with reports from our scouts.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. SCOTT,
Major, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

APRIL 20, 1864.

L. J. FLEMING, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Be sure as you read this that my name is not known, as it will get me into trouble. There is to be no onward movement from Jacksonville. All the troops that are fit are being sent to Richmond, even the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-fourth Regiments of negroes. At Jacksonville yesterday two regiments of whites and four of negroes, all told, say 3,600 or 4,000. More negroes will return on the transports that have carried off the veteran troops. The town is to be garrisoned with blacks until after the great Richmond battle, which will come off some time in May. Two hundred and fifty thousand is to be the number, and if successful then they move into Florida; others think there will be an evacuation. I think not until then. The town is well fortified with heavy gunnery—one large battery complete, eight smaller ones going on. A battery at Empire Mills, on the south bank, is up—for what purpose I cannot conjecture, without it is to protect a retreat. Much annoyed at the loss of the two boats.

General Hatch superseded yesterday by General Birney. J. C. Fremont is spoken of to supersede Gillmore. Driving in and killing cattle; all poor. Torpedoes are said to be put under the railroad to prevent running down big guns to shell; wires stretched all along to prevent a charge. All persons on the river are charged as being sympathizers; some sent off. Three gun-boats patrol the river, besides any number of barges. One gun-boat, the Pawnee, has 300 troops on board. They will deal summarily on any one caught putting down torpedoes in the river. Will write you every change. As soon as my poor mother is so I can travel I shall come.

Truly,

S.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 22, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive extracts from Special Orders, No. 89, War Department, C. S., ordering the First and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Regiments Georgia Volunteers to proceed to Dalton, Ga., to relieve the Fifth, Forty-seventh, and Fifty-fifth* Georgia Regiments; also the Sixty-third Georgia Volunteers to proceed to the headquarters of the Department of Northern Virginia.

I would respectfully beg leave to substitute the Sixty-fourth Georgia Regiment, now returning from Florida, for the First Georgia Regiment, for the following reasons: This latter regiment is serving as artillerists at the principal batteries on which we rely for the defense of Savannah, namely, the Savannah River batteries, Fort Bartow, lines and batteries on Whitemarsh Island, and at Fort McAllister. Their military training has been as heavy artillerists, and I have none to replace them. It has been necessary also to assign the colonel (C. H. Olmstead) to the command of the Third Military District of South Carolina. I therefore earnestly suggest that the substitution of the Sixty-fourth Georgia Regiment for the First Georgia Regiment be authorized. The Sixty-third Georgia Regiment has been serving also as heavy artillerists, but I can supply their places in part by the Twelfth Georgia Battalion, which was originally organized for an artillery battalion. The Fifty-seventh Georgia Regiment has been sent, as ordered, to relieve the Fifth Georgia Regiment, in guarding prisoners at Andersonville. The Fifty-fourth Georgia Regiment will move as ordered at the earliest practicable moment; also the Sixty-third Georgia Regiment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
April 24, 1864.

General T. JORDAN, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: By an order, addressed through me to Captain Walpole, I am informed that the Stono Scouts are, or are to be, disbanded.

*A mistake in the order. The Sixty-fifth was the regiment intended.

This leaves me with but one company of cavalry for this entire district. It is impossible to do the vedette, courier, and picket duty with the Rebel Troop alone. At the same time my own brigade of infantry proper is reduced one-half to make up two other commands. Colonel Page, with the Twenty-sixth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, is ordered to report to General Taliaferro, on James Island, and Colonel Tabb, with the Fifty-ninth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, I am informed, is ordered to report to General Robertson, at Ashepoo. Thus I am left with but two regiments of infantry to do the entire duty of infantry, heavy artillery, fatigue parties, and pickets, for all the numerous works on the Stono, John's Island, the Wadmalaw, and Edisto. The works cannot progress. My men are so scattered they cannot drill. In case of the approach of the enemy they cannot be concentrated, and if concentrated they are not numerous enough to check even any considerable force. Besides my ordinary transportation is nearly doubled in proportion to the number of troops. Under these circumstances, I ask the commanding general for more cavalry, and for more wagons and teams. Of the latter this district is not yet furnished with its due proportion, and I have tried in vain to obtain them from the quartermaster. And I repeat the request that the separation of my regiments from their own command proper may be but temporary and short. They have now been absent more than two months, and I further ask that no furloughs or leaves may be granted to their officers or men to go to Virginia, or elsewhere out of this department, without passing through my headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Savannah, Ga.:

Order Companies A and G, Twenty-ninth Georgia Volunteers, and Company K, Thirtieth Georgia Volunteers, to rejoin their regiments at once in Army of Tennessee.

By command of Major-General Jones:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, April 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. W. BREVARD,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires that you proceed to Gainesville with the Sixty-fourth Georgia Regiment under your command, detaching two companies to occupy the post at Clay Landing, with orders to operate against the deserters in that vicinity; with the remainder of your command you will proceed to Fort Meade, and commence a vigorous campaign against the deserters and others, who have been depredating in that section. You will

capture every man you find there within conscript age, who does not belong to some recognized organization, or show a lawful exemption from competent authority, and will use every means you may deem necessary or advisable to restore order, extending your operations to include the capture of Fort Myers, should you judge it to be expedient. The main object of your expedition is to facilitate the operations of the commissary department in South Florida, and you are fully authorized to take any measures you may find requisite in attaining this end. You are empowered to call upon the quartermaster's and commissary departments for the needful supplies for your command. During the progress of your operations you will report to these headquarters, at least once a week, and on the termination will make a full report of the expedition and its results. When the object of your expedition is accomplished, you will distribute your command among the posts on the plan proposed by General Finegan.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 25, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I received to-day a letter from Lieut. Col. H. L. Clay, assistant adjutant-general, communicating to me your request that I would furnish the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office with a report explanatory of my delay in repairing to the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, as required by paragraph VII, Special Orders, No. 78, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, April 2, 1864.

In reply I have to state that I received the order specified on the 4th instant. At that time I was on duty, to which I had been assigned by an order from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, as president of a court of inquiry in session in Richmond. On receiving the order I called on you and asked if I should proceed immediately to obey it. You replied that I must not until the business of the court was concluded. The court adjourned on the 7th instant. The President had by proclamation invited and requested all persons, in and out of the army, to observe the next day, the 8th of April, as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, and I believe that all military duty, not strictly necessary, was suspended on that day. The record of the court of which I was president was not made up and ready for signature until the 9th instant, when I signed it and started the same day, in accordance with the order I had received, to report to General Beauregard at this place.

As the Government had prohibited the running of passenger trains on some of the roads going South, and as I desired to send my horses to the department to which I had been ordered, I consulted the Quartermaster-General as to the route it would be most convenient to his department I should travel. He designated the route by Danville, Va., and through North Carolina. I accordingly started by that

route on the 9th, and stopped that night to procure my personal baggage at the place, where I had left it. It rained heavily on the 9th and 10th instant, producing a flood such as had not been known in that section of country within this century.

The president of the Richmond and Danville Railroad informed me that his road had been much damaged by the flood, and that I would find difficulty and delay if I attempted to continue by that route.

The superintendent of the road informed me that trains could not pass over his road without interruption in less than two weeks. All the information I could obtain convinced me that I could reach Charleston sooner by way of Weldon than by the route on which I had started. I accordingly telegraphed to Richmond to ascertain if I could go by that route on which, as I had been informed, the Government had prohibited the running of passenger trains. On being informed that I could go by Weldon I started by that route, and traveled as rapidly as the cars would carry me. I was detained twenty-one hours at one point by the failure of the trains to connect, and arrived at this place without other stoppage on the 19th instant, and immediately on my arrival reported to General Beauregard.

On my way here I heard for the first time that General Beauregard had been ordered to North Carolina. When I reported to him I asked if my failure to arrive sooner had delayed his departure, and he replied that it had not. I supposed, therefore, that my own unavoidable delay had caused no injury or inconvenience to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. A. WISE,
Commanding Sixth Military District:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the temporary assignment of troops returning from Florida was made by General Beauregard before his arrival, and it is presumed with a full knowledge of the requirements of the service.

It is not thought proper at present to make any material change in that assignment, but the major-general commanding hopes soon to be able to return your regiments to your district. No leaves of absence or furloughs will be granted to officers or men temporarily detached from your command to go to Virginia without referring the applicants to yourself.

As soon as the cavalry ordered to this department reports, which, it is expected, will be the case in a few days, the necessary cavalry will be ordered to your command. A fair and equable distribution of transportation will be made if that has not already been done.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
No. 90. } *Savannah, April* 25, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VII. Brigadier-General Colston having been relieved of further duty in the Military District of Georgia, by orders from the War Department, Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, Twenty-second Georgia Battalion, the next ranking officer, not under marching orders, will assume command of the posts and remaining troops in the former command of Brigadier-General Colston.

By command of Brigadier-General Mercer:

GEORGE A. MERCER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 26, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

All of General Colquitt's brigade has not yet arrived. General Hagood's brigade can move as promptly as Colquitt's. It has been stationary during the whole siege; is about as large as Colquitt's; better armed and equipped, and Hagood and his officers are anxious to go. Colquitt's brigade has been moving, and is much jaded. May I send Hagood's brigade instead of Colquitt's? Please answer promptly.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Mount Pleasant:

I did not receive your telegram of yesterday until to-day. Will send you a cavalry company as soon as one reports, which I expect in a few days. I want to see you and the most important points in your district. Will come to your headquarters to-morrow if nothing occurs to prevent. Can you provide me with an ambulance or horse, or shall I carry over my own horse?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

As Colquitt's brigade has not all arrived, I will not start it until I have time to receive a reply from the War Department to my telegram suggesting that Hagood's brigade go in its place. Have that part of Colquitt's brigade with you ready to start, but await further orders.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Savannah, Ga.:

Send Sixty-third Georgia, previously ordered to Virginia, to Dalton in place of First Georgia Regiment, and send Sixty-fourth Georgia to Virginia.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Savannah, Ga.:

Hurry up the movements of the Sixty-third Georgia and Colquitt's brigade.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 80. HEADQUARTERS, *Savannah, April* 26, 1864.

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II. In pursuance of paragraph XL, Special Orders, No. 89, current series, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Brig. Gen. H. W. Mercer is relieved from the command of the Military District of Georgia, and will, as directed by the War Department, proceed to Dalton, Ga., and report to General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding Army of Tennessee.

III. Col. Edward C. Anderson, corps artillery, is for the present relieved from duty at the river batteries and assigned temporarily to the command of the Military District of Georgia, headquarters at Savannah.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. F. Gilmer:

R. W. B. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, *Savannah, April* 26, 1864.

I. In accordance with paragraph III, Special Orders, No. 80, headquarters of Major-General Gilmer, dated April 26, 1864, I assume temporary command of the Military District of Georgia.

All existing district orders, general and special, will remain in force until further orders.

II. The following officers are announced on my staff and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Lieut. J. Hunter, C. S. Army, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Lieut. E. P. Halsted, Company A, Twenty-second Georgia Battalion Artillery, acting aide-de-camp.

EDWD. C. ANDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *April* 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Charleston, S. C.:

Order Hagood's brigade instead of Colquitt's, as suggested.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *April* 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Charleston, S. C.:

Explain why the movement of the troops ordered from Savannah to Virginia and to Tennessee is delayed.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 27, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

Your telegram of this date regarding movements of troops from Savannah received. The orders for their movement were given without delay. Your change of orders for the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Georgia Regiments occasioned some delay, as the latter had not returned from Florida. Another delay has been caused by the obligation of the South Carolina Railroad to deliver a certain amount of corn in Richmond per day, and I have not thought proper to give any order which would interfere with compliance with that obligation. The transportation of prisoners to the South has also caused delay in transportation of troops.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 27, 1864.

To Officer Commanding Colquitt's Brigade,
En route to Wilmington, Florence, S. C.:

Return with your command to Charleston as soon as possible; another brigade is going in your stead.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *April* 28, 1864.

Major-General MCLAWS,
*Sparta, Ga.:**

A major-general is required at Savannah for the command of the defenses of that city. Do you desire the assignment? Answer at once by telegraph.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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* Original was directed to Abingdon, Va.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 28, 1864.

Capt. JOHN M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Weldon, N. C.:

Hagood's brigade has been substituted for Colquitt's. The Twenty-first [South Carolina Volunteers] left this morning; Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Eleventh [South Carolina Volunteers] leave to-morrow morning.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 28, 1864—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Mount Pleasant:

Have the Eleventh South Carolina, of Hagood's brigade, put under orders for marching at once. Two steamers will be waiting for them at McCormick's Landing at 6 a. m. to-morrow morning.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUNT PLEASANT, S. C., *April* 28, 1864.

Colonel GANTT
(Through Col. William Butler, Sullivan's Island):

COLONEL: In accordance with intimations from the headquarters of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, you will move with your regiment to Charleston, S. C., at 6 a. m. to-morrow. Two steamers will be waiting for it at McCormick's Landing, Christ Church Parish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. NANCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
James Island:

Major Pringle informs me that he has telegraphed Nelson's battalion to be at the wharf at Fort Johnson by 12 to-night. This, with the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh [South Carolina Volunteers], makes up 1,500 men to move to-morrow. He cannot say when Eleventh South Carolina Volunteers and Twenty-eighth Georgia can be moved, but will say definitely in the morning. Mean time, hold Twenty-eighth Georgia ready to move. Is this satisfactory?

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., April 28, 1864.

Colonel BLACK,
Comdg. First South Carolina Cavalry:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with as little delay as possible and examine the country from Walhalla to Greenville, S. C., and report to these headquarters the extent of danger to which it is exposed from raiding parties of the enemy and disloyal people from East Tennessee and North Carolina, as well as the most practicable method of giving protection to that part of the State. You will make the examination and report the result, then rejoin your regiment. You are authorized to take an officer and 4 men with you as an escort.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April* 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
James Island:

As the Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers have to proceed to North Carolina to-day, and we have large numbers of Federal prisoners to guard to Savannah, you will order the Twenty-eighth Georgia to report in this city to Colonel Rhett with as little delay as possible; 100 of them will have to go on to Savannah as guard immediately after arrival. You must put another regiment under orders to relieve the Eleventh South Carolina Volunteers. How soon can the Twenty-eighth [Georgia] get to the city?

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *April* 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Charleston, S. C.:

Paragraph XIV, Special Orders, No. 100, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, April 29, 1864:

Brigadier-General Hagood, with his brigade, will proceed by railroad to Wilmington, N. C., and thence report by letter to General Beauregard, commanding, &c., Weldon, N. C., for assignment to duty at Wilmington, N. C.

Order sent by mail to-day.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *April* 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Charleston, S. C.:

Send at once Wise's or Colquitt's brigade to this place; the former preferred.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 101. } *Richmond, April* 30, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. James Chesnut is assigned to the command of the reserve forces of the State of South Carolina, enrolled and mustered into service in accordance with the fifth and sixth sections of the "Act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February 17, 1864. His headquarters will be at Columbia, S. C., or such other place in South Carolina as, in his judgment, the performance of his duties may render advisable.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Savannah, April 30, 1864.

Maj. GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston, S. C.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding that the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-seventh, and Sixty-third Georgia Regiments have left Savannah for the Army of Tennessee.

The very moment the troops returning from Florida arrived at Savannah they were sent to relieve the pickets and the garrisons at the different posts within my command, and the companies composing the regiments ordered to march were concentrated without delay and forwarded by rail as fast as transportation could be had.

I have telegraphed Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson to send forward the Sixty-fourth [Georgia] speedily. As soon as this regiment arrives I will have it sent on.

The first body of Federal prisoners, 688 in number, arrived here yesterday about 3 p. m.; they were sent forward as soon as rations could be issued.

The second body arrived this morning, and it becomes necessary for me to send them in charge of the guard that accompanied the first lot from Charleston. A guard could not be supplied from the forces about Savannah without an unjustifiable exposure of important batteries.

None of the regiments ordered to Savannah from the Army of Tennessee have yet arrived, not even the Fifth Georgia, to relieve which the Fifty-seventh [Georgia] was sent to Andersonville. Under these circumstances it may become necessary to send the guard that arrived here this morning from Charleston forward with any additional prisoners that may be sent here, but I will avoid this if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones commanding, for April, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.					
General staff	20	.....	.....	20	21	.....	27
First Military District of South Carolina (Ripley).	84	1,763	1,993	2,202	2,878	12	4,453
Second Military District of South Carolina (Robertson).	28	376	338	439	528	8	.....
Third Military District of South Carolina (Walker).	93	1,687	1,961	2,156	2,543	17	2,462
Fourth Military District of South Carolina (Trapier).	26	373	420	474	703	.....	1,178
Fifth Military District of South Carolina (Rhett)	62	854	932	1,000	1,222	.....	1,239
Sixth Military District of South Carolina (Wise)	104	1,732	1,835	2,076	2,663	16	2,980
Seventh Military District of South Carolina (Taliaferro).	202	3,574	3,980	4,245	5,606	.....	5,774
Military District of Georgia (Mercer)	225	3,309	4,131	4,782	5,797	23	7,165
Military District of Florida (Anderson)	656	9,115	9,903	11,418	16,568	69	16,375
Total	1,500	22,873	25,493	28,812	38,529	145	41,653

Troops in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones commanding, April 30, 1864.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. ROSWELL S. RIPLEY.

1st South Carolina Regular Infantry, Col. William Butler.
German (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. F. W. Wagener.
Orleans Guard (Louisiana) Artillery, Capt. G. Le Gardeur, jr.
Macbeth (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. B. A. Jeter.
18th Georgia Battalion Infantry, Maj. William S. Basinger.
Chestatee (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. Thomas H. Bomar.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.

Earle's (South Carolina) light battery, Capt. William E. Earle.
South Carolina Siege Train, Company D, Capt. William M. Bridges.
Washington (South Carolina) Light Artillery, Capt. George H. Walter.
Mathewes (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. John R. Mathewes.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM S. WALKER.

3d South Carolina Cavalry, Col. Charles J. Colcock.
Kirk's (South Carolina) squadron, Capt. M. J. Kirk.
Beaufort (South Carolina) Light Artillery, Capt. H. M. Stuart.
German (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. W. K. Bachman.
Lafayette (South Carolina) Light Artillery, Capt. J. T. Kanapaux.
Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery, Company G, Capt. W. L. De Pass.
4th Florida Battal on, Company D, Capt. John Tanner.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. TRAPIER.

Steele's company (South Carolina) cavalry, Capt. J. J. Steele.
Keitt's company (South Carolina) cavalry, Capt. Ellison S. Keitt.
Santee (South Carolina) Light Artillery, Capt. Christopher Gaillard.
Waccamaw (South Carolina) Light Artillery, Capt. Joshua Ward.
German (South Carolina) Artillery, Company B, Capt. F. Melchers.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Col. ALFRED RHETT.

Fort Sumter garrison, Capt. John C. Mitchel.
1st South Carolina Artillery (detachment), Company F, / 21st South Carolina Infantry (detachment), Company F, } Capt. J. A. W. Thomas.
1st South Carolina Artillery (six companies), / Lucas' (South Carolina) battalion, Company C, / Gist Guard (South Carolina) Artillery, } Maj. Ormsby Blanding.
Detachment cavalry, Lieut. Edward Harleston, jr.

SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. HENRY A. WISE.

34th Virginia Infantry, Lieut. Col. Randolph Harrison.
46th Virginia Infantry, Lieut. Col. Peyton Wise.
Parker's (South Carolina) battery (Marion Light Artillery), Capt. Edward L. Parker.
Palmetto (South Carolina) Battalion Light Artillery, Company D, Capt. Charles E. Kanapaux.
Palmetto (South Carolina) Battalion, Company F, Capt. Frederick C. Schulz.
2d South Carolina Artillery, Company D, Capt. William E. Charles.
2d South Carolina Artillery, Company C, Capt. Medicus Rickenbaker.
3d South Carolina Cavalry, Company I, Capt. J. L. Seabrook.
6th South Carolina Cavalry (three companies), Maj. John Jenkins.
Stono Scouts, Capt. John B. L. Walpole.

SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO.

1st South Carolina Artillery, Company A, Capt. Francis D. Blake.
1st South Carolina Artillery (three companies), Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Yates.
2d South Carolina Artillery (eight companies), Col. A. D. Frederick.
Palmetto (South Carolina) Battalion Light Artillery (one company), Maj. William H. Campbell.
Lucas' (South Carolina) battalion (two companies), Maj. J. Jonathan Lucas.
South Carolina Siege Train, Maj. Edward Manigault.

DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

Brig. Gen. HUGH W. MERCER.

1st [volunteers] Georgia (five companies), Col. Charles H. Olmstead.
57th Georgia (eight companies), Col. William Barkuloo.
63d Georgia, Col. George A. Gordon.
1st Georgia (two companies), / 22d Georgia (one battalion), / Cobb (Georgia) Guards (two companies), } Lieut. Col. William R. Pritchard.
22d Georgia (one company), / 29th Georgia (one company), } Maj. Alfred L. Hartridge.
1st Georgia (two companies), / 22d Georgia (three companies), / Mercer (Georgia) Artillery, } Col. Edward C. Anderson.
1st Georgia, Company C, / 22d Georgia, Company F, } Maj. James W. Anderson.
4th Georgia Cavalry, Col. Duncan L. Clinch.
3d South Carolina Cavalry (three companies), Capt. Archibald L. Campbell.
Maxwell's battery (A), Georgia Artillery, Capt. J. A. Maxwell.
Barnwell's (Georgia) battery, Capt. A. Smith Barnwell.
Brooks' (Georgia) battery, Capt. John W. Brooks.
Clinch's (Georgia) battery, Capt. N. B. Clinch.

DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON.

12th Georgia Battalion, Maj. George M. Hanvey.
4th Florida Battalion, Maj. John H. Gee.
Robinson's Independent (Florida) Company, Capt. W. J. Robinson.
28th Georgia Battalion, Maj. A. Bonaud.
1st Florida Battalion, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Hopkins.
2d Florida Battalion, Lieut. Col. Theodore W. Brevard.
6th Florida Battalion, Lieut. Col. John M. Martin.
26th Virginia, Col. Powhatan R. Page.
59th Virginia, Col. William B. Tabb.
6th Georgia, Lieut. Col. John T. Lofton.
19th Georgia, Col. James H. Neal.
23d Georgia, Col. James H. Huggins.
27th Georgia, Col. Charles T. Zachry.
28th Georgia, Col. Tully Graybill.
1st Georgia Regulars, Col. William J. Magill.
32d Georgia, Lieut. Col. William H. Pruden.
Reynolds' Independent (Florida) Company, Capt. B. L. Reynolds.
4th Florida Battalion (one company), Capt. G. J. Floyd.
Guerard's (Georgia) battery, Capt. John M. Guerard.
Milton (Florida) Artillery, Company A, Capt. Joseph L. Dunham.
Echols (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. John H. Tiller.
Chatham (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. John F. Wheaton.
Kilcrease (Florida) Artillery, Capt. F. L. Villepigue.
Gamble's (Florida) company heavy artillery, Capt. Robert H. Gamble.
29th Georgia Battalion Cavalry (seven companies).
2d Florida Battalion Cavalry.
5th Georgia Cavalry, Col. Robert H. Anderson.
5th Florida Battalion Cavalry, Maj. G. W. Scott.
2d Florida Cavalry, Col. Caraway Smith.
Cone's (Florida) Independent Company, Capt. W. H. Cone.
Stark's (Florida) Independent Company, Capt. J. D. Stark.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., May 1, 1864.

Major WHITE,
Citadel Academy:

MAJOR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that there is now a sufficient number of troops in the city to undertake the guard duties of the district, and he no longer requires the services of the cadets of the State Academy. He begs me to return his thanks to you for the assistance you have rendered him by your prompt response to his call upon your academy for the services of its members, and to assure you that he duly appreciates this new evidence of their patriotic spirit.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, May 1, 1864.

Col. R. H. ANDERSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: Since seeing you this afternoon, the general has learned that Captain Buckman has an appointment to meet the enemy, un-

der flag, at the usual hour to-morrow. He will therefore postpone sending any flag until Captain Buckman goes, as appointed. He requests that you will use every effort to procure everything taken from the captured vedette, in time to send in by flag.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, May 1, 1864.

Col. R. H. ANDERSON,
Commanding Cavalry:
(Through Brig. Gen. Finegan, comdg. Sub-Dist. No. 2.)

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires to be informed—

First. Why the capture of Federal vedettes, while a flag was pending was not sooner reported to him?

Second. Whether Lieutenant-Colonel McCormick had been notified of a flag, and if he had not, why not?

If Lieutenant-Colonel McCormick had been so notified, you will call upon him for an immediate explanation.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. 122. } *Charleston, S. C., May* 2, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Three army torpedo steamers, under the command of a competent officer, will proceed by inland navigation and attack the enemy's vessels in the waters of Saint Helena Sound and Port Royal or their tributary streams. The sole control and management of the expedition will devolve on Mr. Theodore Stoney, and all orders emanating from him will be obeyed. He will take the earliest opportunity to communicate to district commanders his presence in the waters of their districts.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Jones:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Charleston, S. C.:

Send on to this place with least possible delay both Wise's and Colquitt's brigades.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Charleston, S. C.:

The dispatch of to-day in reference to Wise's and Colquitt's brigades renders repetition of my telegram of the 30th ultimo unnecessary. You can relieve the guard at Branchville if the prisoners from Plymouth have passed South Carolina.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CHARLESTON, *May* 3, 1864.

General COOPER:

Your telegram of to-day relative to troops just received. Will carry them out with the utmost possible dispatch.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Mount Pleasant, May 3, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM B. TABB,
Fifty-ninth Regt. Virginia Infy., Mount Pleasant, S. C.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say that he desires you to familiarize yourself with the topography of this subdivision, Mount Pleasant and vicinity, preparatory to relieving Colonel Keitt of the command of it. You had better visit first the batteries on the Christ Church lines, beginning with the Palmetto Battery, and so west. For this purpose you will be furnished with a mounted guide this morning, who knows the country.

The brigadier-general commanding also directs me to say that you had best order the major of your regiment to make his headquarters at Kinloch's Landing. The companies from your regiment sent to Palmetto Battery and Kinloch's Landing had best be placed under his command, and it will be his duty to see that the guard duty is properly performed. He should take especial precaution to prevent the escape of negroes. Further specific instructions will be issued to you when you take command of the subdivision.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. NANCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA.
Charleston, S. C., May 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General WISE,
Commanding Sixth Military District:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you, by direction of the major-general commanding, that a telegram has been received from the War Department, ordering your brigade without delay to Richmond, Va. The Fifty-ninth and Twenty-sixth Virginia will probably leave here to-morrow by rail for Richmond; use every exertion to move the Thirty-fourth and Forty-sixth. Major Pringle, quartermaster, has transportation ready for you as soon as you are ready to move. What officer in your district would you recommend

to be left in temporary charge? Perhaps Major Jenkins, from his great local knowledge, would be the most suitable officer.

One hundred and fifty infantry and 100 cavalry have been ordered from Pocotaligo to report to the officer commanding at Adams' Run, as Colquitt's brigade, the last available infantry in the department, is also to leave for Virginia at once. The officer left in charge of the Sixth Military District will have to rely on this re-enforcement and what you leave behind, after withdrawing the Thirty-fourth and Forty-sixth Virginia, to defend the Sixth Military District.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., May 3, 1864—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General TALIAFERRO,
Commanding Seventh Military District:

GENERAL: Positive orders have come from Richmond to send both Wise's and Colquitt's brigades to Richmond. The major-general commanding desires that you place the regiments belonging to these two brigades now in your district under marching orders; send the Twenty-sixth [Virginia] to the city with the utmost dispatch, in order that Wise's brigade may be sent off immediately.

Will you please come over to the city to-morrow morning, if you can leave your command?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAVANNAH, *May* 3, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

The approaches to Savannah on the South Carolina side of the river are so imperfectly guarded that I venture to urge the importance of detaining for a time, at least, De Pass' battery. I have none to substitute for it.

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

The order disbanding De Pass' company has been revoked; the company will remain in service.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 3, 1864—12 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Savannah, Ga.:

I have ordered Colonel Olmstead to send without delay to Adams' Run 150 infantry, 100 cavalry. I have requested General Johnston to send Jackson here. Colquitt and Wise are ordered to Virginia.

SAM. JONES.
Major-General.

Batteries of light artillery in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida [May 3, 1864].

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Waccamaw Light Artillery, Capt. Joshua Ward: Three 6-pounders, one 3½-inch Blakely.

Santee Light Artillery, Capt. C. Gaillard: Two 3-inch rifle guns, two 6-pounder bronze.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

German Light Artillery, Capt. F. W. Wagener: Two 6-pounder bronze, two 12-pounder howitzers.

Orleans Guard Light Artillery, Capt. G. Le Gardeur, jr.: Two 6-pounder bronze, two 12-pounder howitzers.

Macbeth Light Artillery, Capt. B. A. Jeter: Four 6-pounder bronze.

SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Company A, First South Carolina Light Artillery, Capt. F. D. Blake: Four Napoleons.

SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Marion Light Artillery, Capt. E. L. Parker: Four Napoleons.

Wagner Light Artillery, Capt. C. E. Kanapaux: Two Napoleons, two 12-pounder howitzers.

Chesnut Light Artillery, Capt. F. C. Schulz: Four bronze rifle guns.

Inglis Light Artillery, Capt. W. E. Charles: Two 3½-inch Blakely, two 12-pounder howitzers.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Washington Light Artillery, Capt. G. H. Walter: Two Napoleons, two 10-pounder Parrott.

Company A, Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery, Capt. W. E. Earle: Two 12-pounder howitzers, two 6-pounders.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

Beaufort Light Artillery, Capt. H. M. Stuart: Two Napoleons, two 12-pounder howitzers, one 10-pounder Parrott.

German Light Artillery, Capt. W. K. Bachman: Two 3½-inch Blakely, two 12-pounder howitzers.

La Fayette Light Artillery, Capt. J. T. Kanapaux: Two 3½-inch Blakely, two 12-pounder howitzers.

Company G, Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery, Capt. W. L. De Pass: Two Napoleons, two 12-pounder howitzers.

DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

Company D, Georgia Regulars, Captain Guerard: Two Napoleons, two 12-pounder howitzers.
Georgia Battery, Captain Clinch: Two 6-pounder bronze, two 12-pounder howitzers.
Georgia Battery, Captain Daniell: Two Napoleons, two 12-pounder howitzers.
Georgia Battery, Captain Maxwell: Four Napoleons.
Terrell Artillery, Captain Brooks: Four Napoleons.
Chatham Artillery, Capt. John F. Wheaton: Four Napoleons.
Georgia Battery, Captain Barnwell: Four 6-pounder bronze.

DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

Florida Battery, Capt. R. H. Gamble: Two 3-inch rifle guns, two 12-pounder howitzers.
Kilcrease Light Artillery, Capt. F. L. Villepigue: Two 6-pounders, two 12-pounder howitzers.
Florida Battery, Capt. J. L. Dunham: One Napoleon, one 12-pounder howitzer, two 6-pounder James.
Echols' Light Artillery, Capt. J. H. Tiller: Two 12-pounder howitzers, two 6-pounders.
Abell's battery, Capt. H. F. Abell: Two Napoleons, two 6-pounders.

Sections of horse artillery in the department.

Trenholm's, Lieut. L. J. Walker: Two 12-pounder howitzers.
Colcock's, Capt. R. Johnson: Two Wiard rifle guns.
Clinch's Georgia Battery (attached to Fourth Cavalry): Two 12-pounder howitzers.

Batteries of siege artillery in the department.

Eighteenth Battalion South Carolina Volunteers, Maj. E. Manigault (known as South Carolina Siege Train):
Company A, Capt. B. C. Webb: Two 30-pounder Parrott.
Company B, Capt. S. Porcher Smith: Two 8-inch howitzers.
Company C, Capt. Thomas E. Gregg: Two 8-inch howitzers.
Company D, Capt. W. M. Bridges.
Bonaud's battalion, Company C: Four 4-inch Blakely.
Georgia Siege Train, Maj. G. L. Buist: First Company, Captain Johnson, one 4-inch Blakely, one 20-pounder Parrott. Second Company, four 8-inch howitzers.
These companies are full, and their complement of guns is now expected from Richmond. They have suffered losses in action on John's and Morris Islands and in the evacuation of the latter.

Batteries of position in the department.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Santee River: Two 6-pounders, two 32-pounders.
Guns in position at Georgetown (Winyah Bay): One 32-pounder smooth-bore, six 24-pounders smooth-bore, one 12-pounder smooth-bore, one 6-pounder smooth-bore, three 32-pounder rifles, three 12-pounder rifles, one 3½-inch Blakely.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

Fort Moultrie: Four 10-inch columbiads, two 8-inch columbiads, one 32-pounder, rifled and banded, two 24-pounders smooth-bore, one 10-inch sea-coast mortar.

Battery Bee: One 11-inch Dahlgren, four 10-inch columbiads, one 10-inch columbiad, rifled, one 8-inch columbiad, rifled.

Battery Marshall: One 8-inch columbiad, one 8-inch shell gun, one 7-inch Brooke, one 32-pounder rifle, two 12-pounder rifles, two 12-pounders smooth-bore, one 4-inch Blakely, three 8-inch sea-coast howitzers.

Battery Marion: Three 10-inch columbiads, one 8-inch columbiad, one 7-inch Brooke, five 10-inch sea-coast mortars.

Battery Beauregard: One 10-inch columbiad, one 8-inch columbiad, rifled and banded, one 8-inch columbiad, two 32-pounders, rifled and banded, one 32-pounder smooth-bore, two 24-pounders smooth-bore, three 8-inch sea-coast howitzers.

Battery Rutledge: Three 10-inch columbiads, one 10-inch columbiad, rifled, three 10-inch sea-coast mortars.

Two-gun Battery No. 1: Two 32-pounders smooth-bore.

Two-gun Battery No. 2: Two 24-pounders smooth-bore.

Two-gun Battery No. 3: Two 32-pounders smooth-bore.

Two-gun Battery No. 4: Two 24-pounders smooth-bore.

Battery Gary: Two 8-inch columbiads.

Battery at Kinloch's: One 32-pounder, navy.

Battery Palmetto: One 9-inch Dahlgren, two 32-pounders, rifled and banded.

Battery Evans: One 32-pounder, navy.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Fort Ripley: One 8-inch columbiad, one 10-inch columbiad.

Castle Pinckney: One 42-pounder, rifled and double banded, two 10-inch columbiads.

Battery at the foot of Laurens street: One 32-pounder, rifled and banded, one 10-inch columbiad.

Half-Moon Battery: One 10-inch columbiad, one 32-pounder, rifled.

Battery Waring: Two 10-inch columbiads.

Battery at Frazer's Wharf: One 13-inch Blakely.

Battery Ramsay: One 11-inch Dahlgren, two 10-inch columbiads, one 42-pounder, rifled and banded.

Battery at White Point: One 10-inch columbiad.

Battery at the foot of Calhoun street: One 8-inch columbiad, rifled.

Fort Sumter: Two 10-inch columbiads, three 42-pounders, rifled.

SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Work No. 1 (new lines): Two 24-pounders siege, one 12-pounder rifle, one 12-pounder smooth-bore.

Work No. 2: Two 32-pounders, barbette, two 24-pounders siege, one 8-inch navy, one 8-inch sea-coast howitzer.

Work No. 3: Two 24-pounders siege, one 18-pounder siege, rifled, two 18-pounders seige.

Work No. 4: Two 32-pounders, barbette, two 24-pounders siege, one 8-inch sea-coast howitzer.

Work No. 5: One 24-pounder howitzer, one 24-pounder siege, one 12-pounder.

Battery Pringle: One 10-inch columbiad, one 8-inch columbiad, two 42-pounders, rifled and banded, two 32-pounders, rifled and banded, two 8-inch shell.

Battery Tynes: Two 42-pounders, rifled and banded, two 32-pounders, rifled and banded, one 8-inch columbiad.

Fort Pemberton: Two 32-pounders, rifled and banded, one 32-pounder smooth-bore.

Secessionville (including Fort Lamar): One 24-pounder barbette, two 6-pounders, one 24-pounder howitzer, three 8-inch shell guns, six 32-pounders, two 32-pounders, rifled and banded, two 24-pounders, rifled, one 32-pounder, one 18-pounder, one 10-inch sea-coast mortar.

Redoubt No. 1: One 8-inch shell gun, three 32-pounders smooth-bore.

Battery Ryan, right: Two 24-pounder howitzers, four 12-pounder howitzers; left, two 24-pounders.

Battery Tatom: One 12-pounder howitzer, two 24-pounder howitzers, one 32-pounder naval.

Battery Haskell: One 24-pounder, rifled and double banded, one 24-pounder smooth-bore; two 10-inch sea-coast mortars, one 8-inch columbiad, two 42-pounder carronades.

Battery Cheves: Three 8-inch columbiads.

Brooke gun battery: One 8-inch shell gun.

Battery Simkins: One 8-inch shell gun, three 10-inch sea-coast mortars, one 8-inch columbiad.

Bay Batteries:

Fort Johnson: Three 10-inch columbiads, one 8-inch, rifled and banded.

Battery Wampler: Two 10-inch columbiads.

Tower batteries: Three 10-inch columbiads, one 42-pounder, rifled and double banded, one 7-inch Brooke, one 6.40 Brooke.

Battery Glover: Three 32-pounders.

SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Battery William Washington: One 32-pounder navy, one 24-pounder siege, one 18-pounder siege.

Battery Haig: Two 24-pounder rifles.

Battery Wilkes: One 24-pounder.

Battery Geddes: One 24-pounder.

Battery Palmer: One 8-inch navy, two 32-pounders, two 24-pounders, one 12-pounder.

Works on the overflow: One 32-pounder siege, one 24-pounder, one 12-pounder, two 24-pounders, barbette.

Works at Church Flats: One 12-pounder siege, one 12-pounder rifle, not banded.

Work at Pineberry: One 4.62, rifled and banded, one 32-pounder.

Work at Willstown Bluff: One 32-pounder siege, one 24-pounder, rifled and banded.

Work at Cawcaw Swamp: Two 24-pounders.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Work on the Ashepoo, at Mr. Barnwell Rhett's: One 24-pounder, rifled and banded, barbette, one 18-pounder, rifled.

Work at Mr. Thomas Rhett's, on the lower Ashepoo: One 12-pounder rifle, siege.

Work at Stock's Causeway: One 12-pounder rifle, siege.

Work at Bennett's: Assigned, not yet in position, one 32-pounder, rifled and banded, barbette, one 32-pounder, barbette, one 4.62-inch, rifled and banded, siege.

Glover's Causeway: One 24-pounder Austrian howitzer.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

Work at Combahee Ferry: One 6-pounder.

Old Pocotaligo: One 24-pounder iron howitzer, two 24-pounder Austrian howitzers.

Dawson's Bluff: One 24-pounder siege, one 3-inch rifle.

Bee's Creek Causeway: Two 6-pounders.

New River bridge-work: Two 12-pounder bronze rifle guns, to be used as smooth-bores.

Red Bluff: One 8-inch columbiad (pivot), two 24-pounders, rifled and banded, barbette.

DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

Fort McAllister: One 10-inch mortar, one 8-inch columbiad, one 42-pounder, one 32-pounder.

Bay batteries:

City Point: One 10-inch mortar, one 8-inch columbiad, one 32-pounder navy, one 32-pounder, rifled and banded.

Causten's Bluff: Two 10-inch mortars, two 8-inch columbiads, one 32-pounder navy.

Fort Boggs: two 10-inch mortars, one 10-inch columbiad, eleven 32-pounders navy.

Beaulieu Battery: One 4.62 rifled, two 42-pounders, three 32-pounders navy, two 32-pounders, short navy.

Thunderbolt Battery: One 24-pounder rifle, two 42-pounders, seven 32-pounders navy, four 8-inch navy.

Fort Jackson: Two 8-inch columbiads, seven 32-pounders navy.

Battery Lee: Two 10-inch columbiads, three 8-inch columbiads, one 42-pounder, one 32-pounder navy, three 10-inch mortars.

Navy Battery: Five 32-pounders, two 24-pounders, rifled.

Battery Lawton: Two 10-inch columbiads, two 42-pounders, one 8-inch columbiad.

Battery near Augusta: One 8-inch columbiad.

Rose Dew Battery, No. 1: One 10-inch columbiad, one 18-pounder, rifled. No. 2: One 32-pounder. No. 3: One 10-inch columbiad.

Remarks on the District of Georgia: I will be enabled shortly to give (as now being collected from actual inspection) the exact number of guns of all descriptions in the District of Georgia, with a statement of their precise location. The guns in Georgia as per information received April 27, 1864, far exceed the within (made on reports of old date, in which the "lines" then unfinished were not included). They amount in the aggregate to 210.

DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

Battery Saint Mark's: Two 24-pounders, three 32-pounders.
Batteries on the Apalachicola: Upper, one 24-pounder, one 32-pounder; lower, three 32-pounders.
Battery at Hammock's Landing: Three 18-pounders, barbette, one 24-pounder, two 32-pounders.
Tampa Bay: About five guns (not reported).

Remarks: There are in the department guns in position, 472; light and siege guns in movable batteries, including some coming from Richmond (siege) to replace losses on Morris and John's Islands, 150; total, 622.

It is proper for me to state that with this enormous interest under my supervision, constituting really the defense of this department, I have but a single assistant, to wit, an assistant inspector of artillery, who latterly has been laid up for about two months by sickness, and at times have had none at all, and that the data herein furnished are exclusively the result of actual inspection, no returns being furnished to the chief of artillery in this department. They were ordered in General Orders, No. 95, but a subsequent one neutralized it.

With all the commendation of the chief of artillery by the former commanding general of the department, and his recommendation to the Government at Richmond, the status given him in this department (where the artillery is the greatly preponderating arm, and where the distribution of heavy, siege, and light artillery, as seen above, over hundreds of miles of defense, only renders his duties the more difficult and onerous, uniting to constant activity the requirements of a geographical and topographical knowledge not to be acquired under many months) is in marked contrast with that of chief of other armies, where there scarcely exists any but light and siege artillery.

It is due to myself to state that this information on "number of guns," &c., would have been some time since in the possession of the War Department had its call for said information been originally referred to me.

It is respectfully submitted to the War Department in this connection, that a uniform rule of action and definition of the rights, privileges, and authority of chiefs of heavy and light artillery of all armies and departments would be highly conducive to the interest of the service.

A. J. GONZALES,
Col. and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA.
Charleston, May 6, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General. Attention invited to the subjoined remarks of Colonel Gonzales.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

Organization of the artillery serving in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones commanding.

[Extract.]

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, ALFRED RHETT, COLONEL COMMANDING.

Command.	Present.		Absent with leave.		Absent without leave.	Detached.		Guns.		Where stationed.
	Total effectives.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	No. of—	Caliber of—	
21st South Carolina Volunteers, Company A, Captain Read.	56	61	....	1	.....	1	23	1	10-inch.....	Half-moon Battery.
Lucas' battalion, Company C, Captain Hayne.	41	51	....	1	2	....	2	2	One 11-inch, one 10-inch.	Battery Ramsay.
Gist Guard, Captain Chichester.	65	69	....	1	1	*a* 1	16	1	Blakely gun ...	Blakely gun battery.
[First South Carolina Artillery], Companies C, D, E, H, and I, Major Blanding.	246	288	1	6	14	*b* 1	24	11	One 42-pounder, one smooth-bore, eight 10-inch, one rifle.	Castle Pinckney and Fort Ripley. Four batteries in Charleston.
1st South Carolina Artillery, Company B, Captain Fleming.	60	63	1	2	2	....	10	13	Two 10-inch, one 8-inch rifle, three 42-pounders, one 24-pounder, five 12-pounders, and one gorge gun.	Fort Sumter.
Total.....	468	526	2	11	19	3	75	28		

a Detached for duty as judge advocate, by order of General Beauregard.
b Detached for duty in arresting deserters, by order of General Beauregard, April 30, 1864.

ALFRED RHETT,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 3, 1864.

Organization of infantry serving in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding.

[Extract.]

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, ALFRED RHETT, COLONEL COMMANDING.

Command.	Present.		Absent.				Detached.		Remarks.
	Total effectives.	Aggregate.	With leave.		Without leave.		Officers.	Men.	
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
6th, 19th, and 27th Georgia Volunteers, Lieut. Col. S. Elliott, jr.	356	389	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	Fort Sumter garrison.
28th Georgia Volunteers, Colonel Graybill.	165	196	1	2	1	48	*a* 13	239	Charleston
Total.....	521	585	1	2	1	48	13	239	

a Detached by order of General Jones, guarding prisoners to Savannah, April 29, 1864.

ALFRED RHETT,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 3, 1864.

CHARLESTON, *May* 4, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

General Whiting urges that certain obstructions placed in Savannah River be removed to facilitate transportation of Government cotton. Is it your wish that the obstructions be removed?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, *May* 4, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

Can any of the State reserves of Georgia [and] South Carolina be called out to supply in part the places of the troops removed?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 104. } *Richmond, May* 4, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XXVII. Brig. Gen. Thomas Jordan is hereby relieved from general staff duty.

XXVIII. The Macbeth Artillery, Captain Jeter, is relieved from duty in Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and will proceed by highway to Asheville, N. C., and report to Col. J. B. Palmer, commanding District of Western North Carolina.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 4, 1864.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Dalton, Ga.:*

Charleston is not threatened, but I am sending off last infantry brigade to Virginia under urgent orders from War Department, and require Jackson's brigade here soon as possible.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., May 4, 1864.

Commodore D. N. INGRAHAM,
Comdg. C. S. Naval Forces Ashore, Charleston, S. C.:

COMMODORE: Having been called upon by the War Department to forward to Virginia a very considerable portion of my effective troops, it becomes necessary to make every effort to provide for the safety of this department, and especially of this city. In view of this, I have entered into communication with his honor, the mayor of Charleston, requesting him to organize the very efficient fire brigade of this city into companies for service in case the necessity arises. The same proposition has been made to the presidents of the different railroad companies, and will doubtless be cordially responded to. I have also ordered all the detailed men in my different staff departments to be organized into companies for local

defense; still further to increase this force I earnestly request you to muster into a similar organization all the employés and detailed men of your department in this city capable of bearing arms. You may rest assured that I shall not call for the services of these men, except under circumstances of actual and grave necessity. I am fully convinced that you will appreciate the utility of this step and afford me all the assistance in your power.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., May 4, 1864.

Flag-Officer TUCKER,
Commanding C. S. Forces Afloat:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the inclosed dispatch* was intercepted by our signal corps yesterday afternoon. It shows that communication with the enemy is carried on with apparent ease from this city. It is of great consequence that at this time, when the troops are being withdrawn in such numbers from this department, our movements should be concealed from the enemy if possible.

The major-general commanding being temporarily confined to his house to-day induces me to correspond with you direct.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., May 4, 1864.

W. J. MAGRATH, Esq.,
President of the South Carolina Railroad:

SIR: Having been called upon by the War Department to forward to Virginia a very considerable portion of my effective troops, it becomes necessary to make every effort to provide for the safety of this department, and especially of this city. In view of this, I have entered into communication with his honor, the mayor of Charleston, requesting him to organize the very efficient fire brigade of this city into companies for service in case the necessity arises. I have ordered all the detailed men in my different staff departments to be organized into companies for local defense; still further to increase this force, I earnestly request you to muster into a similar organization all the employés of your company in this city capable of bearing arms. You may rest assured that I shall not call for the services of these men, except under circumstances of actual and grave necessity. I am fully convinced that you will appreciate the utility of this step and afford me all the assistance that lies in your power.

Believe me to remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

May I request that you will give no more publicity to this communication than is necessary to effect the organization.

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*Not found.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA.
Charleston, S. C., May 4, 1864.

Col. ALFRED RHETT:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you, by direction of the major-general commanding, that you must place the Twenty-eighth Georgia Regiment under marching orders without delay, with three days' rations of hard bread and bacon. A portion of Colquitt's brigade will probably leave to-morrow and the remainder next day. Every endeavor will be made to supply the deficiencies in arms of the Georgia Volunteers. Major-General Jones has decided that Captain Mitchel, of the First South Carolina Artillery, shall relieve Colonel Elliott in the command of Fort Sumter temporarily.

I inclose you a copy of an intercepted dispatch* from the enemy's fleet. I also communicated it to Flag-Officer Tucker, who suggests that all small boats engaged in fishing, crabbing, or attached to wood-craft or steamers, and all other boats plying about the harbor, be placed in some slip at sunset in charge of a guard, and kept there until after daylight the following morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY, *Mount Pleasant:*

The Twentieth will remain, but the Nineteenth Georgia will be sent as soon as transportation can be provided. Put it under orders in its present position.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 4, 1864—1 a. m.

Brig. Gen. HENRY A. WISE, *Adams' Run, S. C.:*

Use every exertion to muster your men: the call is urgent; the rendezvous designated I approve of; transportation will be awaiting you whenever you inform me you are ready; take three days' rations or more if you consider necessary; I hope to start the Twenty-sixth and Fifty-ninth [Virginia] to-morrow morning; I will tell you to-morrow what transportation can be taken.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 4, 1864.

OFFICER COMMANDING THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Pocotaligo, S. C.:

Have you received telegram of last night in reference to sending troops to the Sixth District? There must be no delay in its execution; reply at once.

By order:

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

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* Not found.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER, *Savannah, Ga.:*

Send the five infantry companies of the Twelfth Georgia Battalion to this place.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

MAY 5, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: The chief engineer of this department, Colonel Harris, is at present with General Beauregard. His long service in this department and his knowledge of the topography of the country and of the defensive works constructed and in the course of construction, peculiarly fit him for the duties of chief engineer of the department, and I very much desire that he resume his duties here. If, however, it is the intention of the War Department to relieve him from duty here and assign him to duty elsewhere, I respectfully ask that I may be so informed, that I may either designate some officer now under my command, or ask the War Department to designate one as chief engineer of this department. I much prefer that Colonel Harris shall return. It is important that some competent engineer officer should have general supervision of all the defensive works in this department, and that he should enter on the duty with as little delay as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

FORT SUMTER, *May* 5, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Lieut. S. C. BOYLSTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

In order to raise the 7-inch rifle sunk at the wharf we require either 200 feet of good 1½-inch rope, or Mr. Lacoste and his appliances; also send me some blank morning-report books.

J. C. MITCHEL,
Captain, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON, *Green Pond, S. C.:*

GENERAL: In addition to your present duties you will assume temporary command of the Sixth Military District.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, *May* 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Commanding, &c., Savannah, Ga.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 2d instant to Major Cooke has been shown to me. I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke to impress

without delay all the slave labor necessary for the speedy completion of the works about Savannah. The order is indorsed on a paper which will be sent to you with this.

I regret as much as you can the necessity of disbanding De Pass' company. The orders from the War Department are imperative as to "illegal organizations," and leaves me no discretion, and though I do not think De Pass' company an "illegal organization," it has been so decided by the War Department. Your telegram of to-day induces me to hope that you have received information that the War Department has revoked the order disbanding that company. If you have, of course, do not disband it or make arrangements to replace it. There is already an order here from General Bragg to the chief quartermaster directing him what disposition to make of the horses of that company.

I am exceedingly sorry that I have to withdraw any troops from Savannah, but you can hardly know to what extent the force here has been reduced by orders from the department, or I think you would see the necessity of bringing more troops from Savannah here. I have not written to you on the subject because I feared that my letter might by chance fall into the hands of the enemy. My aide, Lieutenant Warwick, will hand this to you and explain the condition of affairs here. I send with this a special order I have issued for organizing the clerks, detached men, and employés in the different staff departments in this city into companies for local defense. I have also asked his honor, the mayor of this city, to organize the fire department of the city for the same purpose, and I have requested Commodore Ingraham and the presidents of the different railroads to form their employés into similar organizations for the same purpose. I wish to have similar organizations of the clerks, &c., in the staff departments in Savannah. I wish you would address the mayor of Savannah, the chief naval officer of the station, and the president of the different railroads requesting them to make similar organizations. You may say to them that I directed you to make the suggestion, but they will no doubt receive it quite as well coming from you as from me, perhaps better.

Very respectfully,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. 125. } *Charleston, S. C., May 5, 1864.*

I. The officers, clerks, detailed men, and employés of the several departments, viz, adjutant and inspector general's, quartermaster's, commissary, pay, medical, engineer's, and ordnance in and around this city will be at once organized into companies to consist of not more than 50 nor less than 40 men, to be used in an emergency for the defense of Charleston. The company officers, to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant to each company, will be elected or assigned by the inspector-general, subject to the approval of the commanding general, as the chief of bureau may determine. The field officers will be appointed by the major-general commanding the department.

II. The organization into companies above referred to will be under

the special charge and direction of the inspector-general of the department, who will take steps to carry out the order as early as practicable.

III. The chief of each bureau will be present at the organization and will at once forward to these headquarters a complete list of all persons in their respective departments who are able to perform military duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Jones:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Lake City, Fla.:

You will forward the First Georgia Regiment of Regulars at once to report to General Gilmer at Savannah.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, May* 5, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VIII. The Ben. Hill Artillery, Capt. John B. Higdon commanding, is permanently detached from the Thirty-eighth Regiment Georgia Volunteers, and upon the arrival of Captain Bomar's company will proceed by railroad to headquarters Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and report to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding, for assignment to duty as unattached.

* * * * * * *

XIII. Paragraph XVII, Special Orders, No. 76, current series, assigning Col. J. P. Jones, Provisional Army, C. S., to inspection duty in Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, is so amended as to take effect from February 26, 1864, at which time he entered upon the discharge of that duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 6, 1864.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

Please inform me when I may expect Jackson's brigade. I am in great need of infantry in this department.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Mount Pleasant, May 6, 1864.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that Lieutenant White, engineer in charge, informs me that he could work about 1,000 hands to advantage on Sullivan's Island, furnishing that number with tools, &c. One drawback to the speedy completion of work is the want of transportation, only five wagons being available. I have to request that every spare team may be furnished to Major Vardell, to be applied to this service, and that hands, if possible, be furnished to the extent named above. From twenty-five to fifty wagons could be profitably employed, although I fear it would be useless to expect even the smaller number to be furnished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House:

Colonel Harrison telegraphs from Hardeeville that a gun-boat and four transport steamers went to sea this morning. Thinks the transport steamers had troops on board. Have a close watch and see if they slip in anywhere near us. Have telegraphed Gilmer to hurry up the Twelfth Georgia Battalion. News from Virginia this morning encouraging.

SAM. JONES.
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May 6, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Savannah, Ga.:

I must have the Twelfth Georgia Battalion as soon as possible. Colonel Harrison telegraphs from Hardeeville that a gun-boat and four transport steamers went to sea this morning. Thinks the transports carried troops.

SAM. JONES.
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES CONFEDERATE STATES.
Richmond, May 7, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I have reflected on this strange order, and while it seems to me it ought not to be allowed to continue in operation any further, conflict or dissension with its author had better be avoided. I propose, then, that you write to General Jones, now commanding

the department, to dissolve the Board, as the services of officers cannot be spared at this time for the purpose indicated, even if the duty were considered appropriate, and the order otherwise unobjectionable.

Yours, very truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. 109. } *Charleston, S. C., April 19, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. A board, to consist of five members, will assemble, in Charleston on the 20th day of April, 1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of compiling a military history of the siege of Charleston, S. C., to commence with the date of the naval attack on Fort Sumter, April 7, 1863.

The following are appointed members of the Board:

Hon. Pierre Soulé, volunteer aide-de-camp, president.

Maj. W. S. Basinger, artillery, Provisional Army, C. S.

Capt. John Johnson, engineers.

Lieut. John R. Key, engineer draughtsman.

Capt. H. W. Feilden, assistant adjutant-general, will, in addition to his present duties, act as recorder for the Board, and, if necessary, may employ a competent clerk as an assistant. Captain Johnson will continue to supervise the defense of Fort Sumter, but will leave an assistant in immediate charge of that work. He will be furnished by the chief engineer with a boat and crew that he may visit the fort whenever necessary.

By command of General Beauregard:

GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROYALL'S, *May* 7, 1864—9 p. m.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Simonton reports that a gun-boat came up the Stono at 10 a. m. to-day and shelled Legareville; otherwise no change.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
James Island:

The Twelfth Georgia Battalion left Savannah to-day. I suppose it will arrive some time between this and morning.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *May* 7, 1864.

Lieut. S. C. BOYLSTON, *A. A. A. G.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On Monday, 26th, I reached Columbia and carried my orders to Major Melton, commanding conscripts, who at once took great interest in the expedition, and instructed the enrolling officer of Anderson District to furnish a detachment of cavalry and everything necessary for the successful prosecution of the enterprise. As the cavalry were scattered over throughout the upper districts, I was obliged to wait two days before a body of 13 cavalry could be assembled. With these and a wagon, containing forage and rations, I left Walhalla for Rabun on Friday morning, and crossing the mountain the roads were so bad that my wagon broke down, and I was obliged to return to Walhalla for repairs. I traveled all night, and entering Rabun County about daylight, scattered my detachment in small squads about the county. It was a complete surprise, and that night had arrested about a dozen of the worst deserters in the county, and in two days after had collected some 20 or 30 deserters, 13 of whom belonged to our regiment. As I now had as many prisoners as I could possibly guard with my force, I was compelled to return for the purpose of bringing on my prisoners to Columbia. I regret to say that my force was entirely too small. No less than 50 deserters passed over into Towns County, which now is said to have at least about 250 deserters.

I have made a full statement of facts to Major Melton, commandant of conscripts. He has ordered me to go to Colonel Browne, commandant of conscripts in Georgia, and get full authority to call on such force as may be necessary to make a successful sweep of the whole county of Towns, and those adjacent to it.

I would respectfully request the colonel commanding to assist me in procuring the pack of dogs at Green Pond, as they will be of the last importance in this kind of service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. SIMKINS,
First Lieutenant, First South Carolina Artillery.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. 128. } *Charleston, S. C., May* 8, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. Thomas Jordan, Provisional Army, C. S., will report by letter to Major-General Gilmer for assignment to the command of the Third Military District of South Carolina.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Jones:

P. C. WARWICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY, *Mount Pleasant:*

The Macbeth Artillery is relieved from duty in this department, and will report to Colonel Palmer, Western North Carolina.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

The Twelfth Georgia Battalion will arrive during the day from Savannah. Please have an officer in waiting at the depot to direct them to proceed at once to your district. The portion of the garrison of Fort Sumter, belonging to Colquitt's brigade, will have to be relieved by the detachment of the Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers. How strong is that detachment?

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., May 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Comdg. District of Florida, Lake City:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that he has been compelled, under pressing orders from the War Department, to send to Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, nearly all the effective infantry in this department. He hopes you will be able, with your present force, to give all needful protection to your district. He would be glad to receive from you a detailed account of the proceedings of the enemy in Florida, and any suggestion you have to make relative to the defense of that State. The news from Virginia is highly encouraging up to this date. General Seymour, the hero of Olustee, has been captured in Virginia. It is supposed he must have carried with him most of his troops from Florida. The enemy's forces on this coast are certainly reduced.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROYALL'S, *May* 10, 1864—9.25 p. m.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Colonel Simonton reports that to-day two barges came from Folly Island with about 20 men, and landed them at the battery on Dixon's Island near the observatory; the boats soon returned, taking off the same number. This appeared to be a relief for men in the battery, distinct from the usual picket relief, as the men in the battery were not relieved at the time the picket was; it has occurred before, but it is not a daily occurrence. The enemy opened to-day on Secessionville from a small island lying to southeast of Long Island, in the same creek, with two Parrott guns, apparently 20-pounders.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 11, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON, *Dalton, Ga.:*

Has Jackson's brigade been ordered to me? If not, when will it be? I want it very much.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *May* 11, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Captain FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Enemy opened quite a heavy fire upon Secessionville this morning at 3 o'clock, and continued it until after daylight. He fired from Morris, Folly, and Long Islands. I would call attention to the unfinished condition of the bridge connecting Secessionville with new lines, and the connections between Legaré's house, near Haskell, and Fort Johnson. They were commenced in November, and I have reported their condition so often that I despair of seeing them completed. Lieutenant Johnson, in charge, says that he cannot procure the plank. Please urge Major Echols to forward it.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

[Memorandum for General Jones.]

I have written to Major Echols about the unfinished condition of the bridge and urged him to attend to it. I do not see what you can do for General Taliaferro, as you have no infantry to send him.

[H. W. FEILDEN.]

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *May* 11, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Captain FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The garrison at Sumter is to be relieved to-night. You instructed that they would be relieved by the detachment of the Twentieth South Carolina now here. That detachment numbers 87 muskets and 3 officers for duty, and to send them from here weakens me. Please advise what is to be done. Have the cavalry reported yet? If so, send them over.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

[Memorandum for General Jones.]

General Ripley says he cannot relieve this garrison without abandoning batteries on Sullivan's Island. A portion of Colquitt's brigade is still in Sumter; they ought to be sent off.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

I do not think the enemy will attempt to assault Secessionville. I have ordered Major Echols to use every exertion to complete the bridges with the least possible delay. Can you not to-night place a field battery under cover, and in position to aid in preventing the approach of parties in boats to Secessionville? Keep me informed. Do not relieve garrison at Sumter to-night.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, May 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BREVARD, *Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: Your dispatches of the 9th are received. Captain Pearson's company leaves this evening for Orange Springs, and the major-general commanding directs that you leave that section of country to be occupied by him.

An expedition left here last night for the upper Saint John's, whose operations it is hoped will stop the navigation of that stream by marauding parties on steam-boats. The major-general commanding desires that you direct your operations against the enemy in South Florida at once. Move by such routes as you may consider most eligible; drive the deserters and tories before you, and strike the enemy every time an opportunity presents. It is hoped that your force, aided by the section of light guns under Lieutenant Bruton, will be sufficient to destroy and disperse any parties that may oppose you. Encourage by every means in your power the organization of the loyal citizens in South Florida; their co-operation, if measures are adopted to secure it, will be very valuable to you. Sixteen hundred pounds of hard bread are sent to Major Hamilton, at Gainesville, by this evening's train for your exclusive use. Call on him for such supplies as you need, though your main dependence for meat should be on the cattle in the region in which you operate. Means should be taken to secure payment for any cattle belonging to the loyal owners that you may use.

Your suggestion relative to Lieutenant Haynes' detachment is under consideration, but the need of cavalry here is so great that the general will be unable to spare any more for service in South Florida at present. Should the enemy be present at Orlando and other points in Volusia in such strength as to render the arrangements I have indicated unsafe at present, you will consider yourself at liberty to act according to your own discretion.

The major-general commanding indicates a course that the situation in South Florida renders it very desirable to adopt, but at the same time refrains from hampering you with any positive orders.

I am, colonel, &c.,

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *May* 12, 1864—1.20 p. m.

Captain FEILDEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I directed Colonel Yates to put on guard only such men as could be trusted. The sentinel in charge of the boat and the sentinel nearest the wharf both deserted in the boat.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST LINES,
James Island, May 12, 1864.

Capt. P. N. PAGE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report from the various posts in this command:

At Fort Johnson there was no firing from any of the batteries in

the command. The enemy did not fire. The following vessels were off Morris Island yesterday: Ironsides, 6 monitors, 24 gun-boats, schooners, &c.; 8 vessels in Light-House Inlet.

No change of tents, &c., observed on Morris or Black Island. The commanding officer of Legaré's Point reports that the Twenty-seventh Georgia Regiment left that point this morning. The lookout from the observatory at Secessionville reports 6 gun-boats, 2 transports, 2 schooners off Cole's Island; 3 gun-boats in Folly River; 1 gun-boat, 2 transports, 5 schooners in Light-House Inlet.

No one to be seen on Pine Island. No change in enemy's encampments. Nothing unusual has occurred during the last twenty-four hours at Secessionville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOSEPH A. YATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *May* 12, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

Since this was telegraphed to me, the enemy have been seen engaged in cutting down the trees on Pine Island. They will be fired upon as soon as a 32-pounder platform, which has been disabled, is restored.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Dalton, Ga.:*

I believe the enemy will attack this place very soon. I beg that you will send Jackson's brigade to me without longer delay.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, *May* 13, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

General Johnston has not yet sent Jackson's brigade to me, though I have repeatedly asked him to do so. I am in great need of them. I believe there will be an attack on this place very soon.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Mount Pleasant, May 13, 1864.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Charleston:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to request that the two companies of the Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers, lately at Branchville, and which on their return were sent to some destination unknown to me, should be ordered to this district. It was intended to make use of them to organize the relieving parties for the garrison of Fort Sumter, so that three companies could be kept there, and be relieved by companies. As it has happened, the relief is now impracticable without abandoning batteries. The portion of the Twentieth now in Fort Sumter has been there for over two weeks, and I am informed that several are getting sick.

I beg to represent to the commanding general the necessity of having at least a sufficient number of troops to do the picket duty in the vicinity of Charleston, even at the risk of exterior points, and especially since deserters from Fort Johnson have informed the enemy of the condition of things in Charleston Harbor, and the probable strength of the force in position. Being necessarily divided a much smaller force than our effective total could give much trouble. I have also to request that Captain Ellison S. Keitt's company of cavalry, now at Georgetown, may be ordered to report to me as soon as he can possibly be spared from his present position. The company is attached to the Twentieth Regiment, and is familiar with the country in this vicinity. I have understood that other cavalry has been ordered to Georgetown.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT JOHNSON, *May* 13, 1864—2.10 p. m.

Brigadier-General TALIAFERRO:

GENERAL: Two monitors and the Cumming's Point batteries are firing at Fort Sumter. Our batteries are not replying.

J. A. YATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

Captain Mitchel and the engineer in charge at Sumter think that it would be greatly to their advantage if the enemy's fire could be somewhat diverted by our batteries at Fort Johnson. Look at the position, and if Johnson can render assistance, do it.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SECESSIONVILLE, *May* 14, 1864—2.20 p. m.

Captain FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Please inform General Jones that I have been firing all morning from the Fort Johnson batteries, and made some very fine shots.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

A telegram from ordnance officer at Fort Johnson indicates that Colonel Yates proposes to keep the fire on Gregg and Wagner all night. I think it a useless waste of ammunition. He cannot damage materially their works. Do not keep up the fire unless there are the clearest indications that something useful is accomplished by it.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., May 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. P. ANDERSON,
Comdg. District of Florida, Lake City, Fla.:

GENERAL: The following telegram was sent you to-day by the major-general commanding:

Give all necessary aid to Major Meriwether to enable him to secure the iron of the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad, for the completion of connection between Georgia and Florida road with all possible dispatch. Nothing must prevent the taking of this iron.

SAM. JONES.
Major-General.

The major-general commanding desires that you act promptly in this matter, as it is of the utmost importance that this work should be completed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

P. C. WARWICK.
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Charleston, S. C.:

You will order the Twelfth and Eighteenth Georgia Battalions, the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina Regiments, Forty-seventh and Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiments, if they have arrived from Dalton, to proceed immediately by railroad to Richmond. The Fifty-sixth Georgia and Twenty-sixth Alabama, now at Andersonville, and Twentieth South Carolina Regiment, Colonel Keitt, if it has not yet gone to Dalton, will also be sent. The movement must be made with the greatest possible expedition.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 135. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
Charleston, S. C., May 15, 1864.

Captain Keitt, with his cavalry company, is hereby relieved from duty in the Fourth Military District, and will report to Brigadier-General Ripley, commanding First Military District.

By command of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones:

P. C. WARWICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROYALL'S, *May* 15, 1864—10.50 a. m.

Captain WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp:

Your telegram received. My portion of the Sumter garrison consists entirely of Georgians, who I hear wish to remain. I can, however, send part of the Twelfth Georgia to take their places, and bring the men now in Sumter to Haskell in place of Twelfth. I have no men to spare except in this way. Will this be satisfactory?

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
Charleston, May 15, 1864.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that the following troops are stationed now at Fort Sumter:

Detachment of—

	Aggregate.
20th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers	159
6th Georgia Volunteers	54
19th Georgia Volunteers	54
1st South Carolina Artillery	110
Total	377

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALFRED RHETT,
Colonel, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Charleston, S. C.:

You will send to this city, with the greatest possible expedition, a good brigade of infantry from Florida, sending those troops that are most accessible.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

(Same sent Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson, Lake City, Fla.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Lake City, Fla.:

Form the whole of the infantry of your district into one brigade, and send them with the greatest possible expedition to Richmond, Va., Brigadier-General Finegan commanding.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

FORT JOHNSON, *May* 16, 1864—6.30 p. m.

EDITORS MERCURY AND COURIER:

The following is correct report of bombardment to-day: Battery Gregg opened upon Fort Sumter about 10 o'clock with Parrotts and columbiads, occasionally firing a shot at the city, when two monitors took their position and likewise opened fire. Then the guns from Fort Johnson, Battery Simkins, and Battery Cheves, under the command of Capt. John G. King, of First South Carolina Artillery, all bearing upon Battery Gregg, opened in beautiful style, and soon succeeded by their well-directed fire in putting a stop to the enemy's bombardment of Sumter, while Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island caused the monitors to retire.

JAS. McCAULEY,
Surgeon, Fort Johnson.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
No. 17. } *Pocotaligo, S. C., May* 16, 1864.

The undersigned, pursuant to orders from department headquarters, hereby assumes command of the Third Military District of South Carolina.

All existing orders issued by preceding district commanders will continue in force until revoked or modified by these headquarters, or superior authority.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 17, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

Your telegrams of the 15th [14th], 16th, and to-day, in cipher and duplicate, just received. The Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina Regiments and Forty-seventh and Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiments have not arrived from Dalton. Your orders in regard to the other troops mentioned shall be carried out with the utmost dispatch.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 17, 1864—6.20 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Mount Pleasant, S. C.:

The Eighteenth Georgia Battalion is ordered to Virginia. Hold them in readiness to come up to the city to-night. I will inform you when and where the boat will arrive to transport them.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
James Island:

The Twelfth Georgia [Battalion] must be at the Northeastern Depot by 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. Black's regiment, 500 strong, is ordered down from Columbia; the Thirty-second Georgia is ordered up.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 17, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House:

The Twelfth Georgia Battalion is ordered to Virginia. Send them to the city during the night in order that they may leave to-morrow morning. Please let no delay occur.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 17, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN.

Pocotaligo, S. C.:

The major-general desires you to send to Charleston without delay the Thirty-second Georgia. Please inform when they can be ready to move and from what points, in order to have transportation ready. Nothing new from Virginia but more troops called for. The Fifth Georgia Cavalry has been ordered to report to you.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 17, 1864.

Col. J. L. BLACK,

First South Carolina Regt., Columbia, S. C.:

Special Orders, No. 134, of the 14th instant, from these headquarters, is revoked. Bring all of your men by railroad to this city with the utmost dispatch, except enough to take care of the horses and bring them on here. Lose no time. Acknowledge receipt of this by telegraph.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

The operator at Columbia will have this delivered as soon as possible. If Colonel Black has left Columbia with his regiment, ascertain where he is, and send this to him. Operator acknowledge receipt of this by telegraph.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 17, 1864.

Colonel LIPSCOMB,

Second South Carolina Cavalry, Columbia, S. C.:

Do not send one of your companies to General Trapier, but bring all of your men by railroad to this city, with the utmost dispatch, except enough to take care of the horses and bring them on here. Lose no time. Acknowledge receipt of this by telegraph.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

Operator at Columbia have this delivered to Colonel Lipscomb or officer commanding his regiment as soon as possible. Acknowledge receipt of this by telegraph.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,

Commanding Savannah, Ga.:

The following telegram just received:

RICHMOND, *May* 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

You will order the Twelfth and Eighteenth Georgia Battalions, the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina Regiments, Seventh and Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiments

if they have arrived from Dalton to proceed immediately by railroad to Richmond. The Fifty-sixth Georgia and Twenty-sixth Alabama, now at Andersonville, and Twentieth South Carolina Regiment, Colonel Keitt, if it has not yet gone to Dalton, will also be sent. The movement must be made with the greatest possible expedition.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Give immediately the necessary orders for the movement of the troops mentioned above that are in your district, and order Col. R. H. Anderson to proceed immediately with his regiment to relieve the Thirty-second Georgia Regiment, Colonel Harrison's. Acknowledge receipt of this by telegraph.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Near Jacksonville, Fla., May 17, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Your order of yesterday by telegraph directing me to send "a good brigade of infantry" to Richmond with the greatest possible dispatch, is now being carried out as expeditiously as the scattered condition of the troops and the means of transportation at hand will permit. This will leave in the district one regiment and two battalions of cavalry, and three companies of artillery—one siege and two light—as the sum total of effective force comprised within my command. There will remain, however, 1 brigadier-general and 3 colonels, the former commanding a sub-district and the latter commanding posts and conscripts. Under these circumstances I respectfully submit the question whether I might not be more serviceable elsewhere? Believing that I would be, and having no other desire than that of advancing the interests of the cause, I would earnestly request that I be ordered to some other field if not deemed incompatible with those interests.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES CONFEDERATE STATES,
Richmond, May 17, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General, &c.:

GENERAL: The action of General Johnston in not sending back the troops ordered after he had received those sent to relieve them should be explained. He has not even notified the Department of his action. Orders just issued for troops to come here are rendered nugatory by this unauthorized action.

The Quartermaster's and Medical Departments have ample officers to supply General Cobb's reserves sent to Andersonville. They should be called on for the details.

I am, general, very respectfully your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS, &c.,
Charleston, May 17, 1864.

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR OF CHARLESTON:

SIR: I am in great need of the services of a few additional troops to serve until others that I have ordered up arrive. I have the honor, therefore, to ask that you will place at my disposal for service on James Island as many of the Fire Battalion as you can spare. I assure your honor that if they are placed at my disposal I will not keep them an hour longer than necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., May 18, 1864.

Flag-Officer TUCKER,
Commandant C. S. Naval Forces Afloat, Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: Under urgent calls from the War Department, I have been obliged to send off all my available troops to Virginia. The garrisons in the batteries surrounding the harbor are consequently reduced to such an extent that I cannot muster sufficient men to man all the guns in position. Under these circumstances I am induced to ask you to render me all the assistance and co-operation that lies in your power, and to request that you will make such arrangements as may insure the safety of the harbor by calling upon the officers and men under your command to exercise increased vigilance and extra exertions in their duties. To show you how pressing I consider the exigencies of the occasion, I have this afternoon ordered a battalion composed of detailed men (including all the clerks in my headquarters) to James Island, now without any infantry garrison. I beg you will regard this as strictly confidential.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Mount Pleasant, S. C., May 18, 1864.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston, S. C.:

CAPTAIN: During my temporary absence last evening, an order was received by telegraph directing the Eighteenth Georgia Battalion to be sent to the city for movement, &c. At the time the battalion was on duty, a good portion being on picket and the remainder at the guns and mortars of Battery Marion. It would have taken much time to have prepared the battalion for movement, and moreover the guns would in effect have been abandoned, unless it had been relieved by other troops, and the force at my disposal is stretched to such an extent that relief from this command is out of the question. Colonel Keitt telegraphed to me for instructions. I directed him to send the steamer back to the city and retain the troops.

I must believe that some misapprehension exists with regard to these troops. They have been on duty as artillery nearly since the

commencement of the war; have been at Battery Marion since last August, where they have been frequently engaged, and especially for the last few days, during three out of four in which there have been active engagements between the monitors and our batteries, besides with the enemy's batteries on Morris Island. The withdrawal of this force is so near, rendering an important position in close proximity to the enemy's land and sea forces useless, that I have felt it my duty to retain the battalion until it is relieved by other and competent troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Camp Milton, Fla.:

Report at once aggregate and effective total of troops you will send to Virginia.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Richmond, May 18, 1864.

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XIV. Maj. George Robertson, jr., commissary of subsistence, will report to Maj. J. L. Locke, chief commissary of subsistence State of Georgia, at Savannah, for assignment to duty.

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XXIII. Maj. Gen. L. McLaws, Provisional Army, C. S., will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and report to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding, &c., for assignment to the command of the defenses of Savannah, Ga.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.
Savannah, May 18, 1864.

I. In accordance with paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 100, headquarters of Major-General Gilmer, I take command of the Military District of Georgia.

All existing orders from former district commanders will continue in force until further orders.

II. Lieut. M. H. Hopkins, First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, is hereby detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD,
Colonel, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
No. 24. } *Camp Milton, May* 18, 1864.

Col. J. W. Robertson having reported at these headquarters pursuant to Special Orders, No. 125, from department headquarters, is announced on the staff of the major-general commanding as chief engineer for this district.

By command of Major-General Anderson:

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 19, 1864.

General BRAGG, *Commanding:*

SIR: As you are probably aware, I have been ordered to proceed without delay to Charleston, S. C., and report to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones for duty at Savannah. I understood you to say that my record was clear, and there was no fault to be found with my past conduct, yet the fact of being ordered from duty in the field to a command where no active duty is contemplated, at a time too when the entire army in which my old division is serving is actually confronting and engaging the enemy, may be and perhaps will be regarded as a reflection upon my conduct, in spite of the favorable action of the authorities in my case as published in General Orders, No. 46,* of May 4 instant. To provide against this contingency I beg leave to request that, if it is not inconsistent with your views, you will oblige me by giving me your indorsement, and if possible that of the President himself, to show whether or not my being ordered to Savannah is intended or can be regarded as a reflection upon my fitness for command in the field.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
James Island:

The cavalry, some 350 men, are now being armed at the arsenal and will be brought over by boat to Hatch's Wharf as soon as possible.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Camp Milton, May 19, 1864.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN, *Charleston, S. C.:*

CAPTAIN: The late order to send "a good brigade of infantry" to Richmond with all possible expedition is now being executed. The

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*General Orders, No. 46, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, published result of general court-martial for trial of Maj. Gen. L. McLaws on the charge of "neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Three specifications. Findings on the two first, not guilty; of the third, guilty of part of specification, and guilty of charge. Sentence: To be suspended from rank and command for sixty days. Proceedings, findings, and sentence disapproved.

First, Second, and Sixth [Florida] Battalions left here on the 17th, and the Fourth is supposed to be in motion before this. It was stationed in West Florida, and most of the companies were at stations on the Choctawhatchee Bay, and all distant from railroad or steamboat transportation. It has orders to take steam-boat on the Apalachicola River for Columbus, and thence by rail to Richmond. Bonaud's battalion was in South Florida at the time the order was received. It had to march considerably over 100 miles, and will not reach the Gulf Railroad at Quitman for several days to come. It is expected to get to Gainesville (the nearest point where it can take rail), in East Florida, by the 21st.

The major-general commanding is aware that this takes all the infantry force out of this district, leaving the Second Florida Cavalry, Fifth Battalion Cavalry, Hood's battalion cavalry, Campbell's company siege artillery, Tiller's light battery, Villepigue's light battery, and a section of Dunham's light battery, as the whole effective force at my command. Abell's light battery is complete, except about 40 horses; Dunham's lacks about 30 horses. Under these circumstances, I have deemed it proper to remove district headquarters, at least temporarily, to Lake City, and will eventually remove further west, say to Madison or Tallahassee, for the purpose of being more accessible to all portions of the district, and for greater convenience in organizing the reserve forces, upon which we will have to depend in great measure for the defense of important localities. It will not be practicable to carry on offensive operations, either against the regular organized force of the enemy within the district, or the deserters and disloyals who infest certain remote localities. The best that can be done will be to defend points of greatest importance. With this view I have disposed the cavalry as follows: Hood's battalion and three companies Fifth Florida Battalion, in Middle and West Florida, to picket the coast and operate in the disloyal neighborhoods; the Second Florida Cavalry and four companies Fifth Battalion Florida Cavalry, in East Florida, in front of Jacksonville, and up the Saint John's, on the west side, as high as Fort Butler, for the purpose of keeping observation on the enemy's force in that vicinity. It will be readily perceived that this force is wholly inadequate to the protection of the country, should the enemy see fit to move out from under his gun-boats. From any point on the upper Saint John's he can make raids into Marion, Sumter, and Alachua Counties at pleasure. A large negro population and an exaggerated estimate of the supplies in those counties are the inducements for him to visit them. The injury he can inflict by breaking up the operations of our commissary agents in supplying beef-cattle from South Florida will be a serious one, and one which should not be overlooked by the Government. I would respectfully call the attention of the major-general commanding to this matter in particular. From the language of the dispatch from the Adjutant and Inspector General at Richmond, ordering the infantry out of the district, I think it is evident there must be some misapprehension there as to the available force in Florida. It will be perceived that to protect this beef interest in South Florida it is absolutely necessary to prevent the enemy from reaching Baldwin, which is only 20 miles from Jacksonville, where he now has 2,000 troops or more. It is also necessary to prevent him from crossing over from Saint Augustine (where he has from 500 to 1,000 troops) to the east side of the Saint John's at points above the mouth

of the Ocklawaha. Having the advantage of river navigation, he can reach any point on the upper Saint John's before a force at this point could proceed 20 miles in the proper direction to meet him. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to have a force here to protect Baldwin, and also a force on the upper Saint John's to prevent these raids. Such a force is not now in my command. Indeed, any day when he chooses to do so the enemy can move out to Baldwin and occupy the place. I bring these facts to the notice of the major-general commanding knowing that just at this time he cannot afford a remedy, but hoping that as soon as possible troops may be supplied for the proper defense of these important interests.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., May 26, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, for information of the War Department. Attention invited to the unprotected condition of the State of Florida. I am unable, however, to give Major-General Anderson any more assistance at present. Whenever the exigencies of the service will permit it, I earnestly request that some additional troops may be sent to this department.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

JUNE 8, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Adjutant-General.

For the present General Jones' only reliance for assistance must be on the reserves.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 23, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

JUNE 27, 1864.

General Bragg's remarks concurred in.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 20, 1864.

General B. BRAGG.
Richmond, Va.:

Your telegram of to-day received. The Twelfth Georgia Battalion, 410 men, left here on the 18th. The Eighteenth Georgia Battalion, 225 men, left by passenger train yesterday. The Twentieth

South Carolina Regiment will leave to-morrow. Florida brigade, 1,656 effective, expected here to-morrow, will be forwarded immediately.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SUMTER, *May* 20, 1864.

Lieutenant BOYLSTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

If it be true that the Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers are to be ordered off, as I hear, can you not send me back Captain Keeley's company of the Nineteenth Georgia, now at the Wayside Home in Charleston?

J. C. MITCHEL,
Captain, Commanding Post.

SUMTER, *May* 20, 1864.

Lieut. S. C. BOYLSTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

You have given me no reply relative to the officers who are short from the Twentieth. Lieutenant Whitridge, too, has not returned, and no officer has been sent in his place. Sergeant Schaffer is still absent without leave. I have no orders relative to the relief of Captain Bateman's company, Sixth Georgia Volunteers.

J. C. MITCHEL,
Captain, Commanding Post.

FORT SUMTER, *May* 20, 1864—12 m.

Lieut. S. C. BOYLSTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

One of the officers of the Twentieth was wounded by accident last night. The surgeon reports him good for a couple of weeks' relief from duty. I am now, consequently, 6 officers short. Please have some sent.

J. C. MITCHEL,
Captain, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Mount Pleasant:

GENERAL: The calls for troops from Richmond are most urgent. The Thirty-second Georgia, 633 strong, goes over to Sullivan's Island to-day. Please use every exertion to get Twentieth over without an hour's unnecessary delay.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Mount Pleasant, May 20, 1864.

Capt. WARREN ADAMS,
Commanding, Sullivan's Island:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you relieve the four companies of the Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers now on Sullivan's Island, and place sentinels at the two-gun batteries. Direct the commanding officer of the Twentieth to move to Mount Pleasant at once, and report to the headquarters of the regiment. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. SEABROOK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Mount Pleasant, May 20, 1864.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER THIRTY-SECOND GA. VOLS.:

SIR: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you will move with your regiment to Mount Pleasant, without delay, and report at these headquarters. A guide will be furnished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. SEABROOK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Mount Pleasant, May 20, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM G. VARDELL,
Quartermaster:

MAJOR: The four companies of the Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers, on Sullivan's Island, have been ordered to move to Mount Pleasant at once. The Thirty-second Georgia will probably be at McCormick's or Tomlinson's Landing by this time, and has been directed to move to Mount Pleasant without delay. The brigadier-general commanding directs that you will furnish the necessary transportation and also a guide for the Thirty-second Georgia.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. SEABROOK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *May 20, 1864—1.45 p. m.*

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There are 21 vessels to be seen inside the bar, including the Ironsides and 4 monitors. At Secessionville the lookout from the observatory reports 4 gun-boats, 2 transports, and 6 schooners off Cole's Island; 1 gun-boat, 3 transports, and 1 schooner in Folly River; 1 transport and 6 schooners in Light-House Inlet. No change in enemy's encampment. Nothing to be seen on Pine Island.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *May* 20, 1864—8.40 p. m.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No change of importance has been observed on the front to-day. Only a small scouting party of the enemy on Battery Island.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
James Island, S. C.:

Thanks for the New York News of the 14th. It does not accord with what we know. The enemy endeavored to cut the telegraph line this morning about 2 o'clock, between Johnson and Sumter. Captain Mitchel opened on them with boat howitzers, and they retreated. Will you inquire from Colonel Yates why Johnson did not open on them, and if they were seen from that post?

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 21, 1864.

General B. BRAGG, *Richmond, Va.:*

The Sixth Florida Battalion left here this morning for Richmond; strength, 425. Colonel Jones informed me that you had ordered Maj. C. S. Stringfellow, assistant adjutant-general, to report to me. If the order has not been given, please give it.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY, *Mount Pleasant:*

Send over the Twentieth Regiment to-night; the cars will be ready for them early to-morrow morning. Major Pringle can inform you as to the hour. If you are not too busy to-day, I would like to see you over here.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 22, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Cobb reports that the Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment had left Andersonville for Montgomery before orders for it to go to Richmond reached him. There are less than 100 men of the Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiment at Andersonville, and says it is of vital importance that they remain there. Nothing heard of the Forty-seventh and Fifty-sixth Georgia Regiments; presume they are with General Johnston.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Mount Pleasant, May 22, 1864.

Col. PETER BONNEAU,
Comdg. Nineteenth South Carolina Militia:

COLONEL: You will proceed with all possible dispatch to assemble the Nineteenth South Carolina Militia Regiment under your command. The regiment will rendezvous forthwith at Bonneau's place and await orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Ripley:

E. M. SEABROOK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

Send back the troops forwarded you as you can spare them. It is important that they leave for Virginia as soon as practicable. Advise the quartermaster here of transportation needed. Display them as conspicuously as you can to the enemy before leaving. A little theatrical arrangement may double the number.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

If the peninsula occupied by the enemy on James Island is commanded by the enemy's gun-boats and batteries on Long Island, do not attempt to drive them away. Captain Feilden will go down and see you this evening.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

Retain all the troops I have sent to you until further orders. Conceal them for the present, but in position for immediate use, and entice the enemy on, if you can, unless you ascertain that they are intrenching and establishing batteries. If that is the case, they must be driven off at all hazards. Keep me constantly informed of what is going on.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

We do not propose to occupy the ground on James Island now held by the enemy, but it is very desirable that they should be dis-

lodged, if it can be done without too great a sacrifice of life. I do not wish to impose too much responsibility on you, but rely much on your judgment and knowledge of the ground. An exhibition of strength on our part at this time and some punishment inflicted will have a beneficial effect. Reply promptly and let me know your views more fully.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

BATTERY NO. 2, *May* 22, 1864—9 a. m.
(Via Royall's. Received 10.10 a. m.)

Captain FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just returned here from the pickets. The enemy have retired, except a few skirmishers, out of sight, in the direction of Battery Island. Major Manigault, commanding pickets, had a spirited fight with them. Our men behaved handsomely; 5 of our men wounded, 2 missing. The enemy were held in check at the Grimball Causeway and could not advance further. A deserter, who came in during the fight, says there were parts of seven regiments. Major Manigault says he saw two full regiments; thinks it was only a reconnaissance in force and an attempt to cut off our pickets. As they may attempt to turn our right under cover of gun-boats now in Stono, I will not yet ask that the troops ordered here be returned. Just reported that the enemy are erecting works on Battery Island and repairing bridges.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

The commanding officer of Florida Battalion, expected to arrive this afternoon by train from Savannah, has been ordered to stop the train on James Island, and report his arrival in person to you at your headquarters. Send your orders to commanding officer of this battalion. Retain the battalion should you need it; if not, send it on to the city without delay.

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

GENERAL: About 200 of the Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers are on the way to you by Dill's Bluff. The rest will follow as quickly as possible; every available man will be sent you from city. I dare say they will muster 200 men.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Ajutant-General.

BATTERY NO. 2, *May* 22, 1864.
(Via Royall's.)

Captain FEILDEN:

The enemy are still on Dixon's Island; four regiments can be seen. I think part of this force may have come this evening, though I cannot tell. They may attempt to repeat to-night the expedition of this morning. Such troops as you can well spare would like to keep. Please answer.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

PICKET-LINE, GRIMBALL'S CAUSEWAY,
May 22, 1864—12 m. (Via Royall's House.)

General JONES:

The enemy still occupy the peninsula near Battery Island; their skirmishers along the creek the other side of this main island. Their gun-boats command the peninsula, and so do the guns on Long Island. It is possible that they are erecting batteries on Battery Island, and may be on the peninsula. Battery Island and the peninsula will be very difficult for us to hold as it is commanded, but I will try to drive them off this evening, if you think it best. Please answer at once.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

GRIMBALL'S CAUSEWAY,
May 22, 1864—3.30 o'clock. (Via Royall's House.)

Captain FEILDEN:

Enemy all gone; our original picket-line re-established. I will display the troops I now have, which have been mostly concealed.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *May* 22, 1864—10 p. m.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Jones' dispatch was received too late to make the demonstration directed. I have detained the troops. Will deploy them in the morning, and inform Major Pringle when the transportation will be needed for their return.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C.:

GENERAL: Enemy have landed on James Island. Send every available man you have by most expeditious route to that place.

By command:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C.:

The major-general commanding desires me to say that, at present, he needs no more artillery. The Washington Artillery will be sent for as you suggest if wanted. The enemy landed on James Island in force this morning, but were kept in check by the pickets. Our casualties, 6 or 7. Up to this time nothing of importance has taken place. General Taliaferro has been re-enforced.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 23, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Hancock's House, via Chester, Va.:

The detailed and detached men of Hagood's and Colquitt's brigades will be sent on under an officer as soon as possible. I cannot possibly spare the two companies you mention. One of them is serving an important battery, and the other is on scouting duty, for which it is peculiarly fitted, and neither can be replaced.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SUMTER, *May* 23, 1864.

Lieut. S. C. BOYLSTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Everything quiet here this morning. Captain Bateman, Sixth Georgia, 2 officers, 45 men, went off last night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. MITCHEL,
Captain, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. 142. } *Charleston, S. C., May* 23, 1864.

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II. The Fifth Military District is hereby merged with the First, Brigadier-General Ripley commanding.

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By command of Major-General Jones:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., May 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Commanding First Military District:

GENERAL: The enemy have again landed in force on James Island, and are driving in our pickets. Colonel Keitt, with the Twentieth

Regiment, has received orders to proceed, without delay, to James Island, and report to General Taliaferro. The major-general directs that you forward, without delay, every available man you have to report to General Taliaferro.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
James Island:

Send back Company C, of the Thirty-second Georgia, to John's Island via ferry, and Company E, by railroad, to Adams' Run to report to General Robertson.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

Colonel Keitt is now leaving for James Island. Please communicate with him at Hatch's Wharf, where he is to go. If you think that there is really no need for his regiment inform Colonel Keitt, so that he may return to the city and take the cars for Virginia.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROYALL'S, *May* 23, 1864—12.10 a. m.
(Received 12.15 a. m.)

Captain FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

As the enemy have ceased shelling, I have halted Colonel Keitt that he may the sooner reach the city if I send him back; the signal rockets may have been a recall. I have ordered that scouts be sent to ascertain.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *May* 23, 1864—5 p. m.

Captain FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy are firing on our pickets from Long Island, and from two gun-boats on the Stono. Understand a small party have landed on south end, near old Yankee battery. Have received no particulars as yet.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *May* 23, 1864—5.15 p. m.

Captain FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following dispatch just received from Colonel Simonton:

The enemy are reported landing in some force at Battery Island, and a transport is coming up with troops. The enemy has been shelling furiously. It may be well to send more troops here. I will advise you from time to time.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *May* 23, 1864—5.45 p. m.

Captain FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A courier reports that our pickets have fallen back to the point occupied yesterday, and says they cannot hold it. This has not been officially communicated, however.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *May* 23, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

Captain FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I wish to create no exaggerated impression of the enemy's force. I cannot tell what it will be. The pickets are now fighting at Grimball's Causeway. I think the troops had better come.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

ROYALL'S, *May* 23, 1864—8 p. m.

Captain FEILDEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The last report just received from the pickets is that the enemy has not advanced to the main island. The musketry firing was from Dixon's and the lower end of the peninsula, at a point supposed to be held by our pickets, who had retired. The last firing of the gunboats was a heavy shelling of John's Island. Cannot a torpedo-boat be sent down? I have urged that torpedoes be placed in the Stono at the obstructions and elsewhere. If this can be done it will be very important. Boats were seen late this evening from the Secessionville observatory passing over troops from Long to Dixon's Island.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

[First Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., May 24, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major Echols.

Please inform these headquarters what has been done toward laying torpedoes in Stono River.

By command of Major-General Jones:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

C. S. ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Charleston, May 24, 1864.

The party went down this morning, with four torpedoes for the Stono, to consult with General Taliaferro. Others will be sent as soon as these are located. Another party is at Battery Haskell locating them in creeks opposite that battery.

Respectfully,

W. H. ECHOLS,
Major.

ROYALL'S, *May* 23, 1864—11.15 p. m.

Captain FEILDEN:

Colonel Simonton just reports that he cannot make out what the enemy are about. He thinks it important that Keitt's regiment should be retained. Colonel Brown, from Secessionville, telegraphs enemy have just opened from three points on our picket-line, and signal rockets are being sent up from enemy's headquarters. I have, therefore, ordered Keitt to the front.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

SAVANNAH, *May* 23, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

As Johnston has retired south of the Etowah, giving the enemy North Georgia and North Alabama, Sherman may be content to hold the ground gained, and thus be able to re-enforce Grant. Cannot torpedoes be put in the Rappahannock?

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Savannah, Ga.:

Order Col. R. H. Anderson to proceed, without delay, with his regiment by highway, via Atlanta, Ga., and report to General J. E. Johnston.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 24, 1864.

General SAMUEL JONES,
Charleston, S. C.:

The First Georgia Regiment, Colonel Olmstead, will proceed, with the greatest possible expedition, by railroad, via Atlanta, Ga., and report to General J. E. Johnston, commanding Army of Tennessee.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Pocotaligo, S. C.:

Colonel Anderson's regiment has been ordered to Georgia, and will proceed by highway, via Atlanta, and report to General Johnston. Hold the regiment in readiness to move. General Gilmer will give formal orders.

By command:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, May* 24, 1864.

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XXIII. Thomas T. Long, aide-de-camp, having been specially assigned to the duty of visiting troops from Florida, in the armies of the Confederates States, with a view of procuring information concerning deceased soldiers from that State, and of obtaining from the officers in command of companies final statements of deceased soldiers to be filed in the Second Auditor's Office to facilitate the settlement of such claims, commanders of armies, in which Florida troops may be serving, are requested to afford him such facilities in the discharge of his duties as may not conflict with the interests of the service.

The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, and he will be allowed to purchase the same rations from the subsistence departments as are sold to colonels in the field.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 143. HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA., *Charleston, S. C., May* 24, 1864.

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II. In pursuance to Special Orders, No. 122, paragraph II, from these headquarters, the army torpedo-boat No. 1, with the following crew, viz, E. R. Mackay, captain; Henry Mitchell, engineer; and William Baile, assistant engineer, will proceed to attack the enemy's fleet at any time that Capt. Theodore Stoney may direct.

III. In pursuance to Special Orders, No. 122, paragraph II, current series, from these headquarters, the army torpedo-boat No. 2, with the following crew, viz, W. E. Fripp, captain; J. Forbes, engineer; and H. Steward, assistant engineer, will proceed to attack the enemy's fleet at any time that Capt. Theodore Stoney may direct.

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By command of Major-General Jones:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROYALL'S, *May* 24, 1864—7 a. m.

Captain FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I have ordered Colonel Keitt's regiment back to the city. He will march in, as I halted him at Dill's Bluff. Everything reported quiet, and our picket-line is by this time, I suppose, entirely re-established.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *May* 24, 1864—11 a. m.

Captain FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have ordered back to the city the battalion of firemen. The cadets will be sent back, if the general wishes, as soon as they are relieved from picket. They do not wish to return. Is Captain Read's company to return? All profoundly quiet, and no change except that two brass howitzers are visible on Dixon's Island. The enemy fired last night with small-arms, boat howitzers, field guns, siege guns, and from their gun-boats. Only 1 man slightly wounded. Some of their shell yesterday were thrown inside of new lines between Battery No. 2 and Pringle. Pringle drove a gun-boat back in the attempt to come up the river.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 25, 1864.

General B. BRAGG,
Richmond, Va.:

Four hundred men of Colonel Keitt's regiment started last night; 600 more, same regiment, and 100 detached Georgians, belonging to Colquitt's brigade, will start at 12 m. to-day; all for Richmond.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, *May* 25, 1864.

Col. A. J. GONZALES,
Chief of Artillery:

COLONEL: Pursuant to your order of the 16th instant I have the honor to report the inspection of the heavy, light, and siege artillery on James Island.

Battery Glover: This battery is not in order. The eccentrics of the carriages require adjusting. The magazines are good.

Battery Wampler: The ammunition and implements are in good order, but the magazine is not neatly kept. Both of the 10-inch columbiads are out of order.

Battery Harleston is in good order and the magazines kept with remarkable neatness, but water begins to come through in small

quantities at the rear end. The ammunition has not as yet become at all affected, and is very good. One chamber is vacant, but the gun platform is yet in it.

Fort Johnson is in good order, and very neatly policed about the guns and magazines.

Battery Simkins is in fair condition. One of the magazines is subject to overflow, and therefore useless. The other wants more earth to make it safe, and the necessity for this addition is the more apparent that it is in the immediate front of and not distant from the powerful artillery of the Abolition batteries on Morris Island. The gallery to the magazine is much impeded by boxes of projectiles. The 6.40 Brooke gun on the beach, belonging to Simkins, has been repaired, and is in good order. Oil is required for the magazine, and lacquer for the guns and projectiles, particularly for the canister, to prevent corrosion from exposure.

Headquarters Brooke gun is in good order.

Cheves is not in good order. The parapets are incomplete and the eccentric of one of the guns needs repairing. Ammunition and implements generally good, but Captain Hunter complains much of the inaccuracy of fire of his 8-inch columbiad. It works steadily upon the pintle, and has no lodgment nor other defect apparent. The great deviation from the true line of fire, as stated, must be in an imperfect casting of the shells. A few of the cartridges are damaged and the fuses reported bad.

New mortar battery is as yet incomplete, and has a force at work upon it. One of the 10-inch mortars has been dismounted and its carriage sent to Charleston to repair.

Battery Haskell: This battery is in fair condition only. The 42-pounder carronades work hard upon the chassis, which, I think, is the result of sand. The magazines, though dry, are not kept with much neatness. The sponge-heads require repairing. The ammunition is in good order, though the bags are, in some instances, in need of renewing,. What is termed the rifled mortar is particularly deficient.

Battery Tatom: Guns generally in good order; magazine not neatly kept, but the ammunition good. There is a quantity of 6-pounder and 12-pounder ammunition at this battery, for which there is no use, and should be turned over to the district ordnance officer.

Battery Ryan: The magazines do not bear any evidence of neatness, and one is reported as damp after continued rains. The sponges are in some instances defective. The 24-pounder Austrian howitzer is particularly deficient in ammunition. The ammunition is, with few exceptions, among the 12-pounder howitzers, good. The damaged one should be turned over. Some of the implements require renewing, and the wheels of one of the 12-pounder howitzer carriages require repairing. I think the efficiency of Captain Bowden's command would be much enhanced if he were to make a methodic and proper distribution of the means now in his possession. The report will show where the irregularities occur.

Redoubt No. 1: The excentric of the 8-inch is out of order, as well as the platform for the 32-pounder magazine is damp and crowded. New sponge for 8-inch is needed. Thirty-seven 8-pound cartridges are badly damaged and should be removed. A disparity between charges and projectiles exists in this battery. A surplus of friction

primers are reported at this work and should be given to No. 2, where a deficiency exists, according to the report of Captain Bowden, commanding.

Redoubt No. 2: Platform needs readjustment. The ammunition is good, but the implements require renewing. There is a surplus of projectiles, which can be made available at other works requiring them. The gun is one of the short 32-pounder naval pieces weighing something over 4,000 pounds, for which 6 pounds are ample, but the charges are 8 pounds. These could be better transferred to Redoubt No. 1, and the smaller 6-pound charges there exchanged for the quantity, so that both works will be better served. The magazine is not kept clean.

Secessionville: Guns and ammunition in good order. One 32-pounder upon the southern face does not traverse sufficiently to the right to meet the fire of the Abolitionists, and is exposed entirely to their fire from the east, which a traverse will protect. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, post commander, complains of not being able to get his requisitions filled by the ordnance department, and of the irregularity of his fuses. Lacquer is needed for the guns, and particularly for the tin canisters, some of them being already corroding from rust consequent upon exposure. There are 200 rounds of cartridges for each gun (8-inch), but there is not an equal number of projectiles, and I would recommend the deficiency be supplied with canister. For 32-pounder rifles there are but 50 cartridges and 85 projectiles, each of which are insufficient. There should be supplied 153 cartridges more to give each 24 and 32 pounder smooth-bore 200 rounds each. I cannot consider the work in a thoroughly complete condition for defense until the present quantity of cartridges and projectiles be equalized, and in some instances the amount should be raised. Of the quantity you will be informed by reference to the table.

New lines: Generally in fair order; the guns being all in serviceable condition, but these and the carriages, as well as the projectiles, require paint and lacquer. New ammunition-chests should be supplied, else those now at the works should be repaired. They are in several instances defective about the covers. New sponge-heads and rammers are to some extent needed. A quantity of ammunition, damaged and already condemned, should be removed by the district ordnance officer, who has, I am informed, been already notified. Such things are useless at posts such as these; are entirely in the way, there being scarcely room for such as are indispensable.

The magazine at No. 2 is subject to excessive dampness, occasioned by rise of water to the surface of the earth, and is therefore unreliable. Though irrelevant to my inspection of the batteries, I would state that a quantity of small-gun ammunition is at the magazine, which has been exposed in water and may be damaged. The bags for the cartridges are worn and cut by moths.

The parapets are washing from want of sodding. No. 1 has less than 100 rounds and the charges for the 12-pounder rifled are 2 pounds. They should be reduced to 1.5 pounds. No. 5 has reported one-quarter pound cartridges for 24-pounder howitzers, which of course are worthless for that gun, and even admitting them to be 1.25 they are then too small and should be increased.

Battery Pringle is in very good order in every respect, except that a 32-pounder rifle carriage wants an iron band to stay the brace and

uprights, which have shrunk apart, and the eccentric of a 42-pounder needs adjustment.

Battery Tynes cannot be considered in good order and safe, because the magazine has only 3 or 4 feet of earth upon it. The ammunition is good and the magazine neatly kept, the powder being in a separate chamber from the shell, which should be in all the batteries. The guns are all in good order but one; a single-banded 32-pounder rifled is not yet mounted, the carriages and platforms being with it complete, and will be placed in position as soon as a gin can be provided.

Fort Pemberton requires new sponges and one carriage for a 32-pounder, but the one there now can be made (with iron bands) serviceable. The ammunition and magazines are reported good, but I was unable to see them, as the ordnance sergeant in charge had the keys at Fort Sumter.

At Battery Ryan, according to Captain Bowden's report, it does not seem that the best disposition has been made of the means at his command. He reports a deficiency of primers at one post and an excess at another. There are 15 fuses reported there where there is no use for them. I would suggest that the captains of batteries be instructed not to receive from the district ordnance officers any munitions, when offered, that are not adapted to the batteries for which requisition is made, as they can be of no service and only occupy space which might be appropriated more advantageously. If time and means can be found by the engineer department, shell rooms should be constructed so as to keep the ammunition and projectiles separate, and bomb-proofs placed along the lines, and the magazines at Tynes completed.

In consequence of the excessive fatigue, attendant upon the unusually severe picket and other duty, to which the troops on James Island have for days past been subjected, some of the commands having been up for three or four nights consecutively, I did not cause them to appear upon parade or drill. Many of the commands could not parade more than one-third or one-fourth of their effective strength. They are all old troops and are disciplined and drilled in heavy and light artillery, and the camp police very fair, invariably under the circumstances named.

Company B, Siege Train, Capt. S. P. Smith: The ammunition and implements generally in good order. New wheels are in part required for the carriages. The harness needs repairing, and the horses may be considered in fair condition only.

Chatham Light Artillery, Capt. John F. Wheaton, has its guns, implements, and ammunition in fair order. One axle of the wheel is broken and should be repaired. The harness needs repairing and part of it renewing. The horses, from late hard service in Florida and upon James Island, do not look well and need recruiting. One spare wheel is reported as unfit for service, as it does not fit the axle; it should be exchanged.

Company A, First South Carolina Artillery, Capt. F. D. Blake: This battery is in very fair condition, and its ammunition good; the harness needs repair and the horses recruiting. They look badly, principally from the hard service which they have been and yet are compelled to perform.

I think it would be of decided advantage, in view of the report above made of these batteries, if they were even, though temporarily,

relieved by two from the vicinity of Savannah so as to allow them, after the severe duty they have recently done, to recruit the men and horses and to make such necessary repairs as will put them upon a first-rate war footing. They can be exchanged for two others, with guns of same caliber and kinds; except for eight Napoleons, six can be supplied of this kind and two 12-pounder howitzers by bringing on the Terrell Light Artillery, Capt. John W. Brooks, and Capt. Charles Daniell's [battery], both of which have been recently inspected and found ready in every respect to take the field with men not worn by fatigue, and well drilled, and horses and harness in excellent condition. These commands would also be benefited by giving them experience in the field, of which my impression is they have as yet had but little.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

G. U. MAYO,
Major and Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

PERSONNEL.

Battery Glover: Capt. J. D. Johnson commanding; Lieut. R. M. Anderson sick since May 8; Lieut. W. D. Scarborough sick in camp about six weeks. No intemperate or disabled officers.

Battery Tynes: First Lieut. J. D. Ford on detached duty since October 20, 1863; 3 commissioned, 4 non-commissioned officers, and 54 privates for duty.

Fort Johnson: Capt. A. S. Gaillard commanding; Lieutenant Lowndes in city on leave: Lieut. J. R. Pringle detached as adjutant of post; 3 officers, 9 non-commissioned officers, and 54 privates for duty.

Fort Pemberton: Lieut. W. S. Richardson sick since May 19, 1864; 3 commissioned officers, 11 non-commissioned officers, and 37 privates for duty.

Battery Pringle: Lieut. W. D. Martin detached as acting assistant adjutant-general since May 2, 1864; commissioned officers, 3; non-commissioned officers, 4; privates, 67, for duty.

Battery Ryan: Four officers, 7 non-commissioned officers, and 90 privates for duty.

Secessionville: Company K, Second Artillery, Capt. H. C. Culbreath; 4 officers, 2 non-commissioned officers, 90 privates for duty. Company B, Captain Lancaster; 4 officers, 2 non-commissioned officers, and 64 privates for duty.

Work No. 1, new lines: Lieutenant Bush, commanding.

Work No. 2: Captain Stallings, Second South Carolina Artillery; First Lieut. S. C. L. Bush absent without leave since 19th May; officers, 3; non-commissioned officers, 7; privates, 118.

Work No. 3: Capt. J. B. Humbert, Company I, Second South Carolina Artillery; Lieut. W. S. Barton detached since 12th February; 4 officers, 8 non-commissioned officers, 91 privates.

Work No. 4: B. M. Shuler, lieutenant commanding, Company F; Captain Legaré sick since May 2, 1864; Lieut. W. W. Legaré on detached service since September 1; 8 non-commissioned officers and 87 privates.

Work No. 5: Capt. W. H. Kennady, commanding, Company H, Second Artillery; 3 commissioned officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 77 privates for duty.

Battery Harleston, commanded by W. H. Peronneau, First South Carolina Artillery.

Battery Simkins and headquarters Brooke gun battery are under the command of Capt. B. E. Dickson, Second South Carolina Artillery. Captain Peronneau is absent sick, furlough 60 days from 4th May. The effective strength of these two companies is 4 non-commissioned officers, 118 privates. Captain Dickson and Lieutenant Reynolds are on detached service.

	Chatham Light Artillery.	Company A, First South Carolina Regiment.	Company B, Siege Train.
Napoleon guns	4	4	
8-inch siege howitzers			a 2
12-pounder shot	112	91	
12-pounder shell	88	104	
12-pounder shrapnel	32		
12-pounder canister	80	132	
12-pounder spherical case		156	

a One hundred and thirteen rounds per gun.

Chatham Light Artillery, Capt. J. F. Wheaton. Captain Wheaton detached to command light artillery on James Island; Lieut. G. A. Whitehead detached as adjutant of light artillery, District of Georgia:

Present for duty:	
Commissioned officers	3
Non-commissioned officers	11
Musicians	1
Artificers	2
Privates	90
Total	107
Present:	
Sick	7
Present on special daily duty	11
Under arrest	2
Total	20
Absent:	
Sick	4
With leave	1
Without leave	2
On detailed service	16
Total	23

Company A, First South Carolina Regiment, Capt. F. D. Blake:

Present:	
For duty	67
On extra duty	12
Sick	8
Commissioned officers	3
Total	90

Absent:

On detailed service[a]	2
Without leave	1
Sick	7
Under arrest	1
Total	11

Company B, Siege Train. Capt. S. P. Smith. Lieutenant Nesbit detached as inspector-general on 25th of February:

On parade:

Commissioned officers	4
Non-commissioned officers	3
Privates	36
Total	43

	Battery Glover.	Battery Wampler.	Battery Harleston.[b]	Fort Johnson.	Battery Simkins.	Headquarters Brooke gun.	Battery Cheves.	New mortar battery.	Battery Haskell.	Battery Tatom.	Battery Ryan (left).
Columbiads:											
10-inch, rifled and banded				1							
10-inch, smooth-bore		2	3	2							
8-inch, rifled and banded				1							
8-inch, smooth-bore							3		1		
8-inch shell guns					2						
7-inch Brooke (barbette)			1								
42-pounders, rifled, single banded	2										
42-pounder, rifled and banded (barbette)			1								
42-pounder carronades, on navy slides									2		
32-pounder smooth-bore (barbette)											1
32-pounder smooth-bore (siege)										1	
6.40 Brooke guns					1	1					
24-pounder, rifled (siege)											1
6-pounder smooth-bores, iron, (field)				2					2		
8-inch sea-coast howitzer (siege)									1		
24-pounder howitzers										3	1
30-pounder Parrotts				2							
10-inch mortars					3			3			
32-pounder, rifled and banded, mortar (ship carriage)									1		
10-inch bolts				109							
10-inch shot				395							
10-inch shell				82				301			
10-inch canister				20							
8-inch bolts				64							
8-inch shell				9			192		91		
8-inch canister							49		46		
8-inch grape							48		21		
8-inch shot			130								15
42-pounder bolts	151										
42-pounder shell	100								105		
42-pounder grape									60		
42-pounder canister									121		
32-pounder shell									24	79	
32-pounder spherical shot										20	
32-pounder grape										15	
32-pounder canister										20	
24-pounder grape									53		29
24-pounder canister									19		48
24-pounder shell											8
24-pounder conical shot											70
6-pounder shot									148		
6-pounder canister									67		
8-inch howitzer shell									139		
8-inch howitzer grape									22		

[a] One commissioned officer.

[b] This battery has less than 130 rounds per gun, and the 7-inch Brooke is deficient in cartridges and should be increased. The cartridges for the 42-pounder are large. By a reduction to make them 9 pounds it will give a surplus of 120 pounds powder, which will raise the Brooke to 81 rounds.

	Battery Glover.	Battery Wampler.	Battery Harleston.	Fort Johnson.	Battery Simkins.	Headquarters Brooke gun.	Battery Cheves.	New mortar battery.	Battery Haskell.	Battery Tatom.	Battery Ryan (left).
8-inch howitzer canister									15		
12-pounder howitzer spherical case.										24	
Cartridges:											
18-pound				18							
16-pound				33							
15-pound				343							
13-pound				40							
10-pound				116			324				
8-pound							108		91	11	
7-pound									124		
6-pound									196	156	
5-pound									47		
4-pound									17		
2¼-pound									144		
2-pound										40	
1¼-pound									346	232	
Cannon powder	110								74	180	
6-pounder spherical case									67		
6-pounder canister											

	Battery Ryan (right).	Redoubt No. 1.	Secessionville.	New lines.					Battery Pringle.	Battery Tynes.	Fort Pemberton.
				Work No. 1.	Work No. 2.	Work No. 3.	Work No. 4.	Work No. 5.			
Columbiads:											
10-inch, smooth-bore									1		
8-inch, smooth-bore									1	1	
8-inch, shell-gun		1	3		1				2		
42-pounders, rifled, single banded											
42-pounder, rifled and banded (barbette).										1	
32-pounder, rifled and banded (columbiad carriages).										1	
32-pounders, rifled and banded (barbette).										2	
32-pounders, rifled (barbette)			3						2		2
32-pounder smooth-bores (barbette).		1	5		2		2				2
24-pounder, rifled (barbette)			1								
24-pounder, rifled (siege)			1								
24-pounder smooth-bores (barbette).			1		1	2					
24-pounder smooth-bores (siege)				2			2	2			
18-pounder smooth-bores (siege)			1			3					
12-pounder smooth-bores (siege)				2				1			
6-pounder smooth-bores, iron, (field).			2								
12-pounder, rifled (siege)				1							
8-inch sea-coast howitzers (siege)					1		1				
8-inch siege howitzers				1		1					
24-pounder howitzers			1					1			
12-pounder howitzers	4										
10-inch shot									90		
10-inch shell									143		
10-inch canister									33		
10-inch grape									25		
8-inch shell		103	212		164				167	74	
8-inch canister		30	53		30				46	21	
8-inch grape		10	135		38					4	
8-inch shot		15							98	155	
42-pounder conical shot									119		
42-pounder bolts									59	199	
42-pounder shell									44	36	
42-pounder grape									19		
32-pounder shell		50	252		70		192			28	15
32-pounder bolts			60						269	344	

	Battery Ryan (right).	Redoubt No. 1.	Secessionville.	New lines.					Battery Pringle.	Battery Tynes.	Fort Pemberton.
				Work No. 1.	Work No. 2.	Work No. 3.	Work No. 4.	Work No. 5.			
32-pounder conical shot			40						39	39	72
32-pounder spherical shot		55	291		108		192				348
32-pounder conical shell			52						60		53
32-pounder grape		30	276		50		50		6	6	60
32-pounder canister		59	275		98		99			49	70
24-pounder grape			32	40	26	70	52	30			
24-pounder canister			161	112	52	91	50	91			
24-pounder shell			10	8							
24-pounder shot			60	158	67	219					
24-pounder conical shot			52				87				
24-pounder conical shell			125								
18-pounder shot			65			264					
18-pounder grape			15			162					
18-pounder canister			39			98					
6-pounder shot			150								
6-pounder canister			128								
8-inch howitzer shell				12			46				
8-inch howitzer grape							19				
8-inch howitzer canister				12			47				
12-pounder howitzer shell	106										
12-pounder howitzer spherical case.	157										
12-pounder howitzer canister	235										
24-pounder howitzer canister			43					21			
24-pounder howitzer shell								33			
24-pounder howitzer spherical case.								56			
Cartridges:											
14-pound									139		
10-pound									262		
9-pound									97	29	
8-pound			619		400		296		263	237	
7-pound			255						149	100	
6-pound			1,047	105	100	195	196			403	
5-pound			303								
4-pound			119	76		402					
3-pound			8	200							
2-pound				89							
1½-pound			100								
Cannon powder									100		

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. 144. } *Charleston, S. C., May* 25, 1864.

I. Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws, Provisional Army, C. S., having reported at these headquarters in pursuance of paragraph XXIII, Special Orders, 115, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, current series, is assigned to duty in this department, and will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and assume command of the District of Georgia and the Third Military District of South Carolina, relieving Maj. Gen. J. F. Gilmer.

On being relieved Maj. Gen. J. F. Gilmer will comply with the instructions he has received from the War Department.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Jones:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House:

Retain the cadets. Read's company (A), Twenty-first South Carolina Volunteers, must be sent to the city; it is ordered to Virginia.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
James Island, S. C.:

Please return the two companies of the Thirty-second Georgia that came from Sullivan's Island, without delay; inform when they will be ready to embark and from what point.

By command:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

Send Company C, Thirty-second Georgia Regiment, to the Savannah Railroad depot. A train is ready to take them to Adams' Run. The enemy are making a demonstration about Pineberry.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

It was understood that Company E, Thirty-second Georgia, had already gone back to Adams' Run; if not, please send it at once.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C.:

Return the two companies of the Thirty-second Georgia from General Ripley's district by the passenger train this evening.

By command:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAVANNAH, *May* 27, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

Major-General McLaws desires greatly to have his adjutant, Maj. James M. Goggin, now with General Kershaw, sent to Savannah for duty. Can it be done?

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &c.,
May 27, 1864.

Maj. FRANK S. PARKER,
Aide-de-Camp to General Bragg, Richmond:

MAJOR: I received to-day your letter of the 23d instant,* written by direction of General Bragg, inclosing a copy of a letter addressed to him by a committee of gentlemen representing the district of country near Georgetown, S. C., and my atttention is invited to their representations.

The order withdrawing a part of the troops from that district of country was telegraphed from Richmond on the 18th of March last. The tri-monthly return from that district shows the total effective present to have been on the 10th of March (eight days before any of the troops were ordered off), 558; on the 20th of April (the day I assumed command of this department), 420, and on the 20th of this month, 554. It will thus be seen, by the last return received, that the force in that district was less by only 4 men than it was before the troops were removed from the department, whilst in the whole department the force has been reduced, by transfers to other fields, by two-thirds of its numbers. I am well aware of the value and importance of the district of country near Georgetown, S. C., and the inadequacy of the force for its protection, but it is by no means the only district in the department that is inadequately defended. I regret very much that I cannot place in the district a force sufficient for its protection, but really cannot do so with a due regard to the general interest of the department. My tri-monthly returns show the number and location of the troops in the department. If it is thought at the War Department that they are unfairly or injudiciously distributed and located, I have only to be so informed and I will make such changes as may be directed.

The gentlemen who addressed General Bragg on this subject complain that the War Department had refused to send six 10-inch columbiads that had been promised for the defense of their section of country. I am in no way responsible for their refusal, but finding that they had been refused, I, a few days after entering on command, made a requisition for four 10-inch columbiads, and represented that I thought them very necessary for the defense of that district, and expected to send them besides two 30-pounder Parrotts. As yet the requisition has not been noticed. I think it of very great importance that the guns I have asked for should be sent to that district, and again I respectfully urge that they be sent without delay.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

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* Not found.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 123. } *Richmond, May 27, 1864.*

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XIV. Capt. E. H. Barnwell, assistant adjutant-general, is temporarily assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. James Chesnut, commanding Reserves of South Carolina, and will report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

XL. Maj. Charles S. Stringfellow, assistant adjutant-general, Provisional Army, C. S., will report to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding, &c., at Charleston, S. C., for assignment.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May 27*, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Savannah, Ga.,

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Pocotaligo, S. C.:

General Robertson reports that four of the enemy's transports, loaded with troops, left Jehossee Island this morning, going south. Cavalry on board.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May 28*, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Savannah, Ga.:

The major-general commanding authorizes you to retain Bonaud's battalion. Please keep these headquarters informed of all movements on the coast.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND AND SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICTS,
DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
May 29, 1864.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

CAPTAIN: I beg to call your attention to the fact that the heavy batteries on the Dawho and South Edisto Rivers are, of late, frequently threatened by the gun-boats of the enemy, and that these batteries are manned only by a detachment of 20 men of Company D, Fourth Florida Battalion, the remainder of the company being on duty at Combahee Ferry in Third Military District. In addition to the fact that these men are insufficient in number, they are very imperfectly skilled as heavy artillerists. I have the honor to request that at least one large company of well-drilled heavy artillerymen may be sent me to work my heavy guns properly.

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c.,

B. H. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, June 3, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major Lay, inspector-general, who will have the status of Company D, Florida Battalion, examined into and reported to these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. S. C., GA., AND FLA., INSP. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Charleston, June 9, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. C. J. Colcock, commanding Third Military District, with the request that he will furnish, if possible, the desired information relative to the status of Company D, Fourth Florida Battalion.

J. EVANS EDINGS,
Captain, Acting Inspector-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRD MILITARY DIST. OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
McPhersonville, June 10, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

Having very recently assumed command of this district, I must rely mainly on the reports of the officers who have from time to time inspected Company D, Fourth Florida Battalion, and who have highly commended its drill, discipline, and apparent efficiency. A few days ago on a visit to the Combahee Ferry battery, I was most favorably impressed with the command, so far as a hurried inspection enabled me to form any opinion of its condition. Of its proficiency in heavy artillery I know little, as the opportunities for practice have been very limited.

C. J. COLCOCK,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Savannah, June 11, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded in the absence of Major-General McLaws.

R. W. B. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 14, 1864.

Respectfully returned, through Major-General McLaws, to Colonel Colcock.

The information desired is how long Company D, Fourth Florida Battalion, has been in the Third Military District; by whose order the company was detached from its regiment, and whether there is any authority from the War Department for its detachment.

By command of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sixth indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRD MILITARY DIST. OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
McPhersonville, June 18, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

At the time of the attack on Battery Wagner last summer many of the troops at Savannah were ordered to Charleston, and their places supplied by the withdrawal of forces from Florida. Company D, Fourth Florida Battalion, among others, was ordered by Brig. Gen. Howell Cobb, commanding District of Middle Florida, to report to Major-General Gilmer in Savannah, and after a short term of duty near that city, being by him, in Special Orders, No. 26, current series, transferred to this district, it was stationed by Brigadier-General Walker at Combahee Ferry. I am not aware of any orders from the War Department respecting this company.

C. J. COLCOCK,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Seventh indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Savannah, Ga., June 22, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded..

My indorsement upon Captain Tanner's communication, requesting that Lieutenant McClung be returned to duty with his company (Company D, Fourth Florida Battalion), explains the reasons why that company was never sent from the Third Military District.

The following is a copy of this indorsement.

L. McLAWS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Sub-indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Savannah, June 16, 1864.

Respectfully returned to department headquarters.

Company D, Fourth Florida Battalion (so called), came to the command last August from the District of Florida, in answer to a call from General Beauregard for 500 men to re-enforce the District of Georgia. From all I can learn, Captain Tanner claimed to belong at first to the Second Florida Battalion, but subsequently returned his company as Company D, Fourth Florida Battalion. I am unable to say which of these organizations he belongs to; but as no application has ever been made by any officer of any battalion or regiment from Florida for the return of this company to its proper command, it has always been regarded at the headquarters of District of Georgia as an unattached company.

L. McLAWS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 30, 1864.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Richmond, Va.:

Captains Mickler's, Read's, and Buist's companies of the Eleventh, Twenty-first, and Twenty-seventh South Carolina Regiments, aggregate 263, started yesterday for Richmond. Also, within the last

three or four days, 235 detached and detailed men and officers left here to join their commands in Virginia. Read's and Buist's companies have been serving heavy batteries here. They may be useful on like service in Virginia.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 31, 1864.

Governor J. E. BROWN,
Milledgeville, Ga.:

Within the last ten days the Yankee fleet at Hilton Head has increased from fifty-three to ninety-two. It may foreshadow an attack on Savannah. Have you any State force available for service there? If so, please let me have them.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPT., STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, June 2, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I feel it my duty to the State to bring to the notice of the Confederate authorities some facts very important to be borne in mind at this time. South Carolina does not, as do Georgia and North Carolina, and perhaps other States, claim the exemption of militia officers and the ordinary magistrates of the country and some less numerous officials. The militia officers and magistrates alone would make some 2,500 exempts who are now bearing arms in the Confederate service. In the large States of Georgia and North Carolina there are probably from 5,000 to 7,000 militia reserved to those States from these sources alone. Moreover, I think I may safely say no State has sent more fully than this her conscripts into the field, and has so large a proportion of her arms-bearing population in Confederate service. You will thus perceive that the able-bodied laboring white population between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in those districts having but few slaves, are almost to a man in the field. I had determined to bring this state of facts to your notice to-day, with the view of urging upon you again the propriety of furnishing at this juncture some troops from the South Carolina forces for the protection of the mountains, when I was informed that three regiments of the force, to be commanded by General Chesnut, are called for to repair to Charleston.

The statement I have made above shows you that in the districts having mainly white population, there is no one left but the small proportion of the citizens under eighteen and over forty-five to raise supplies for themselves and the people whose labor has gone into the service of the country. If these troops called "reserves" are now called out, there will be great suffering next year, and in view of the loss of upper Georgia, possible starvation. Even now many of the districts of this State have not the means of subsistence for the population, and have to be supplied from other districts.

Another view: In this State much of the population under eighteen able to bear arms and between forty-five and fifty, in those districts where there is a large slave population and themselves or their parents owning slaves, have gone voluntarily into service, whilst in the non-slaveholding sections of the State, the conscription having taken those between eighteen and forty-five, the only classes left at home to raise supplies are of the classes first above mentioned, and these classes somewhat reduced by volunteering previous to the passage of the conscript act.

I therefore feel it my duty in the most earnest manner to urge the Government not to call these troops into the field, but to supply the wants of Charleston, if any wants actually exist, from the troops already in Confederate service.

Very respectfully, yours,

M. L. BONHAM.

[First indorsement.]

JUNE 11, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the consideration of the President, whose judgment on the application submitted is desired by me before replying.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

JUNE 16, 1864.

The views of the Governor would be readily accepted if the basis on which they rest was correct. It is because we cannot send troops from the army to protect the coast that we, of necessity, and I hope temporarily, call for reserves. Frequent reliefs of those furnished will diminish the evil, but, under existing circumstances, the use of the reserves to aid in the defense of the frontiers of South Carolina is a necessity.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SUMTER, *June* 3, 1864—4 p. m.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Please inform me whether any indulgence can be allowed my petition; whether you have acted on it, and telegraphed to Secretary of War, and whether under the peculiar circumstances I can warrantably detain the men here beyond to-night.

JNO. JOHNSON,
Captain of Engineers, in Charge.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Savannah, Ga.:

The major-general commanding desires that you send Bonaud's battalion on at once to Virginia.

By command:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS,
Savannah, Ga.:

If you consider it necessary to retain Bonaud's battalion to save the Water Witch, do so, but send it on afterward as speedily as possible.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 4, 1864.

Maj. JOHN D. ASHMORE,
Commandant Post, Greenville, S. C.:

MAJOR: Your communication of the 31st received and has been laid before the major-general commanding, who regrets extremely that he has no disposable cavalry to send to your assistance. The troops on the sea-board have been so depleted to re-enforce the armies of Virginia and Tennessee that he has not a cavalryman to spare. Your communications have been forwarded to the War Department.

The major-general commanding is determined to leave no stone unturned to rid the mountains of the band of ruffians that now infest them, and he is accordingly organizing for that purpose a small party of determined men under a most energetic and reliable officer. It will probably amount to 30 or 40 picked soldiers. They will be provided with a pack of well-trained dogs, and if the expedition is secretly and energetically carried out there is every prospect that severe punishment will be meted out to these outlaws. Our success is entirely dependent on secrecy, and it is hoped that you will bear this in mind, and I have thus informed you of the contemplated enterprise, knowing that implicit confidence may be placed in your judgment, secrecy, and discretion. You will see by this that the general has not forgotten your up-country districts, and though the force that will be sent is far from being commensurate with the extent of country to be cleared, it is hoped that some severe examples may at least deter the deserters from venturing on further atrocities in your neighborhood.

The general has further relied a great deal on the reserve force of the State to protect its borders from predatory incursions, and when organized a portion of that force will be sent you and for the defense of the upper districts.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS,
Savannah, Ga.:

As soon as the Water Witch is secured, send Bonaud's battalion on to Richmond to report to Brigadier-General Finegan. Send Company C, Captain Crawford, with the battalion. Telegraph when they leave.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Savannah, June 5, 1864.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: This morning two gun-boats and one iron-clad appeared in Green Island Sound, and one double-turreted iron-clad and one single, with two gun-boats towing three large barges, were seen in Wassaw River inside of Cabbage Island, all of which leads to the belief that something will be attempted by the enemy in retaliation for the loss of their steamer, the Water Witch. These demonstrations have induced me to think a reserve force necessary at this place until the plans of the enemy are developed. The prisoners taken on the Water Witch report that Major-General Butler is in command at Fort Pulaski, and Major-General Foster in command of the department. If these reports are true, it is to be presumed that some expedition with negro troops is in contemplation. In comparing the reports of Federal fleet at Port Royal, I notice that sixty transports have arrived there since the 26th of May ultimo. The double-turreted iron-clad reported above is a new feature in these waters, so I am informed. The reserve troops, in the condition they are now, will answer for provost guards, and for the city lines, but would not be reliable elsewhere.

Major Bonaud's battalion has had some experience in service, and distinguished itself, so I am informed, at the battle of Olustee, Fla. As there are no troops in reserve within my command, and those I have are very much scattered, I respectfully suggest that I be allowed to retain Bonaud's battalion, at least until the reserves can be made serviceable by a complete organization and equipment. Fort McAllister has but 84 effective men for its garrison, and at present there is no other force to send there. If Lieutenant Ransone's company could be retained I would send it to Fort McAllister. Bonaud's battalion having an odd company (nine) it would be more easily maneuvered, if that company, say Ransone's, was left out of the organization.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June 6*, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. McLAWS, *Savannah, Ga.:*

The Ironsides is under steam this morning and has crossed the bar. From an intercepted dispatch presume she is going to Hilton Head, perhaps afterward to Savannah. Troops left here last night in transports, bound south. The enemy's advanced pickets this morning in our front are artillerists. Please keep General Jones informed of any movement.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June 7*, 1864.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Comdg. Army of Tennessee, near Marietta, Ga.:

There are very decided indications that the enemy is preparing to operate against Savannah, or on the road between here and that city.

General Foster has taken command and wants to do something with his negro troops, of which he has a considerable number. Can I get any portion of the reserves or militia force of Georgia for service at Savannah? Governor Brown telegraphs me that all of his men have reported to you.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *June 7*, 1864—9.45 a. m.

Captain FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The firing at Fort Johnson is to annoy the enemy firing at grounded steamer. The Ironsides was erroneously reported inside the bar; she has gone to sea. The enemy fired over 200 shots at Secessionville yesterday; we replied with 84. Captain Culbreath thinks he dismounted one of their guns. Have you heard of the First Cavalry ordered here? Now the fifth day.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *June 7*, 1864—2.20 p. m.

Captain FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Frederick reports that a little before daylight this morning the enemy attempted to land, with two barges, on the point to the left of the old Yankee battery, when they were fired upon by our pickets. They retired hastily without returning the fire. It is supposed their purpose was to capture the pickets upon that and the post next to it.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June 7*, 1864.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS H. JOHNSON,
Hardeeville, S. C.:

The Ironsides left during the night. Keep us informed when she reaches Hilton Head, or if she goes down to Savannah.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 132. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 7*, 1864.

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XV. Capt. W. Call, assistant adjutant-general, will proceed without delay to Lake City, Fla., and report to Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty in the District of Florida, under his command.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 8, 1864.

Col. J. C. IVES,
Aide-de-Camp, Richmond, Va.:

Your telegram received. I have been apprehending mischief from Port Royal or Jacksonville for some days, and called on Governor Brown and General Johnston for Georgia Reserves, but got none. We recently burned a transport on Ashepoo, with a number of cavalry horses, estimated at 200, all burned, and on the 2d instant General Anderson drove back the enemy from Baldwin to Jacksonville. These two checks will, I hope, interfere somewhat with any raid they may have in contemplation. I will make every effort in my power to frustrate their designs. I can hear of no South Carolina Reserves in the field yet.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 8, 1864.

Col. C. J. COLCOCK, *Pocotaligo, S. C.:*

Keep a vigilant lookout on the enemy's movements about Port Royal. I apprehend that they are organizing a large raiding party there. Have your cavalry and light batteries in readiness to concentrate at shortest notice to meet them. Generals McLaws and Robertson will be instructed to re-enforce you if necessary. Keep me informed.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS, *Savannah, Ga.:*

It is apprehended from information received that enemy is fitting out large raiding party at Port Royal to go to Augusta, destroy powder-mills, thence to Andersonville and release prisoners. The President has directed Generals Johnston and Cobb to send me some State reserves. Keep a vigilant lookout, and if the raid moves through Third Military District of South Carolina, take direction of affairs there yourself, and send there from Savannah all force you can. General Robertson will re-enforce you if necessary. To save time, I have telegraphed direct to Colonel Colcock. Keep me informed.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 8, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. RAINS, *Augusta, Ga.:*

It is apprehended that the enemy is preparing for a raid from Port Royal to Augusta. Urge forward the local organizations, and inform me what progress is made in it. Your own men and all clerks and employés in railroads and other offices should be enrolled and armed ready for service.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Lake City, Fla.:

Endeavor to ascertain if any troops have recently left Jacksonville coming in this direction. They are contemplating some mischief about Port Royal, and are concentrating there.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 133. } *Richmond, June* 8, 1864.

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XVII. The First Florida Battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkins), six companies, and the companies of Captains Mays, Stewart, Clarke, and Powers, of the Second Florida Battalion (Brevard's), will constitute the Tenth Regiment Florida Volunteers.

XVIII. The Fourth Florida Battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel McClellan), seven companies, the companies of Captains Robinson and Ochus, of the Second Florida Battalion, and Captain Cullens' unattached company, Florida Volunteers, will constitute the Eleventh Regiment Florida Volunteers.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., June 9, 1864.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Governor Brown, of Georgia, reports information received by him of contemplated raid of enemy from Hilton Head toward Augusta. I doubt reliability of information, but it would be well to be on guard and take all possible precaution, as the point is vital.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., June 9, 1864.

General HOWELL COBB, *Macon, Ga.:*

Governor Brown reports information received by him of contemplated raid of enemy from Hilton Head toward Augusta. This point is of vital importance. Cannot you dispose reserves in such manner as to render Augusta safe against such surprise?

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C.:

I have ordered two of Harrison's companies to Colonel Colcock, and directed him, if threatened in force, to call on you for two of the

same regiment. If he calls on you, send them promptly with any other force you can collect. If you are threatened, call on him; he has been directed to respond to your call, and in the mean time to communicate with you. If you are both threatened, I of course will decide which of you shall re-enforce the other.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Commanding Seventh Military District:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that he has received information from the President that the enemy in our front contemplates making a raid from Port Royal through our lines against Augusta. The force in this department at present being so very much reduced, it becomes very important to have the troops in such a condition that they can be removed at once to any point on the line of railroad between Charleston and Savannah. You will hold in readiness one of your best batteries of light artillery ready to be transported by cars to any point on the railroad. You will also proceed with as little delay as possible to equip the companies of Black's regiment, South Carolina Cavalry (now with you), as to render them serviceable for active duty, with their horses, at any point the general commanding may direct.

The above is only intended for you to have the troops ready should the commanding general be compelled to call upon you. You will be telegraphed whenever any troops are wanted. Major Pringle, quartermaster, has been ordered to keep transportation on Charleston and Savannah Railroad ready.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 9, 1864.

Colonel COLCOCK,
Commanding:

COLONEL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that he has ordered two companies of the Thirty-second Georgia Volunteers to Pocotaligo, to be disposed of in your district as you may think most advisable. Your telegram of this morning's date, asking for more cavalry, has been received. At the present moment it is not considered advisable to comply with your request, as it is unknown when and where the contemplated raid of the enemy may take place, and all portions of the coast have to be attended to. The only positive information we have is that the enemy is fitting out a raid at Port Royal for the object of destroying the powder mills at Augusta or releasing the prisoners at Andersonville, Ga. With this meager information it would be unadvisable to concentrate troops in any one district, and we must rely upon a system of mutual support, but above all, in careful and accurate

observation of the enemy's movements in our front. General Robertson has been ordered, in case of a demonstration in your district, to send you all his available men, and in case of an attack on General Robertson's district you must do the same. In the mean time you will communicate with General Robertson on the subject.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 10, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

Your telegram of yesterday received. It might be of service to me to know more accurately the information Governor Brown has received and from what source. I think it probable he received it in part from me in a dispatch I sent him on the 31st ultimo. I will take all precautions in my power.

SAM. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
June 10, 1864.

His Excellency Governor BROWN,
Milledgeville, Ga.:

SIR: His Excellency the President and the Secretary of War inform me that you have received information of a contemplated raid by the enemy from Hilton Head to Augusta and other points in Georgia. I will do all in my power to frustrate their designs if they attempt to carry them out. It might aid me somewhat to know more accurately the information you have received, and if you have no objection, I shall be glad if you will communicate it to me. And whilst I command this department I will esteem it a favor if Your Excellency will communicate to me any information you may receive of the enemy's movements or plans which you can with propriety give me.

In this particular case I should be glad to know if your information is subsequent or prior to the 26th ultimo. On that day four or five of the enemy's transports and gun-boats came up the Ashepoo, but were promptly met and driven back with the loss of one transport burned. On examining the transport the charred carcasses of 100 or 200 horses were found. I supposed at the time that the expedition was composed of a regiment of cavalry, recently sent from Boston to this coast, and that they had probably started on a raid which was defeated and driven back with the loss of a third or fourth of the horses and a number of the men.

I had previously given orders to organize the clerks and employés in the different military offices at Augusta, and such other men as could be procured, to be used for local defense in an emergency, and an officer whom I sent to Augusta to hurry forward the organization informs me it is progressing rapidly and well.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES.
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 135. } *Richmond, June* 10, 1864.

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VII. Maj. G. O. Dawson, Eighth Regiment Georgia Volunteers, will report to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, for assignment to duty as commandant post, Columbus, Ga.

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XI. Lieut. Col. John J. Garnett, artillery, Provisional Army, C. S., will report to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, for assignment to duty.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 11, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. RAINS.
Augusta, Ga.:

The major-general commanding does not know by what authority General Jackson proposes to assume command at Augusta, and presumes that he will not attempt to do so without orders from these headquarters.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 11, 1864.

Maj. JOHN F. LAY,
Assistant Inspector-General, Augusta, Ga.:

Please find out, and report to these headquarters, under whose orders General Jackson proposes to take command at Augusta.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST MILITARY DIST. OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
June 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. H. BACON,
Commanding Christ Church Parish:

COLONEL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to enjoin upon you the necessity at this time of thorough vigilance on the part of the pickets of your command. The cavalry pickets in the vicinity of Bull's Bay should be especially watchful, and any unusual signs or demonstrations on the part of the enemy promptly reported by the quickest possible means of communication to these headquarters. To this end you will please cause daily reports to be

sent you from Captain Keitt of what transpires along the entire front. These reports you will forward for information, and in case there is anything unusual you will report it by telegraph.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. NANCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST MILITARY DIST. OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Charleston, June 13, 1864.

Col. ALFRED RHETT,
Commanding, Sullivan's Island:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding desires that you will impress upon your guards and pickets the urgent necessity, at this time, for a thorough vigilance in the discharge of their duties. It is important that these headquarters should be promptly apprised of all that takes place on the part of the enemy within the observation of your command, as well as any unusual occurrence in the command itself. Desertions at this time may result very injuriously to us, and every effort should be made to prevent them. I am also directed to inquire if your cavalry force at night is sufficient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. NANCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, S. C., *June* 13, 1864.

Lieut. S. C. BOYLSTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report, pursuant to instructions, in regard to matter contained in the accompanying communication, that the engineer's boat was taken from the cove on the night of the 10th instant, and that Privates Bond and Amberg, Company C, and Privates Gately and Conroy, of Company D, First South Carolina Artillery, left this island on the same night, which, of course, is strong circumstantial evidence that they were the persons who took the boat. After a careful investigation, I have been unable to determine where these men have gone, whether to the enemy or to the city. There is no evidence whatever that would indicate that they have deserted to the former. Where they got oars to row the boat, if they had any, I have also been unable to imagine. The oars belonging to the above-mentioned boat, as well as those belonging to Colonel Rhett's boat, were not taken, and I understand that there was no other boat in the neighborhood of the cove from which they could have been taken, and none probably on the island which are not under guard.

In connection with the subject, I would respectfully call the attention of the colonel commanding to the following regulations now existing on the island in regard to the picket-boats passing out at night: The officer of the picket-boat reports at nightfall to the officer of the day of the First Sub-Division before going out, and the latter cautions his sentinels that the picket-boat is going out. So far it would seem that the arrangement was a good one, but the sentinel

is then allowed on his own responsibility to permit the boat to pass, provided it answers when hailed, "Confederate picket-boat, No. —," or shows three white lights. By displaying these signals to the sentinels any boat can pass out at any time of the night, and as these are standing signals and known to every parapet sentinel, and therefore also public signals, it would seem to be an easy matter for any small boat to pass out of this harbor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IREDELL JONES,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Sullivan's Island, June 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

The boat was moored at the usual place, under charge of the sentinel at the bridge. The guard has been doubled. I would request that the navy picket-boats be required to give the pass-word in passing and repassing the batteries.

ALFRED RHETT,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Sullivan's Island, June 12, 1864.

Lieut. S. C. BOYLSTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sullivan's Island:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that the boat belonging to the engineer department, placed under my charge, was stolen from the Cove wharf on the night of the 10th June. The boat was moored at her usual landing, and the oars, sail, &c., were taken up to my tool-house and there locked up. Oars must have been obtained elsewhere, as all of mine are under lock and key at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN J. WHITE,
Lieutenant of Engineers, in Charge.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DIVISION,
Sullivan's Island, June 14, 1864.

Lieut. S. C. BOYLSTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following extract from the remarks of the officer of the day:

I discovered at 1.45 this morning the fact that picket-boat No. 4 had not gone out at all, or had returned without reporting. The officer in charge, upon being ordered to go out by me, went immediately, but for some hours of a very dark night there was no picket-boat out from this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORMSBY BLANDING,
Major, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
James Island, S. C.:

The major-general commanding has this day ordered Bonaud's battalion, over 600, from Savannah, to report to you. Major-General Foster is here at present, and will be on Morris Island to-day. General Cooper has been informed that the Pee Dee Artillery has not yet reported for duty. Major Lay has returned, and has telegraphed to General Robertson to send on the First Cavalry from Second Military District.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C.:

Send all the companies of the First South Carolina Cavalry at once to Brigadier-General Taliaferro. The detachment of the Second South Carolina Cavalry, now in this city, will be sent to you as soon as relieved by a company from James Island.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS,
Savannah, Ga.:

The major-general commanding desires that you send Bonaud's battalion to Charleston without delay. If Savannah is threatened, it will be returned. At present the enemy are landing troops on Folly Island, and their demonstrations point to Charleston. Please answer by telegram.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, *June* 15, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

The chief quartermaster of this department has not received a dollar since early in February. His estimates have gone in regularly, but he has not heard from them. Great inconvenience results from the want of money. Government employés are tired working without pay; cannot live without it; farmers and planters refuse to sell forage. Impressments cannot be made unless holders refuse to sell, and offers to purchase cannot be made because there are no funds with which to pay. This want of money is becoming most serious, and I respectfully urge that funds be supplied.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 15, 1864.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Army, near Marietta, Ga.:

The movements of the enemy indicate an attack on this or some point near here. Troops are landed on Folly Island. My force is entirely too small, and some of it is unsound and not to be relied on. If you can give me any aid, I beg that you give it without delay. I have not even received the reserves the President informed me you and General Cobb had been requested to send to me. When can I get them?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 15, 1864.

Maj. C. D. MELTON,
Columbia, S. C.:

The men belonging to the disbanded companies of Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery have been sent to you for reassignment. It is of vital importance to the safety of Charleston that our present garrison should not be decreased. If possible assign these men to companies or regiments around Charleston. The enemy are concentrating here. Troops are greatly needed.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS,
Savannah, Ga.:

Your telegram and that of Colonel Anderson have been received. Retain sufficient of Bonaud's battalion to garrison the point you name, but whatever you can spare of the regiment send on here; it is very important.

By command:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 16, 1864.

Major-General MCLAWS,
Commanding, Savannah:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, at Hardeeville, reports this evening the Federal fleet at Port Royal has thirteen war vessels and forty-six transports of all sorts, and adds that since the 26th ultimo he has been reporting double the number of transports to what there really were. This appears to be an inexcusable act of carelessness, and an immediate investigation is required to determine

on whom the blame rests. In consequence of these false reports, telegrams have been sent to the War Department informing the authorities of the large and threatening increase of the enemy's fleet, and on these unreliable reports false surmises have been made. The dangerous results of such patent carelessness cannot be overestimated. A rigid investigation is required.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 140. } *Richmond, June* 16, 1864.

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XXIX. Capt. R. H. Hill, assistant quartermaster, is relieved from duty at Kingsville, S. C., and will report to Brig. Gen. James Chesnut at Columbia, S. C., for assignment to duty with the reserve forces of South Carolina.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *June* 17, 1864—10 a. m.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reports from observatories state the enemy's fleet to consist of 5 monitors, 7 schooners, 4 barks, and 2 steamers off Morris Island; 2 transports, and 5 schooners in Light-House Inlet; 3 gun-boats, 1 transport, and 6 schooners off Cole's Island; 1 gun-boat, 1 transport, and 2 schooners in Folly River. Yesterday evening, in reply to the practice, the inlet batteries fired 65 shells at Secessionville, doing no damage. This morning at 5 o'clock the Long Island batteries commenced a brisk fire at the same place from four guns and threw 35 shells, damaging the elevating bed of No. 6, rifle 32-pounder.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST MIL. DIST., DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
Charleston, June 17, 1864.

Col. A. RHETT,
Sullivan's Island:

COLONEL: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the report of Lieut. Iredell Jones upon his investigation of the loss of the engineer boat on the 10th instant. The report is not satisfactory to the brigadier-general commanding. There seems to have been not only culpable negligence on the part of some of your command in allowing the boat to be taken, but in not reporting the fact. Information of the desertion of the 4 men, who doubtless carried this boat

away, was received from the enemy before any report was made of the matter by you or any one else on Sullivan's Island. The brigadier-general commanding hopes that a proper exercise of vigilance will in future prevent a recurrence of such things.

Commodore Tucker has been requested to have the navy picket-boats give the pass-word in passing and repassing your batteries, in accordance with your suggestion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. NANCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 18, 1864.

His Excellency President JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Your dispatch of 16th received to-day and will be attended to. Since my telegram of 15th instant two large transports with troops have gone to sea, believed to have gone north. All quiet.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Savannah, Ga., June 19, 1864.

Major STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have received several applications from females, whose husbands have been taken prisoners, at various times, while endeavoring to run the blockade. Their families are in destitute circumstances and desire to go North to their relations and friends. I respectfully request authority to send them by flag of truce, via Pocotaligo, to Port Royal Ferry. With proper precautions, I think that route offers less objections than any other within my command. I would like to get authority, also, to send out of Savannah the families of those soldiers who have deserted from our army from time to time. I ask this as a precaution against attempts to communicate with the enemy. I wish to send them by Pocotaligo to Port Royal also.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 20, 1864.

Flag-Officer J. R. TUCKER,
Commanding, &c.:

The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th, announcing the organization of the Charleston Naval Battalion. He will be very happy to have its assistance should circumstances render it necessary, and fully appreciates the cordial co-operation you have evinced in your efforts to add to the strength of the forces for the protection of the city from

land attacks. It will afford him great pleasure to arm and equip the battalion as well as he can. He regrets that some of the smaller equipments cannot be immediately supplied. The ordnance officer of the department will be instructed to turn over the arms to the ordnance officer of the navy.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 143. } *Richmond, June* 20, 1864.

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XXIV. Brig. Gen. James Chesnut, jr., will take immediate command of the reserve forces of the State of South Carolina. He will complete their organization and place them at once in service. To this end he is authorized to employ all enrolling officers, who are hereby directed to obey his instructions. He will establish his headquarters at such point as he may deem best. Officers of the quartermaster's, commissary, ordnance, and medical departments are required to furnish all necessary facilities. All officers from the State of South Carolina of the Invalid Corps, and such of the regular forces as are for any reason unassigned, will immediately report to General Chesnut, who is authorized to assign them temporarily to duty with the reserves.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 144. } *Richmond, June* 21, 1864.

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IX. Capt. J. D. Westcott, assistant commissary of subsistence, will relieve Maj. A. B. Noyes of the duties of chief commissary, Second District of Florida. Major Noyes will continue to discharge the duties of chief commissary of Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson's command.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *June* 22, 1864—10.20 p. m.

Major STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Frederick reports that a transport passed down Folly River from a point near Campbell's house toward Cole's Island this morning, and this afternoon came up the Stono and landed men on Battery Island for the supposed purpose of scouting it, and when

men returned made four or five trips to Horseshoe Island. A number of shell were fired from the battery on Horseshoe Island, and a few rockets were thrown at our pickets late this afternoon. No casualties. All quiet at present.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS,
Commanding, &c., District of Georgia:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that he approves the suggestions contained in your letter of the 19th instant, and that you are hereby authorized to carry them into effect. The route proposed will be adopted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Savannah, Ga., June 22, 1864.

Major STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Brig. Gen. H. R. Jackson, who was appointed a brigadier-general and assigned to duty with the reserve forces of the State of Georgia, has reported to me for duty, by order of Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb, who has charge of the organization of the reserve forces of the State of Georgia. About ten companies of reserves are now at this place. Four of them came without arms, but a supply arrived this morning, which, however, are totally out of order, and three-fourths of them unserviceable, wanting repairs. General Jackson thus reports to me for duty with about 400 effective men.

I respectfully request to be informed if General Cobb has authority to assign a brigadier-general of his command to duty with me, when the force which this officer brings with him is but the command of a colonel. And if he has the right, can the officer so assigned claim a territorial command? Again, if he is assigned to duty with me and has a territorial or district command, can General Cobb call on him for duty with the reserve forces in the State? In other words, is General Jackson, after he reports to me, to be considered as an officer of the Confederate States, liable to be ordered anywhere, out of the State and elsewhere, or is he for duty in the State only? I ask these questions in order solely to prevent misunderstanding and bad feeling in the future between all parties. If General Jackson is considered to be regularly on duty by General Cobb's assignment, I can assign him to a district command, where his services will be important and valuable to the country. He is now here awaiting my orders, and I beg that you will give answer to this as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

L. MCLAWS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, June 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Comdg. First Military District, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: As it is of great importance, in the present state of our forces, to cause the defensive works of our most important points to be finished without delay, and of but little less to effect this object with as little interference with the agricultural labor of the country as possible, I desire that you will take steps to obtain from the rice planters in this vicinity the services of as many hands as can be spared during the coming period when their crop is laid by, and make such preparation as will insure that this labor shall be expended to the best advantage, and that proper care and attention is given to the negroes.

It is my wish that under no circumstances shall the negroes be retained when their services are required for gathering in the crop. The usual pay will be allowed and the labor furnished by each planter reported to the State agent to be credited him in future calls.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June 23, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS,
Savannah, Ga., and
Col. C. J. COLCOCK,
Pocotaligo, S. C.:

At 10 a. m. a large side-wheel transport with a large monitor in tow came from the north and passed the bar, going south. Monitor very large; believed to have two turrets. Keep sharp lookout and notify the commanding general of its arrival and movements.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 145. } *Richmond, June 23, 1864.*

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XIII. Capt. J. H. Thomas, assistant quartermaster, will relieve Capt. T. W. Neely, assistant quartermaster, on duty with the river batteries near Savannah, Ga. Captain Neely, on being relieved, will report to Maj. Gen. J. F. Gilmer for assignment to duty as transportation quartermaster at Savannah, Ga.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 24, 1864.

Capt. J. C. MITCHEL,
Fort Sumter:

General Taliaferro informs us that two regiments moved from Folly to Morris Island this evening. It will be advisable to keep a bright lookout.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 24, 1864.

Col. A. RHETT,
Sullivan's Island:

The garrison of Morris Island was increased this evening by two regiments from Folly Island. An attempt may be made against Sumter.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND AND SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICTS.
DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA.
June 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: I am very anxious to destroy the gun-boat which for some time past has been lying in North Edisto River, and had made arrangement to do so last winter, but at General Beauregard's suggestion postponed it. The force of the enemy then occupying Kiawah Island rendered the expedition somewhat hazardous, but at present there is no such objection. I will require two 30-pounder Parrott guns from James Island with the horses and men belonging to them. Major Jenkins, who will visit you to-morrow (Saturday), will give you all necessary information, and I respectfully ask that he may be charged with the execution of the design. He is bold, discreet, and has excellent judgment, and I would greatly prefer him to any one else.

I would like to receive your views at once, as I will have to repair the bridge at Haulover Cut, and make other arrangements. I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the bridge in process of construction over Stono River, near Fort or Battery Pringle, has been discontinued. I consider it important for the reenforcement of John's Island, and must request that it be finished if practicable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

B. H. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., June 24, 1864.

His Excellency M. L. BONHAM,
Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.:

SIR: A reply to your letter of the 2d instant, urging the importance of allowing the reserve classes to remain at home, has been delayed by my wish to submit the matter to the President and receive the benefit of his instructions. The views of the President are expressed in the following indorsement, which he has placed upon your communication:

The views of the Governor would be readily accepted if the basis on which they rest was correct. It is because we cannot send troops from the army to protect the coast that we, of necessity, and I hope temporarily, call for reserves. Frequent reliefs of those furnished will diminish the evil, but, under existing circumstances, the use of the reserves to aid in the defense of the frontiers of South Carolina is a necessity.

In this opinion I am compelled by the exigencies of the service to concur. While appreciating fully the liberality with which South Carolina has contributed of means and men to the cause, and feeling deeply the importance of fostering all our means of production and supply, I can only say that as soon and as far as our ruling military necessities will allow my efforts will be exerted to restore the reserves to their usual avocations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 24, 1864.

Major-General MCLAWS,
Commanding District of Georgia:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 22d instant, received this morning, has been laid before the major-general. It contained the first intimation that had reached these headquarters of the order assigning Brig. Gen. H. R. Jackson, of the reserve forces of Georgia, to duty with you.

In reply to your inquiry, I am directed to say that the act, under which the reserve forces are organized, expressly provides that they are for local defense and State service, and are not to be ordered beyond the limits of their State. The same limitation, of course, applies to the general officers commanding such troops, and you will at once perceive the practical difficulties which might at any moment arise if such officers were assigned to territorial command, and our officers of the Provisional Army, C. S., subject to be ordered to any point within the limits of the department assigned to the command of this department by the Secretary of War, and responsible for the safety not only of that portion of Georgia over which his command extends, but for the safety of South Carolina and Florida also. The major-general commanding cannot admit that the distribution of territorial commands, made by his orders or subject to his approval, can be changed by the order of General Cobb

assigning to duty within the limits of Georgia an officer of rank higher than that of the officer commanding in the district or subdistrict in which his services may be needed. Major-General Cobb is not subject to orders from these headquarters and has not communicated with them. Officers of the reserve forces of Georgia cannot, therefore, claim district commands by virtue of superior rank.

You can assign Brigadier-General Jackson to duty at such point as you deem best, and allow him to report directly to your headquarters, but so long as the reserve troops he commands remain in your district under the order of General Cobb they can be used at any point within the District of Georgia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS,
Commanding at Savannah:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to authorize you to send through the enemy's lines, via Port Royal Ferry, the families of those men who have deserted to the enemy. In future all communication with the enemy will be through Port Royal Ferry and not through Florida, without an order from these headquarters to that effect. I have to-day addressed a communication to the medical director informing him that it is considered judicious that the office of chief surgeon of the Third Military District should be merged with that of the District of Georgia. In a letter written to you of this date you will find the position of the reserve officers laid down as interpreted by these headquarters. The very light armament of Barnwell's, Jo. Thompson, and Clinch's batteries is under consideration, and will be improved if practicable.

The major-general commanding directs that you release the two men, Fry, on parole, provided they report daily at your headquarters.

A report has been forwarded to the War Department in reference to the untrustworthy element in the Twenty-second Georgia Battalion, with a recommendation that these men be weeded out and able-bodied conscripts supplied to fill their places from the conscript camp. It would be as well to transfer the dismounted men of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry, unable to remount themselves, to depleted companies in this battalion.

It is understood that there are between 20 or 30 of these men in Fourth Georgia Cavalry. It has been suggested, and with an air of probability, that the double-turreted monitors seen off Savannah, and another one seen to pass the bar the day before yesterday, are ordinary monitors, equipped with a movable deck-house. If this view is correct, it will account for the difference of opinion, as expressed by your officers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 24, 1864.*

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VIII. Lieut. Col. John J. Clarke, Engineer Corps, Provisional Army, C. S., will report to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding, &c., Charleston, S. C., for assignment to duty as chief engineer Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUMTER, *June 26, 1864—2 p. m.*

Capt. W. F. NANCE.
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I beg leave to direct the attention of the brigadier-general commanding to the portion of my last night's report to Major Echols which relates to the taking away at this time of the whole negro force. It was relieved last night by order, and the work left in critical condition.

JNO. JOHNSON,
Captain of Engineers.

[Indorsement.]

Especial attention respectfully recommended to the above.

J. C. MITCHEL,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Commanding, &c., Adams' Run:

GENERAL: Major Jenkins did not call on me Saturday, as you supposed he would, but called to-day. His suggestion seems to me good and promises success. As a number of troops was landed on Folly Island yesterday I cannot immediately give the aid asked for, but may be able to do so in a day or so. In the mean time repair the bridge at Haulover Cut and make the other necessary arrangements. I will communicate further with you on the subject.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 28, 1864.

Col. A. J. GONZALES,
Chief of Arty., Dept. of S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, of the 26th instant, relative to the distribution of 6-pounder guns in this department. He considers that it would be expedient to assign the section of

3½-inch Blakely guns to the batteries in Georgia, as well as the other section when the carriages are prepared, and desires that you have it attended to as early as possible. General Jones considers it advisable that our light batteries should be armed with a heavier class of guns than 6-pounders with as little delay as possible, and wishes you to renew your requisitions on the Ordnance Department for 12-pounder Napoleons and 10-pounder Parrotts, if you think it would expedite matters. In the event of operations on this coast during the summer months we shall have to rely mainly on the light batteries for defense. As heretofore, all guns for this department when received will be assigned by the chief of artillery with the approval of the commanding general.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your telegram in relation to the torpedoes was received and immediately referred to the officer charged with their care to have them replaced. I will have an investigation made into the delay, of which you complain in your letter of the 25th instant, and see that the previous orders are promptly carried out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, *June 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS,
Commanding, &c., Savannah, Ga.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 23d instant, just received, the major-general commanding directs me to say that it will be impossible to supply the guns required from this place. He has forwarded your letter, however, to Colonel Gorgas, to know whether they can be procured from Richmond; meanwhile the preparations for occupying the point indicated can be pushed forward in order that they may be in readiness to receive the guns if they can be furnished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June 29, 1864.*

His Excellency M. L. BONHAM,
Governor of South Carolina, Columbia:

I regret that I am compelled to call your attention to the great want of slave labor to work on the fortifications for the defense of this State. The chief engineer of this district reports that he abso-

lutely needs 2,000 negro men, and has but 9 furnished by the State agent; he finds it impossible to hire. At least 200 are required at Fort Sumter, and there are not a dozen there. The recent heavy rains have greatly damaged many of the works, and the longer they are allowed to remain unrepaired, the more difficult and expensive the repairs become. The enemy daily shells Secessionville, and though the frames of bomb-proofs have been erected for over a month they still remain uncovered, and the soldiers who are performing most arduous duties are constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy, simply because we have not the labor to construct the necessary defensive works. Under these circumstances, as I cannot order the impressment of negroes in those States which have taken action on this subject, I must urge that the necessary steps be at once taken to supply Major Echols, the chief engineer, with 2,000 men, assuring Your Excellency that this is, in my judgment, indispensably necessary for the successful defense of Charleston against a continued and determined attacking force. I cannot myself secure this labor, and must therefore place the responsibility upon the State authorities. May I ask an early reply to this communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Savannah, Ga., June 29, 1864.

Major STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your order to send the Fourth Georgia Cavalry to General Johnston has been received, and instructions have been sent to have it carried out. The departure of that regiment, without replacing it by other forces, would, as you are undoubtedly aware, leave the southwestern part of Georgia, from the Ogeechee to Saint Mary's, without a single soldier, excepting the garrison at Fort McAllister, one company of reserves, and one of artillery. The regiment is so scattered that it will take some time to collect all the companies.

For the more complete equipment and arming of the men, and to give greater protection to the railroad against raiding parties, which might land at various eligible points between the Ogeechee and the Altamaha, some now watched by pickets and others unguarded, I had ordered six companies to be concentrated at some point in Liberty County. I suppose by this time those companies have been collected and are in motion in this direction from the other side of the Altamaha, which concentration will facilitate the movement now ordered. But the other four companies are so much scattered it will take time to collect them. Shall I send on the six companies and not wait for the concentration of the whole regiment? I ask this because the telegram of General Cooper implies a concentration before leaving.

To guard against the ill effects upon the planting interests along the coast by the sudden withdrawal of the Fourth Regiment, I have directed that three companies of the Third South Carolina Regiment, now in the Third Military District of South Carolina, which were sent from Georgia to re-enforce Colonel Colcock's command, at

the time of the excitement incident to the reported raid from Port Royal, be sent back to the Georgia coast, so as to picket the most important and exposed points.

I have called on Colonel Browne, aide-de-camp of the President, who is superintendent of conscription in the State of Georgia, requesting him to give me the use of six companies, or of some companies which he has under his control by authority from Richmond, and which are now on duty through the State arresting deserters and conscripts. No answer has been received to my application. I will make requisition on General Cobb for some more companies of reserves. Unless I receive those re-enforcements it will not require a large force to land and burn the bridges over the Altamaha and Ogeechee, and there are no works to defend the Ogeechee bridge and the long trestle on the west side.

There is or was a considerable excitement a few days ago in Pierce County, caused by a number of women armed with guns and pistols, who broke open a store-house of one of the tithe collectors, and carried off several wagon-loads of bacon, and burned some houses. A prominent citizen who came up to inform me of it, stated that the people of property were much alarmed, as the women boasted that they had plenty of men to back them if resisted, and they stated that there were a number of deserters in the Okefenokee Swamp who, they said, would soon commence carrying off the negroes, as the Yankees had offered them $50 in gold for every negro they run off. I sent Colonel Fiser there, with an armed party, to examine into the matter. I mention this to show the bad effects which will follow should the regiment be moved at once, and, therefore, to request that the movement may be delayed until I hear from Colonel Browne and General Cobb, and can get the re-enforcements on the way at least to take their places. The delay which will necessarily ensue from waiting for the regiment to concentrate will perhaps answer all purposes, but one or two days more may be necessary. I have given Colonel Colcock authority to visit you in Charleston in order to represent the consequences to follow from the withdrawal of Kirk's squadron from his command at this time, and request your consideration on the subject.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROYALL'S, *July* 1, 1864—11 a. m.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW:

The reports from observatories state that there were off Cole's Island 1 gun-boat, 1 transport, and 6 schooners; in Folly River 1 gun-boat, 1 transport, and 1 schooner, and 2 schooners in Light-House Inlet. There are off Morris Island 5 monitors, 4 steamers, and 8 sailing vessels. Thirty-five shots were fired at Secessionville yesterday. We did not reply; no damage done. Nineteen boat-loads of troops were landed up to dark on Long Island last evening, and two this morning. There are a number of small boats collected about Light-House Inlet.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General,

ROYALL'S, *July* 1, 1864—9.40 p. m.

Major STRINGFELLOW:

The enemy's pickets fired on ours this evening from Dixon's Island. They have cut away the trees and undergrowth on Horse Island, so as to open the right of our picket-line to the fire of their gun-boats from below the obstructions. The enemy are reported as being unusually active.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. McLAWS,
Savannah, Ga.:

Send on the six companies Fourth Georgia Cavalry, and let the rest follow as soon as possible. The desired order in regard to Kirk's battalion has been given, and General Anderson has been directed to send you Colonel Hood's battalion also.

By order:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., July 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. McLAWS,
Commanding, &c., Savannah:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 29th ultimo, in regard to Brigadier-General Jackson, has been referred to the War Department for the decision of the question involved, though the major-general commanding sees no reason to change the opinion already expressed. In his judgment any other construction of the law would involve very serious practical difficulties. It was supposed that General Jackson reported to you with a command of reserves, under orders from the officer charged with the organization of such troops. As General Cobb does not report to these headquarters, the major-general commanding is ignorant of his instructions, but this would seem to be the extent of any order that he could give. Certainly an order for General Jackson to report for assignment as a general officer of the Provisional Army, C. S., appears to be in direct violation of the fourth paragraph of General Orders, No. 35, current series, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, as it could only be construed as detaching an officer and ordering him for assignment in another command. In that case General Jackson should have been directed to report to these headquarters, or, at least, the order should have been sent to you through the major-general commanding. The "previous authority," required by the general order in question, may have been received by General Cobb, but on this point nothing is here known.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Lake City, Fla.:

Order Lieutenant-Colonel Hood's battalion of cavalry to report as soon as practicable to Major-General McLaws, commanding at Savannah.

By order:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, near Marietta, Ga.:

This place is most seriously threatened. The enemy is in force on James and John's Islands, and are sending troops in transports up the Edisto. I have not troops enough to dislodge them. If possible, send me some troops.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Wilmington, N. C.:

The enemy have landed in force on James Island, and are intrenching. They must be driven off. Can you possibly send me any re-enforcements? If so, please send them with utmost dispatch. Answer.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Sullivan's Island:

The general commanding directs you to return to the city, but does not desire you to send any more troops to James Island at present.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Commanding, &c., Sullivan's Island:

The major-general commanding directs you to hold the three companies of the Thirty-second Georgia Regiment in readiness to come over to the city at a moment's notice. Do not send any artillery unless some immediate emergency arises. Do not open fire on Morris Island until directed by the major-general commanding. The companies of the Thirty-second Georgia must be brought to McCormick's Landing, and there await further orders.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Mount Pleasant:

Enemy still re-enforcing. Send the three companies of Thirty-second Georgia Regiment to Hatch's Wharf, to report to Brigadier-General Taliaferro without delay.

By order:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY.
Sullivan's Island:

Telegram received. Have ordered Captain Guerard to report to General Taliaferro with the two light batteries.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Col. A. RHETT,
Sullivan's Island:

Are there any movements in the fleet this morning indicating likelihood to engage our batteries?

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Col. A. RHETT,
Sullivan's Island:

Hold every man you can possibly spare in readiness for James Island, and a battery of light artillery.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Col. ALFRED RHETT,
Sullivan's Island:

Carry over to James Island the 400 men gotten ready by General Ripley. Boat will be at Mount Pleasant Wharf at 8 o'clock to take you to Hatch's Wharf. Report to General Taliaferro promptly.

By order:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Col. A. RHETT,
Sullivan's Island:

Did you receive orders to report to General Taliaferro with the 400 men General Ripley got together? Let there be no delay. Go direct to Hatch's Wharf.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Col. GEORGE P. HARRISON, Jr.,
Mount Pleasant:

Hold every man you can spare in readiness to go to James Island. By order of Major-General Jones:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Capt. JOHN M. GUERARD,
Mount Pleasant:

Proceed immediately to James Island with your two light batteries, and report to General Taliaferro. Inform General Ripley of this order.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

There are only 3 monitors, 6 sailing vessels, and 1 tug inside the bar. Can anything be seen of the others in the waters in your front?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Via Royall's House:

Captain Hayne's company has been ordered to Battery Pringle.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Battery No. 2, via Royall's House, James Island:

Four companies of the Thirty-second Georgia Regiment, two light batteries, the Bureau and Naval Battalions, and 400 men under

Colonel Rhett, have been ordered to you. This should make at least 1,100 men. Which of these commands have already reported to you? Hurry on the rest as soon as they reach James Island.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Battery No. 2, via Royall's House, James Island:

Four hundred more men leave Mount Pleasant Wharf at 8 o'clock to report to you. Two light batteries were ordered to you this morning. We cannot get more troops. Do not let them intrench if you can prevent it. Keep the commanding general well advised.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

One of the naval officers, with 150 men, will be at Hatch's Wharf, on James Island, with orders to report to you. Send instructions without delay to the officer at Hatch's Wharf to what point he shall march his men.

By order:

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Col. J. L. BLACK,
Comdg., &c., Royall's House, James Island:

Inform General Taliaferro that the Bureau Battalion, the Naval Battalion, 150 strong, three companies of Thirty-second Georgia Regiment, and two light batteries will be sent to him with all possible dispatch.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

The Fire Brigade and Bureau Battalion are ordered to report to you at Hatch's Wharf. They will number 400 or 500 men. Colonel Harrison, with three companies, has been ordered to report to you.

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

The major-general commanding wishes you to keep him advised of the enemy's movements. How many Yankees do you think have landed on James Island?

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

CONFEDERATE SIGNAL MESSAGES.*

BATTERY BEE, *July* 2, 1864.

I don't know what is the row. Don't know yet. Must be fighting on James Island. Was at the glass, so you will have to repeat.

R. N.

—

BEACH INLET, *July* 2, 1864.

Please send reply as soon as it comes; I have some things to see about in case I go. If you learn any news from James Island please let me know.

D.

—

JULY 2, 1864.

What news from James Island? How about pay?

—

City answer.

JULY [2], 1864.

Yes; not any news or pay.

—

CITY OF CHARLESTON, *July* 2, 1864—12 m.

Captain G.:

Schooner Pocahontas will be allowed to go out to sea to-night. Same signals will be used as arranged for last night.

READ,
Captain.

—

FORT JOHNSON, *July* 2, 1864.

M.:

The enemy are this side of the causeway intrenching, and are receiving re-enforcements. Barges are seen getting ready.

H.,
Lieutenant.

* Intercepted by Union signal officers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C.:

No troops can be sent to re-enforce you, as the enemy is making a heavy demonstration on James Island. Must drive them off first.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C.:

General McLaws has been ordered to send you immediately Company C, Bonaud's battalion, and two companies of Thirty-second Georgia Regiment, and the First Georgia Regulars. You cannot look for other re-enforcements. Use your troops to best advantage, and keep the major-general commanding well advised. Communicate with Colonel Colcock and General McLaws.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Col. C. J. COLCOCK,
Pocotaligo, S. C.:

Twelve hundred men have been sent from here to Hilton Head. Keep well on your guard, and find out through your scouts their further movements.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Col. C. J. COLCOCK,
Pocotaligo, S. C.:

Send with utmost dispatch Company C, Bonaud's battalion, and the two companies of Thirty-second Georgia Regiment, now with you, to report to Brigadier-General Robertson at Adams' Run. The enemy has concentrated in his front and on James Island.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Col. GEORGE P. HARRISON, Jr.,
Mount Pleasant:

Come in command yourself with every man you can get for James Island. I have ordered steamer to McCormick's Landing.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. McLAWS,
Savannah, Ga.:

Twelve hundred men have been sent by the enemy to Hilton Head. Two monitors have also left here, believed to be going south. A demonstration is now being made upon James Island. It may be only a feint to engage our attention here, whilst the monitors and the land forces, re-enforced as above stated, make a real attack on Savannah or elsewhere on the coast. Keep sharp lookout.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. McLAWS,
Savannah, Ga.:

You will send by passenger train to-morrow morning the First Georgia Regulars to the support of General Robertson. Colonel Rains has been ordered to re-enforce you. The whole of the enemy's force is concentrated on James Island and in General Robertson's district. Every dispatch must be used. Affairs look threatening. Colonel Colcock has been ordered to send Company C, Bonaud's battalion, and two companies Thirty-second Georgia Volunteers.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 2, 1864.

Col. G. W. RAINS,
Augusta, Ga.:

You must re-enforce General McLaws in Savannah with every available man. I have called upon him for all his available infantry to assist in the defense of this place. You must use great dispatch. Answer at once.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., July 3, 1864.

Flag-Officer J. R. TUCKER,
Commanding Forces Afloat:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that in the event of an attack on Sullivan's Island or Fort Johnson, by the enemy in barges, the navy can render most important service and assistance. He therefore directs me to request that, if you can do so with propriety, you will place your gun-boats in position near Fort Johnson, so as to render such aid as may be desired and to communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel Yates, commanding. He would be pleased to have this done at once, if practicable, as another attack is apprehended before daylight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island, S. C.:

If there is anything like the disparity of numbers you mention, don't attack. I will ride over and see you late in the day after I have fuller accounts from General Robertson of aspect of affairs in his district. How far is the enemy's line of battle from your heavy batteries? Can you see them distinctly? Are they at work intrenching? Do they seem to have been intrenching during the night?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island, S. C.:

Keep all men you have until further orders. I intended to go over to-day, but as the enemy has fallen back I shall not do so unless something occurs making it advisable. Two of my staff will go down. The David will go down to-night as you desire. Flag-Officer Tucker has been asked to send men to Fort Johnson. General Robertson telegraphs that enemy landed at White Point, advanced at King's Creek, where they were met and after a fight of two hours fell back; our loss very small. I really think the chief object of the enemy was frustrated at Fort Johnson this morning.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 3, 1864.

Col. J. A. YATES,
Fort Johnson:

What force have you effective at Johnson and Haskell? Has naval reserves reported to you?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CONFEDERATE SIGNAL MESSAGES.*

JULY 3, 1864.

Enemy assaulted us at daylight. Came almost up to our quarters. We drove them back with a few men, capturing 200 prisoners and 1 colonel, 2 officers, and 1 signal corps.

S.

—

I have made a fine watch, lot of greenbacks, and a lot of other things too numerous to mention.

O'NEIL.

---

* Intercepted by Union signal officers.

Fort Johnson to City

JULY 3, 1864.

We lost but 1 man killed; had but 30 men in fight against 1,000 of the enemy. We captured 150 prisoners, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 adjutant, and 2 other officers. At one time they had our pickets out of Simkins. We got 5 of their barges.

S.

Fort Johnson to City.

JULY 3, 1864.

We captured 6 more prisoners in the marsh. Our troops on the southwest side of Black Island quite successful.

S.

—

City to 22.

JULY 3, 1864.

Commodore TUCKER:

Send boat to signal station for important dispatches.

STRINGFELLOW,
Major.

—

City to James Island.

JULY 3, 1864.

Trenholm and Melchers will relieve you.

M.,
Lieutenant.

—

City to Battery Bee.

JULY 3, 1864.

A suspicious light has been noticed at Mount Pleasant, supposed to signal to the enemy's lookout. Keep a sharp lookout and let me know the exact bearings of it from your station.

D.,
Lieutenant.

Called you from 6.30 to 7 p. m.

—

Battery Bee to Fort Sumter.

JULY 3, 1864.

A suspicious light has been noticed at Mount Pleasant, supposed to signal to the enemy. Keep a lookout and note exact bearing from your post.

D.,
Lieutenant.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C.:

General Taliaferro reports that the enemy has retired from his immediate front to the lower end of the island. Keep a sharp look-out to ascertain if they go toward you. Report exactly your position, what result so far, and what is now going on in your front. Colonel White has just received dispatch from you dated yesterday, directing him to send a company of Thirty-second Georgia to John's Island. He thinks it was written to-day, and erroneously dated, and has ordered the company accordingly. Do you wish that? Have you received any re-enforcements ordered to you?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C.:

We can send you no re-enforcements from here. You will have to hold on till the troops arrive from Savannah.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C.:

Every man that can be moved has been ordered to you. Have not Company C, Bonaud's battalion, and the two companies Thirty-second Georgia yet arrived? First Georgia Regulars also ordered to you. Enemy assaulted Fort Johnson at daylight; were repulsed with heavy loss; 140 prisoners, including colonel commanding, were taken, five barges also captured; our loss slight. They still retain their position in front of Secessionville.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C.:

On what three roads did Jenkins report the enemy advancing, and in what force? They must not be permitted to get position on north end of John's Island. The re-enforcements from Savannah have reached you, and I suppose have been sent to Jenkins, who must give us as full information as possible of the movements and strength of enemy.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 3, 1864.

Col. C. J. COLCOCK, *Pocotaligo, S. C.:*

I highly appreciate your offer of troops to General Robertson or to send them to John's Island. Keep them in readiness; but I hope we shall not need them at this part of the line. They have fallen back from General Taliaferro's front on James Island. I think they were greatly disconcerted by their complete repulse at Fort Johnson this morning. Keep your troops in readiness to move if needed.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS, *Savannah, Ga.:*

Has the First Georgia Regulars yet started for General Robertson's district as ordered? Urge them forward. Assault of enemy on Fort Johnson at daylight handsomely repulsed. Still in position on James Island.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 4, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Army, near Marietta, Ga.:

Have you received my telegram of the 2d instant asking for reenforcements. The movements of the enemy in last three days place this city in great danger. I think 3,000 additional men would make it secure against the force now operating against it. Can you send them to me for temporary service?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Wilmington, N. C.:

So far all the enemy's movements on the city have been repulsed with very slight loss to us and an estimated loss of more than 600 to the enemy. But their movements on James and John's Islands greatly endanger this city, and I shall be exceedingly glad to get the artillery battalion you mention. Send it without fail as soon as you can.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY, *Mobile, Ala.:*

A Yankee surgeon, captured near here yesterday, says a fleet of monitors had started to Mobile, from which much was expected. I give you the information for what it is worth.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 4, 1864.

Flag-Officer J. R. TUCKER,
Commanding Forces Afloat:

I have the honor to inclose you telegram * from Brigadier-General Taliaferro, with the request that, if practicable, the re-enforcement may be sent. General Taliaferro reports that the enemy has formed in two lines; that a large transport crowded with troops is approaching to re-enforce them, and that there is unusual activity in the fleet, signaling, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 4, 1864.

Col. J. L. BLACK, *Royall's, James Island:*

At 11 a. m. General Robertson telegraphed that Major Jenkins reported everything quiet. He said three monitors were reported off Battery Pringle.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATTERY NO. 2, *July* 4, 1864—5 p. m.
(Received 6.10 p. m.)

Major STRINGFELLOW, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Colonel Brown, from Secessionville, reports that a large transport loaded with troops is coming up the Stono, and that the enemy is formed in two lines of battle. Colonel Harrison, commanding pickets, reports that the enemy is trying to drive in his right next to Stono. The fleet is busy signaling.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

CONFEDERATE SIGNAL MESSAGES.†

Fort Johnson to 22.

JULY 4, 1864.

Commodore TUCKER:

I am much obliged to you for your re-enforcements sent to me last night. Send to me all the men you can spare to-night. I am getting weak.

YATES,
Colonel.

—

City, working west.

JULY 4, 1864.

OPERATOR IN CHARGE:

Have you had any communication with John's Island to-day; if so, what? Are there any David boats at Fort P.?

TALIAFERRO,
General.

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*See July 3, 12 m., Part I, p. 159.
† Intercepted by Union signal officers.

City to 22.

JULY 4, 1864.

Send a boat here for dispatches.

JOHN'S ISLAND, *July* 4, 1864—1.20 p. m.

General JONES:

The enemy have left John's and Battery Islands, going to Horse Island, burning stores.

ROBERTSON,
General.

P. S.—The enemy having left the island, I am about starting for Adams' Run. Communicate with me there.

ROBERTSON,
General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C.:

The enemy still occupy the extreme southern of James Island. Two monitors and several gun-boats in the Stono, near Battery Pringle, and a transport with troops has just come up. I am extremely anxious to hear from Major Jenkins, of movements and strength of enemy on John's Island. Where is the First Georgia Regulars?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

What is the apparent strength of the enemy? I cannot think he will attack your intrenchments in broad daylight, unless he thinks he has an overwhelming force. I will go over to-day.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

Troops from Johnston's army left Augusta 6 o'clock this evening. They ought to be here early to-morrow morning. Hold your position strong to-night and all will be right. Try and get some sleep to-night yourself.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Via Royall's, James Island
(Care General Taliaferro):

Have talked with the Yankee surgeon referred to by General Robertson. Am thoroughly convinced that the present movements in front of Charleston have been carefully planned, maturely weighed, and are not to be abandoned readily. The expedition, as this prisoner terms it, is regarded as one of great importance, and its success was confidently expected.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES.
Royall's House, James Island:

General Jackson, with two regiments, is in Augusta, under orders for Savannah, which I at once countermanded, and ordered him here at once.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Via Royall's, James Island, S. C.
(Care of Brigadier-General Taliaferro):

Major Jenkins reports enemy advancing on Stono road in rear of Battery Pringle. Says that it is a demonstration in force. Dates his dispatch at 9 a. m. General Robertson says the enemy seem trying to get position on Stono to take James Island in reverse. Suggests that you man Battery Palmer until Rickenbaker's company can be sent for from Ashepoo Ferry. Ransone's heavy artillery at Adams' Run, ready to move when transportation is furnished. They can be placed in Battery Palmer. Robertson has sent all his infantry to John's Island. Ransone's heavy artillery at Adams' Run Station. Shall the infantry be ordered from John's Island? I repeat my conviction that these operations against Charleston have been carefully planned and that success is confidently anticipated by the enemy. Telegraph me your orders. McLaws has not heard of Hood's battalion.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE SIGNAL MESSAGES.*

City to Fort Johnson.

JULY 5, 1864.

Have you made any further observations in regard to the suspicious light at Mount Pleasant? If so, report; if not, do so to-night.

M.,
Lieutenant.

---

* Intercepted by Union signal officers.

Battery Bee to City.

JULY 5, 1864.

Lieutenant D. :

The sentinel last night reported 2 rockets thrown up from Mount Pleasant at 9 p. m., thrown in the direction of Shem Creek.

J. O. N.

—

Fort Johnson to City.

JULY 5, 1864.

Lieutenant M. :

We have been very busy for the last four days, but are looking out well for it and will let you know at once. Received only one stationary light last night. Melchers says if he cannot be relieved soon, send a horse for Snivers.

—

JULY 5, 1864.

HOLMES :

One of our torches has given out. Send another and some ink.

R. N.

—

Fort Johnson to City.

JULY 5, 1864—5 p. m.

Commodore TUCKER :

I am very much obliged to you for the men last night. Do let me have every spare man you can again to-night.

YATES,
Colonel.

—

City, working south.

JULY 5, 1864.

OPERATOR :

Have you heard anything further from James Island ?

TALIAFERRO,
General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C. :

Send Ransone's company to occupy Battery Palmer. Let Jenkins retain the infantry with him. He must do all he can to check any advance on Stono road to rear of Pringle. He must, if possible, ascertain strength and movements of enemy, and whether they have artillery. It is of the last importance to prevent enemy from obtaining a position on the Stono to enfilade the lines on James Island.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 5, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. RAINS, *Augusta, Ga.:*

Order the quartermaster at Augusta to prepare transportation for the troops coming from General Johnston's army so as not to lose a moment in hurrying them on here; they consist of two regiments.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS, *Savannah, Ga.:*

If Hood's battalion has arrived send it dismounted without delay to this place.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS, *Savannah, Ga.:*

Send one-third of the Fourth Georgia [Cavalry] to Atlanta in charge of all the horses of the regiment, and order the remaining two-thirds of the men to this place.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *July* 6, 1864.
(Received 7th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I respectfully ask to be informed if Hagood's brigade is ordered and is on the way to South Carolina, and what its strength. Please answer at your earliest convenience.

JAMES CHESNUT,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 6, 1864—4.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

What is the condition of affairs in your front? I have written to you this morning by Lieutenant Ransone, of Bonaud's battalion, on his way to report to you with Company C.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 6, 1864.

OFFICER COMMANDING AT FORT PEMBERTON,
James Island, S. C.:

Send immediately to Major Jenkins, on John's Island, and tell him to report at once to these headquarters the exact situation of affairs.

He must report fully as to the estimated numbers, present position, amount of artillery, &c., that the enemy have. Keep the Chesterfield in the Wappoo Cut out of sight of the enemy.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

Have the Fifth, Forty-seventh, and Thirty-second Georgia Regiments, and Bonaud's battalion, ready to move to the support of Major Jenkins on John's Island at a moment's notice. A boat will be sent through Wappoo Cut to Fort Pemberton as soon as possible. It will be there about 10 o'clock to-night. Instructions have been given for the officer in charge to report his arrival to you at once. Do not disturb the men unnecessarily in getting them prepared to move.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

I have no very definite information from Robertson or Major Jenkins of position of enemy on John's Island. Operator at Pemberton reports them at P. Gervais', on the river road, from which they can enfilade our works on James Island. I am expecting more accurate information.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

Send an intelligent and bold scouting party, only 3 or 4 men, directly across the river near Batteries Pringle or Tynes, out of view from enemy's ships, to ascertain if enemy has position on John's Island in rear of or enfilading works on James Island; party should endeavor to penetrate to the river road and communicate with Major Jenkins' command. Lose no time in this.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 6, 1864—9.10 p. m.

Col. J. L. BLACK,
Royall's House, James Island:

Inform General Taliaferro of the movement at Swamp Angel, that he may re-enforce Fort Johnson and other points on east lines, if necessary, as it is not probable he will have to send troops to

John's Island to-night. The party embarking at Swamp Angel may be destined for Haskell or Cheves. Keep vigilant watch. One of our gun-boats in rear of Johnson.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

The commanding general approves your disposition. For the night you can use all the available troops you have with you. The enemy is in strong force on the dam at the Gervais' and Burden's plantations, with a view it is believed of establishing batteries at Saxby's, just across the river from Pringle. Have the steam-boat Chesterfield kept in the Wappoo Cut hidden from the enemy.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE SIGNAL MESSAGES.*

Fort Johnson to City.

JULY 6, 1864.

Lieutenant M.:

The operator at Fort Pemberton said it is reported that the enemy has full possession of John's Island, and that the signal corps had been compelled to fall back.

O'NEIL.

—

Fort Johnson to 22.

JULY 6, 1864.

Commodore TUCKER:

I am much obliged to you for the men sent last night. Do let me have all the men you can spare to-night, and every night in the future until our troops sent from this post to the west lines are sent back to us.

YATES,
Colonel.

—

Fort Johnson to City.

JULY 6, 1864.

Commodore TUCKER:

The enemy are embarking men at the Swamp Angel. I think they will try this place immediately after dark. Do send the men over at once.

YATES,
Colonel.

---

* Intercepted by Union signal officers.

City to Fort Johnson.

JULY 6, 1864.

O. HURCKMAN:

Please inquire where Captain Warley's company, First Infantry Regulars, is stationed and let me know. I wish to go to-morrow and see brother. He is with him.

CRESWELL.

—

Fort Johnson to City.

JULY 6, 1864.

CRESWELL:

Captain Warley's company is at Battery ———, near Fort Pringle, so Colonel Yates says.

S.

—

Fort Johnson to City.

JULY 6, 1864.

CRESWELL:

If I don't let you know otherwise you will find him at Secessionville. My sentinel says so, but I will make further inquiries.

S

—

City, working southeast.

JULY 6, 1864—12.30 a. m.

Captain T.:

The enemy are embarking at the Swamp Angel, possibly to attack Sullivan's Island. Keep a bright lookout.

JONES,
General.

—

Battery Bee to City.

JULY 6, 1864.

D. C.:

It is indefinitely postponed.

GARY,
Captain.

—

City, working south.

JULY 6, 1864.

OPERATOR AT JAMES ISLAND:

What caused the delay in answer from Major J.? What is the official news?

M.,
Lieutenant.

—

City to 22.

JULY 6, 1864.

Send boat for dispatch.

M.,
Lieutenant.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 6, 1864—1 a. m.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C.:

Your telegrams received. Send Company E, Thirty-second Georgia, to Charleston by passenger train to-morrow morning. Major Jenkins must keep the enemy from advancing from Legareville by Stono River road. If his present force is not sufficient to do so, he will be re-enforced from here; the enemy must not be allowed to flank James Island. Cannot Major Jenkins communicate by signal, via Pemberton, so as to keep me constantly informed. No news of interest. The enemy are in force in front of General Taliaferro. Major Jenkins must harass the enemy on John's Island as much as possible.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C.:

What information have you making it evident that enemy is attempting to take position on John's Island in rear of or enfilading works on James Island? Major Jenkins must be immediately instructed, if he has not been already, to do everything in his power to prevent that, and must keep me informed by communicating by signal via Pemberton.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run, S. C.:

Three hundred men of the Fourth Georgia [Cavalry] are on the cars now coming to this place. Stop them at such point as you deem best, and send them to re-enforce Jenkins. They left Savannah at 6 p. m.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Pocotaligo, S. C.:

Bring up Webb's battery to the assistance of Jenkins.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Telegraph operator deliver to conductor of train to carry to General R.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 6, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HARRIS,
Commanding Fourth Georgia [*Cavalry*] *Regiment:*

When you get to Adams' Run report to Brigadier-General Robertson, commanding, for orders to re-enforce the command on John's Island.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July* 6, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Lieut. Col. W. K. Beard, assistant inspector-general, is assigned to inspection duty in the District of Florida, and will report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 7, 1864.

Governor M. L. BONHAM,
Columbia, S. C.:

I desire the temporary services of the boat [?] company of Christ Church Parish. Can you give authority? Answer by telegraph.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 7, 1864.

His Excellency Governor BONHAM,
Columbia:

SIR: In the present threatening aspect of affairs around Charleston it is extremly desirable that I should have every soldier in the front. I write, therefore, to ask you whether you will send me the cadets of the State Academy in Columbia to do duty in this city. They would relieve several guards of able-bodied men, and be of great assistance at this time. I do not propose to put them in conflict with the enemy unless as a dernier resort.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
July 7, 1864.

The Hon. MAYOR OF CHARLESTON:

The commanding officer at Fort Sumter reports that the fire on that point to-day has been as damaging as any bombardment since the year commenced. He has no labor to repair the damage done,

and the threatening position of the enemy at other vital points renders it absolutely impossible to send him more men. The major-general commanding, therefore, appeals to you to assist him in the defense of the city by furnishing 50 able-bodied negroes. He feels sure that the citizens will cheerfully submit to this impressment rendered absolutely necessary. The small garrison of the fort is unable to do the work required, and we cannot afford to give up the fort which has proved of such importance in the progress of the siege of Charleston. It cannot be held unless the damage done by the fire of the enemy is constantly and promptly repaired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 7*, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES CHESNUT,
Columbia, S. C.:

How did you hear that Hagood's brigade was ordered here? I am very anxious to get it. No material change here since my last.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 7*, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

Thirteen steamers passed here yesterday going south; probably you will see them.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 7*, 1864—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Battery No. 2 or Fort Pemberton, James Island:

Tell the officer commanding at Batteries Pringle and Tynes to take the bearings of Saxby's, on John's Island, and open on the enemy there with shell at long and irregular intervals.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 7*, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

Send over with the troops that are going to John's Island 400 rounds of ammunition for 12-pounder Napoleons, and 200 rounds for 10-pounder Parrotts. Major Wayne telegraphs that he is heavily pressed, and needs men and ammunition. Ammunition will be sent from here to replace what you send.

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Via Royall's House, James Island:

The troops must cross by the Chesterfield after dark. Send Bonaud's battalion, Colonel Harrison, with all his men, and the Fourth Georgia [Cavalry] Regiment. They will report to Brigadier-General Robertson, and if he is not there Colonel Harrison will assume command.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 7, 1864.

Col. G. P. HARRISON, Jr.,
James Island
(Through Brigadier-General Taliaferro):

Proceed at once to John's Island in command of all the troops ordered to that place. Report to Brigadier-General Robertson. If he is not there, confer with Major Jenkins. Assume command of all the forces, and attack the enemy and drive them off as soon as possible.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE SIGNAL MESSAGES.*

Battery Bee to Fort Sumter.

JULY 7, 1864—3 a. m.

Captain MITCHEL:

Keep a bright lookout for the enemy's barges, and notify me of any movement. Answer by signal.

ADAMS,
Major, Commanding.

JULY 7, 1864.

F. N. C.:

Call as near every half hour as possible during the day. Will have flags, so as to make the sentry's duty as easy for us as possible.

R. N.

City, working west.

JULY 7, 1864.

I have received your communication. Some re-enforcements are on the way to come over this p. m. If ———.

* Intercepted by Union signal officers.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., July 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: It is necessary to dislodge the enemy from the position he has taken on John's Island to enfilade our works on James Island. The major-general commanding intrusts this work to you, and for this purpose has sent the Forty-seventh Georgia Regiment, Bonaud's battalion, and Colonel Harrison, with all of his men, to re-enforce Major Jenkins' original command. Assume the immediate direction of all these troops, and drive off the enemy in your front if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 7*, 1864—1.20 a. m.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run:

Go over to John's Island and take command yourself. Several telegrams were sent you last night.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 7*, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run:

Ransone's company on James Island. General says he cannot send troops to Battery Palmer.

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 7*, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Adams' Run:

Go immediately to John's Island and take command; re-enforcements are ordered; communicate with me via Fort Pemberton.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 159. } *Richmond, July 8*, 1864.

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XXVIII. Capt. A. Cammack, on being relieved, will report to Maj. Hutson Lee, chief quartermaster, &c., at Charleston, S. C., for duty at Adams' Run, S. C.

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By command of the Secretary of War:
SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 8, 1864.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Army, near Atlanta, Ga.:

The two regiments you send only number 520. Can you not at least send the other regiments of Jackson's brigade. The attack on this place is formidable and persistent; fire to-day very heavy, disabling several of my best guns; I greatly need re-enforcements.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 8, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Petersburg, Va.:

Please send Colonel Harris, engineer, here immediately; his services are greatly needed. Enemy's fleet in Stono heavily bombarding Pringle and other batteries since last Saturday. They have position on south end James Island and on John's Island, from which our new lines can be enfiladed.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Wilmington, N. C.:

Can you send me the battalion of heavy artillery mentioned in your recent telegram? I need them greatly. Enemy occupy south end of James Island and have position on John's Island, from which our lines on James Island can be enfiladed, and are erecting batteries. Fleet in Stono shelling heavily.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 8, 1864.

His Excellency Governor M. L. BONHAM,
Columbia, S. C.:

Please send the cadets from Columbia here as soon as possible, and call out General De Saussure's brigade, the Fourth Militia. Would like to have the militia to-day if possible. Answer.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES CHESNUT,
Columbia, S. C.:

Did you receive my telegram of yesterday, calling on you by authority of the President for re-enforcements? How many men may I count on?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 8, 1864—12.20 a. m.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

Do not keep the troops waiting for the ammunition. Let them go over to John's Island without delay. Send the ammunition over as soon afterward as possible. Send 400 rounds of 12-pounder howitzer ammunition with 12-pounder Napoleon. Gun carriage and gin have been ordered over to you. Tell Major Echols there are no negroes here. Will see in the morning whether there are any in his department, and send them over.

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House:

The general directs me to say there are no 20-pounder Parrotts here. If you need them you must move the two at Fort Johnson, and they ought to be moved after dark. Two hundred rounds of ammunition will be sent from here to-night.

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Via Fort Pemberton, John's Island:

From information received here I suppose Colonel Harrison and his troops have left Fort Pemberton for John's Island. If not, you must get them over in any manner you can. Do not delay.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

JOHN'S ISLAND, *July* 8, 1864.

General JONES:

Owing to strong position occupied by enemy, after consultation, General Robertson will make a rear movement early in the morning. Enemy's present position is flanked by impenetrable swamps, and his front guarded by causeway. All quiet now.

SOULÉ,
Captain.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 8, 1864—2 a. m.

Col. GEORGE P. HARRISON, Jr.,
Fort Pemberton:

Do not march your men around; it is too great a distance. See if you can get oars from John's Island. Major Jenkins is just across the river from you. Ask him to assist you. If you can't get oars have your men ready to cross as soon as you can get the steamer afloat.

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Lake City, Fla.:

Did you receive telegram of 1st instant, directing you to send Hood's battalion to report to Major-General McLaws at Savannah? Hurry them on. Enemy still on James and John's Islands, and maintaining heavy bombardment of Sumter and Pringle, shelling our lines constantly.

By order:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. 176. } *Charleston, S. C., July* 9, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. H. R. Jackson, Provisional Army, C. S., having reported at these headquarters in compliance with orders from Major-General Cobb, given under instructions from the War Department, is assigned to the command of the District of Georgia, and will report to Major-General McLaws at Savannah, Ga.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Jones:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 9, 1864.

Col. J. L. BLACK,
Royall's House:

Telegram received. Keep a sharp lookout and report any movement. Guard carefully against a surprise. Suppose you have, of course, informed General Taliaferro.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 9, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Battery No. 2:

Can you form any idea of how events are progressing on John's Island. Are the enemy sending troops from James to John's Island?

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 9, 1864.

OFFICER IN COMMAND AT FORT PEMBERTON,
James Island:

Can you hear firing on John's Island? State whether it is musketry or cannon firing. Reply at once.

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 9, 1864

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House:

What is result of fire so far this morning? Robertson attacked at daylight, and when last heard from was driving him at all points. From your position can you discover anything going on on John's Island?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 9, 1864.

Col. ALFRED RHETT,
Commanding West Lines, via Royall's House:

Can the officer commanding at Fort Pringle discover anything by the firing on John's Island as to the position of the enemy there? They are behind intrenchments, judging from the direction of the sound. Do they seem to be southeast or southwest from Pringle? Be careful not to expend your ammunition, especially for heavy guns, to no effect by firing at such long range that little effect can be done.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House, James Island:

Brigadier-General Robertson's command is on the other side of the Stono, a little north of west from Pringle. He is in front of Gervais', near Burden's Causeway, the enemy close in his front on other side of causeway. Robertson drove them from their first line this morning, losing about 120 men killed and wounded. I send to you 30 men of engineer company from Savannah, under a lieutenant; the captain will be on with remainder of company to-morrow. Keep sharp lookout for enemy to-night; they may cross over against you from John's Island. I telegraphed Colonel Rhett instead of you because you told me you had gone to take some rest, which I knew you very much needed, and did not want to disturb you unnecessarily

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Via Royall's:

The naval boats are so much occupied that they cannot go down to the Stono to-night.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE SIGNAL MESSAGES. *

City, working west.

JULY 9, 1864—1.30 a. m.

General R.:

General T. reports a large boat at the wharf on John's Island at dark; had a large number of troops on it, but could not tell if the troops were landing or embarking. Report from Secessionville observatory, 'tis only light troops in S. this p. m.

T.,
Major.

City, working west.

JULY 9, 1864—9.45 p. m.

N. HUSTON:

A train is waiting at John's Island Ferry for wounded; will they come that way? Answer at once. Corn at same ferry for your horses.

PRINGLE,
Major.

JOHN'S ISLAND, *July* 9, 1864.

Major STRINGFELLOW:

Owing to the non-arrival of Colonel Harrison's ambulances, medical supplies, ammunition, &c., I cannot make the intended movements in the rear at daylight. I will advance upon their present position and dislodge them if possible. Owing to the ground the other was by far the best plan. I cannot get corn for my artillery horses; they have had none for three days.

ROBERTSON,
General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 9, 1864—11 a. m.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
John's Island, via Fort Pemberton:

Your telegram received. Congratulate you on result so far. What has occurred since? Keep me informed. Mention always the hour when you telegraph. To what point are you sending your wounded, and what number? Corn and ammunition have been sent as you request.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Comdg., John's Island, via Fort Pemberton:

Do not attempt to assault the enemy behind their intrenchments. How far are their intrenchments from Gervais', and how far from

* Intercepted by Union signal officers.

Legareville, and J. Grimball's? There are two K. Burdens; which do you mean, the one nearest Gervais', or one nearest Legareville? The ordnance officer will attend to ammunition.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
John's Island, via Fort Pemberton:

The enemy has not landed any troops either on James or John's Island from their transports since daylight. May have landed troops during the night on John's Island. The enemy are at J. Grimball's, and Sol. Legaré's, on the river. Ascertain, if possible, if they are erecting any batteries at Saxby's or J. A. Fripp's.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 9, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Comdg., John's Island, via Fort Pemberton:

Your two telegrams of 1 o'clock to-day received. Do not attack, but take strong position, and do your utmost to prevent enemy from advancing. Their object is to establish batteries in position to take in reverse or enfilade our works on James Island. Your especial duty now is to prevent them from doing that. If you accomplish that, it is all I can expect at present. Take care of your men—that is, do not throw them rashly against the enemy. Put them in good position to keep the enemy back. If they intended general advance, your attack this morning will make them pause.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 10, 1864.

His Excellency Governor M. L. BONHAM,
Columbia, S. C.:

Your telegram received after 12 o'clock last night. Would like to have the cadets from Columbia; also De Saussure's brigade, if there are any men in it. I want them chiefly for guard duty in and about the city. The enemy has left John's Island, except a few apparently near Legareville. They seem just now to be concentrating on James Island and Morris Island. Gun-boats still in the Stono. They may be preparing to attack some other point of the works about Charleston.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST MILITARY DIST. OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Charleston, July 10, 1864.

Capt. JOHN C. MITCHEL,
Commanding, Fort Sumter:

CAPTAIN: Your letter reporting condition of Fort Sumter and the enemy's late operations has been received, and I have reported it to

the commanding general of the department. In the present state of things it is impossible to send you either troops or labor. Both will be furnished as soon as practicable. I have called for the additional medical officer you require, and also requested that Mr. Mathewes be sent down to repair the boom. I have no doubt that both yourself and Captain Johnson will do all in your power for the security of the work, with your exceedingly limited means, and shall endeavor to increase the latter, if possible. Instructions have been given to Major Adams to open on the enemy when he is annoying you, to the extent that he can safely do. He has been deterred by the short supply of mortar powder, which it is hoped will be speedily remedied. You had best communicate with Colonel Yates, at Fort Johnson, direct. That officer is not in my command, but I will apply to headquarters to have directions given him to support you whenever possible. Whenever you have suspicions of assault do not hesitate in communicating and making your signals speedily. The moonlight nights and the ebb-tide in the darkness are circumstances in our favor for the present, and these may cause the enemy to postpone his action for a time, by which I hope to be enabled to re-enforce you and render you more secure.

I note what you say concerning sending reports of damage by telegraph, and I inclose a cipher for the most important words, which will enable you to send up a general account of the effects of the enemy's fire without risk of disclosure. It had best be communicated to none but the engineer officer. You will see how combinations can be made and the cipher increased. Whenever anything occurs write in your report to add to cipher such a word, signifying such a meaning, as nollop, signifies accurate, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. A. YATES,
Fort Johnson:

General Taliaferro reports two transports, with troops on board, left John's Island—one went to sea, the other stopped at Cole's Island. The major-general commanding wishes you to ascertain if the enemy are landing troops on Morris Island. Keep a good man on your lookout, and telegraph any movement of troops or transports in your front.

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. A. YATES,
Fort Johnson:

Five transports, loaded with troops, have gone to sea from the Stono. The lookout on observatory near you must keep sharp lookout and report promptly if they land on Morris Island, or anywhere within view.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. A. YATES,
Fort Johnson:

The major-general commanding wishes to know the particulars of the attack on Simkins.

P. C. WARWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Mount Pleasant:

Colonel Yates reports one gun-boat has moved up from the southward and passed to the mouth of Swash Channel. One very large transport from southward when off main ship channel turned and is standing to the southeast. Another transport from southward moving up toward the main ship channel still standing north. Now too dark to see more.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY.
Sullivan's Island:

Colonel Black reports enemy attacked Fort Simkins, and were repulsed; particulars not given yet. Lookout; your turn may come next.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House:

The remainder of the engineer company is at the Savannah depot, and will go directly to you. Two companies, Tenth [Battalion] North Carolina Artillery, 150 muskets, will be sent to you immediately. They will land at the pontoon bridge. Send couriers to conduct these two parties to the point where you want them. Robertson has been ordered to send the Forty-seventh Georgia and Bonaud's battalion to you. They will start after dark, and I have directed them to be landed near Battery Tynes, if it can be done, out of sight of the enemy. Have any more troops been seen to cross from John's Island? Are the monitors and gun-boats still in effective range of Pringle?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Via Royall's:

The enemy are attacking Batteries Haskell and Simkins. You must re-enforce these points and drive the enemy off at all hazards.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *July* 10, 1864—11 a. m.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It has been so foggy this morning that the movements of the enemy could not be observed until lately on this island. The same lines are observed, but the strength cannot be estimated. On Dixon's Island the tents have increased. Two transports have taken troops from John's Island wharf about Legareville and passed down the river, and the same vessels, it is thought, have returned. They may have landed at Battery Island, or may have gone to Cole's Island. I have directed the lookout at Secessionville to try to find out if they land on Battery Island, Folly, or elsewhere, or go out to sea, and then whether north or south. War vessels the same in Stono, but one monitor, the one hit yesterday, is now down near the Pawnee. Admiral D. is in command on the river. The 10-inch guns, which, I think very important for the arming of Tynes, and which were promised to be sent yesterday morning to pontoon bridge, have not been heard of. Please hurry them up. Any news from Robertson? Troops are still collected at the wharf on John's Island

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Via Royall's:

General Robertson reports that he is following the enemy, who retreated last night. Telegraph fully any information you have.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's House:

I have ordered General Robertson to send the First Georgia Regulars to you. Keep sharp lookout to-night; enemy will not be content with repulse at Simkins. Will probably try it somewhere else to-night.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

BATTERY NO. 2, *July* 10, 1864—3.10 p. m.
(Received 4.25 p. m.)

Major STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Five transports, with troops, have passed out of the Stono, going south. Four transport loads were landed at Battery Island; they may be there still. The mortar-boats have dropped down to Battery Island. The Pawnee and Atlanta are near the wharf on John's Island, and are shelling the woods on John's Island. They may see our troops. No vessels in range of our guns except one monitor at old anchorage. Four transports are in the Stono. Two monitors, Pawnee, Atlanta, and two transports this side of Battery Island. I cannot tell, for the woods, how many of the enemy are on the peninsula; not many are visible. I will be on the alert, for this sending vessels out may be a dodge. I should have mentioned this morning that I sent out some of the Naval Battalion in boats and brought ashore the fire-rafts last night, before they reached the bridge.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

CONFEDERATE SIGNAL MESSAGES.*

JULY 10, 1864.

Major ADAMS:

Why were rockets thrown up from Fort M.? Is there any necessity to keep my battery any longer manned?

H.,
Captain.

—

Beach Inlet to Battery Bee.

JULY 10, 1864— 50 a. m.

Major ADAMS:

What is the meaning of those lights on the beach?

H.,
Captain.

—

Battery Bee to Beach Inlet.

JULY 11 [10], 1864—1.50 a. m.

Captain H.:

They are there ordered to light the channel for ———.

ADAMS,
Major.

You will please use a fort light hereafter.

—

Battery Beach Inlet to Battery Bee.

JULY 10, 1864—3 p. m.

Major VARDELL:

The steamer Caldwell will go to the city to-night for supplies.

YOUNG,
Captain.

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* Intercepted by Union signal officers.

Battery Beach Inlet to Battery Bee.

JULY 10, 1864.

Captain H. requests that you will send up the news every day, if possible.

—

Battery Bee answer.

JULY 10, 1864.

Regards to Captain H., and will do so with pleasure. Received no news yet to-day.

W. N.

—

Beach Inlet to Battery Bee.

JULY 10, 1864—8 p. m.

What was the cause of the alarm?

H.,
Captain.

—

JULY 10, 1864.

Where was the firing?

H.,
Captain.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
John's Island, via Fort Pemberton:

Five transports, with troops, have gone from the Stono to sea. They may be intending mischief about Ashepoo or Edisto. Is the officer left in command in that quarter in position to ascertain and report promptly their movements? They may possibly want to flank you by way of Seabrook Island. A cavalry picket should be sent toward the Haulover.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., July 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Commanding, &c.:

The enemy is transferring troops from John's to Battery Island. The major-general commanding, therefore, directs you to send the Forty-seventh Georgia Regiment and Bonaud's battalion to General Taliaferro. Cross them in the steamer from Exchange Landing to Dill's or Fort Tynes, if it can be done out of the enemy's view. If preferable the barges may be used for this purpose. The remaining troops on John's Island must take the strongest position that can be obtained to prevent the enemy from returning to Saxby's or

Fripp's. If possible you must use your heaviest guns (rifled) against the wooden boats in the Stono. This movement of troops should be made as soon after dark as possible. Mention particularly whether the enemy attempted to erect batteries near Saxby's or Burden's. The general commanding desires you to keep him fully informed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
John's Island, via Fort Pemberton:

Send the Forty-seventh Georgia Cavalry and Bonaud's battalion to James Island to report to General Taliaferro; afterward send Harrison's regiment through Wappoo Cut to Mount Pleasant by steamer. Give order to go to Townsend's or the most convenient place.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 10, 1864.

Col. C. J. COLCOCK,
Pocotaligo, and
COMMANDING OFFICER,
Adams' Run:

The enemy are in motion, and we cannot tell yet in what direction. Keep a sharp lookout and report anything that occurs of importance.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., July 11, 1864.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, Richmond:

I beg leave to call your attention to a requisition made by Colonel Gonzales, chief of artillery for this department, and duly approved, which was forwarded to your office on the —— day of May. The active operations of the enemy, which have already resulted in the disabling of some guns, and require that others shall be placed in position for the defense of exposed points, as also to strengthen batteries already established, renders it of the greatest importance to have these guns immediately furnished. May I ask your particular attention to this subject, with the request that you will promptly inform me of your action in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 11, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Petersburg, Va.:

Order received yesterday assigning Cadet Beauregard to Colonel Butler's regiment. Enemy attacked Battery Simkins last night and were repulsed. We have driven them from John's Island, and their fleet dropped down last night below Battery Island. All the available force of enemy from Jacksonville here has been operating against this place since the 2d instant, Major-General Foster commanding in person.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

Fort Johnson to city.

JULY 11, 1864—6 p. m.

Commodore TUCKER:

Please send red and white lights; we used the only one last night.*

YATES,
Colonel.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's:

The following has been received from General Robertson:

The enemy have left John's and Battery Islands, going to Horse Island; burning stores.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's:

Have the five companies of the First South Carolina [Regular] Infantry at Hatch's Wharf by 8 p. m. to go on to Sullivan's Island.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Via Rantowles:

Return to Colonel Colcock the troops sent to you from his district. Take the Fourth Georgia [Cavalry] Regiment with you to Adams' Run by the shortest route. Give Colonel Colcock any assistance called for in case of necessity.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Intercepted by Union signal officers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES CHESNUT,
Columbia, S. C.:

You need not send any more troops here now. The enemy are shifting position. Have abandoned John's Island, and seem to be quiet to-day.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 161. } *Richmond, July* 11, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XVI. Maj. E. L. Holcombe, commissary of subsistence, is relieved from duty with Brigadier-General Taliaferro, and is assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. James Chesnut, commanding reserve forces of South Carolina, at Columbia, S. C.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., July 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to suggest the propriety of sending 50 more men to Sumter. Since the land advance has ceased the enemy may make an assault on Sumter, and an addition of 50 men, besides the actual assistance in the event of an attack, would strengthen the garrison by the increased confidence it would give to Captain Mitchel and his men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *July* 12, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Major STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet this morning. My vedettes occupied the peninsula up to Battery Island at 1 p. m. yesterday. I have had careful examinations made from the observatories of the encampments on Folly, Long, Morris, and Black Islands; and the reports are that no additional encampments are visible except a few more tents on Black Island; and there is no stir or excitement in their camps. It is reported that the enemy is traversing his battery on Long Island against the Secessionville guns; if so, our 42-pounders have done good work. I am directing my attention now chiefly to the eastern lines; moved re-enforcements over there yesterday, and will make

this morning a personal inspection. I think the engineers better attend to the weak points on these lines first, but I hope still that the armament of Tynes will be strengthened by the 10-inch guns ordered, but which, as yet, have not reached the island.

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO, *Royall's:*

Send the two dismounted companies of Colonel Colcock's command back to him.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., *July* 12, 1864.

Col. A. J. GONZALES, *Chief of Artillery:*

COLONEL: Pursuant to your order I respectfully submit the subjoined report of the armament of Florida and its conditions.

First. The battery at Saint Mark's is at present in an inefficient state as a defense, being now in the hands of the engineers. When it shall have been completed its complement will consist of two 32-pounder smooth-bores; two 32-pounders, rifled, and one 24-pounder. This last named gun is not properly mounted, the front wheels of the chassis (center pintle) being adjusted with an iron flange over them which prevents the carriage from running into battery. This defect is apt to impair the sighting of the gun. I cannot discover the necessity for a full circle to this gun. A banquette should be affixed to the head of the chassis to facilitate loading. It has been requested of the headquarters at Tallahassee and approved. Some alteration in the interior arrangement of the magazine has been ordered, and will be made. Ladles, worms, and sheepskins for new sponge heads are required. The rammer-heads should be countersunk for loading shell. Bolts for the rifles are required. For the smooth-bores there is a sufficient quantity for present use. I would suggest the withdrawal of about 100 24-pounder shot and replace them with shell, and the withdrawal of fifty-nine 32-pounder cartridges, to be converted into 24-pounder cartridges, that gun being deficient. The primers are defective. The fuses are good, but should be from 5 inches to 10 inches instead of 4 inches. The magazine is in such a condition that nothing but confusion and delay could arise in the event of an attack, as no arrangement is apparent. It needs sodding. No planking is upon the floor, yet boxes of cartridges and powder are kept upon it and in the gallery, where the ground is proverbially damp. The carriages will be ruined unless protected from exposure. The guns need tampions to keep out sand, and lacquer to prevent rust, but, from the difficulty of procuring this, coal-tar and spirits of turpentine should be obtained. The district ordnance officer throws the getting of these upon the commanding officer of the garrison, a thing unwarranted by custom or regulation, it being clearly the ordnance officer's duty to supply them. A number of old carriages should be removed to a more retired part of the garrison to improve police. The barrack quarters are neatly kept. The roof needs repairing. The kitchens

should be floored to enhance the neatness and improve the hygiene. The garrison here are compelled to carry their fuel upon their backs for 1½ miles (about) for want of transportation. It has been required by me and supplied. The artillery drill is fair only. The discipline seems to be sufficient for practical purposes. Complaint is made against the ration as being insufficient, but all other commands are satisfied.

Second. Apalachicola River: Hammock's Landing, four 24's and two 32's, smooth-bores. This battery is nearly a parallel to Fort Cobb, and like it is in charge of a picket wholly unacquainted with the most important duties of a battery. The guns are not mounted upon proper carriages, they being too large, and need repairs, and unless painted or sheltered will rapidly decay. The magazine is apparently dry, but kept in most abominable order. With some exceptions the powder is good, but the bags are badly cut by moths. The battery has been neglected and needs repair, and in its present condition can make but a feeble defense, as nothing is in its proper place with but few exceptions. There is a number (greatly in excess of what is requisite) of sponges and rammers, and of improper calibers that should be put in depot. From the condition of these defenses you will see that inattention exists. There are two spare carriages lying in the weeds exposed to all kinds of weather. I regret these strictures upon the district ordnance department, but duty compels them. There are some carriages at Chattahoochee Landing that are without any especial charge apparently. I understood one chassis floated off during the late freshet and went 100 miles nearly. Certainly some steps should be taken to require closer attention to the forts in the Sub-District No. 1 of this State on the part of the ordnance officer. There was no report of stores at this post by which I could find the quantity. I observed a number of defective shot which should be rejected.

Third. Fort Cobb: On the Apalachicola River, just above the obstructions, so that it can be easily flanked. The post is to be abandoned and a company goes to-morrow, 13th instant, to remove the armament, three 32-pounders and two 24-pounders. The carriages need repairing and paint to preserve them. The ammunition there is, with a few exceptions, in good order, but the battery is not, and has not been for months, in condition to resist even a feeble attack. There is a ridiculous excess of some less important equipments and a lamentable deficiency of others indispensable to a fort. It is to be hoped that when the engineers shall have completed the new work, something approaching a proper distribution of ordnance supplies will be observed. There are, for instance, a large number of sponges and sixteen priming wires for five guns; about thirty or forty fuses and friction primers. These are what I observed, and not kept in any degree of order. The district ordnance officer is required by regulations to see that the batteries of his commander's district are properly supplied, and of this he should be reminded when derelict, so as to give at least an appearance of a national defense to the works. The guns are of light caliber, as you will observe, and now that they are to be dismounted, I would suggest advantage be taken of the circumstance to rifle them, and have them mounted upon carriages of proper size. The magazine is badly constructed, and the way in which it is kept reflects no credit upon the ordnance officer of the district.

Fourth. Light artillery: At Iola, on the Apalachicola (Capt. W. H. Milton, Company A, Fifth Florida Battalion Cavalry), are four

iron 6-pounders. The ammunition is good with a few exceptions. One limber chest is defective; it has neither horses nor caissons.

Fifth. Milton Artillery: Company B, Captain Abell, was not inspected, as your telegram came for me to return to Charleston. Company A, Capt. J. L. Dunham: Of this command there is but one section, a 12-pounder howitzer, and one 12-pounder Napoleon, soon to be turned over to the ordnance department and a four-gun Napoleon battery issued. The section now in service is out of order. The horses are extremely inferior and have been brought from Palatka to Gainesville to recruit, but from the difficulty in procuring forage, I requested Major-General Anderson to permit them to come to Lake City. It was agreed to. Captain Dunham can there better reorganize his company, most of whom are now detailed. The command could not be minutely inspected from this cause, and the ammunition report was not considered requisite, as the guns are to be turned over. No complaint is made of the ration. Upon a former inspection this command was drilled and was found conversant with tactics.

Sixth. Kilcrease Artillery, Capt. F. L. Villepigue: A more favorable report of this battery might be made if the command admitted it. The men are not well drilled, and in mechanical maneuvers, which are necessary, they are particularly deficient. The camp is not regularly built, which perhaps arises from want of material. The men do not appear disciplined. No camp guard is kept, though it is an advanced post. The captain informs me he does not think one necessary, but without this there is no guarantee that his camp may not be entered by any disaffected person, and his guns spiked and other damage done. It is recommended a guard be ordered from headquarters. The battery horses are guarded and are in fair condition and well stabled. The practice of permitting the men to use them should be abandoned. Three are reported unserviceable and should be surveyed. The chests are badly packed. The harness is in good order except the collars. The spare wheels do not fit and are therefore useless extra weight. The ammunition with a few exceptions is good. Your attention is drawn to the accompanying letter, marked A. Private Pickett, of this battery, has not a change of clothing even in this warm climate, and many are without shoes, an indispensable [article] to health, as the camp is upon extremely damp ground. The camp has no sinks. No complaint is made against rations. The status of the company is to be found appended.

Seventh. Horse artillery: Of this there is a section at Camp Milton, under command of Lieut. T. J. Bruton, one 3½-inch rifle, and one 12-pounder boat howitzer. For this section there are but 16 privates as drivers and cannoneers, so that even now, before accident of any kind reduces them, the guns must be worked by 3 men. You then must judge of the efficiency of the organization. The horses of the battery are in fair order and the harness good, but the horses of the cannoneers are indifferent, and one of them unserviceable. As the guns were at Lake City undergoing repairs, the detachment was not drilled; indeed, the detachment seems to have but little organization. Lieutenant Bruton reports the general orders not received, and the articles of war not read.

Eighth. In connection with this report I would suggest that Capt. John H. Tiller's company be sent as a garrison to Hammock's Landing battery. They are light artillerymen, but their guns have been

withdrawn and turned into infantry, guarding, until recently, prisoners in Tallahassee. Major Hamilton, quartermaster at Gainesville, reports it difficult to forage horses for artillery at Palatka, because the citizens will not sell their forage without funds, of which he has none.

Respectfully submitted, colonel, by your obedient servant,

G. U. MAYO,
Maj., Asst. Insp. of Artillery, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Baldwin, July 4, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE U. MAYO,
Inspector of Artillery of the Department:

MAJOR: I very respectfully report that I have many men in my command who are destitute of shoes. I have forwarded an estimate of shoes, clothing, and pay to the chief quartermaster twice since being in this district, and his reply is that neither pay nor shoes can be obtained in the department. The clothing in my command is generally good. I have 1 man who was transferred to my company from the Second Florida Cavalry, who is entirely destitute of shoes and clothing, and has not even got a change of clothes.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. L. VILLEPIGUE,
Captain Kilcrease Light Artillery.

[Indorsement.]

CHARLESTON, *July* 14, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the chief of artillery, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Maj. Hutson Lee, quartermaster, thinks shoes and clothing sufficient to supply the artillery troops in Florida are here, and it is urgently recommended, in order to enhance their efficiency, that the articles be sent to Maj. E. C. Simkins, at Tallahassee, to be distributed as above.

G. U. MAYO,
Major, &c.

	Battery at—		
	Saint Mark's.	Hammock's Landing.	Fort Cobb.
32-pounder smooth-bores	2	2	2
32-pounder, rifled	2	2	2
24-pounder smooth-bores		4	2
32-pounder bolts	70		
32-pounder rifle shell	123		
32-pounder shot	313		
32-pounder shell	60		
32-pounder canister	52		
24-pounder shot	277		
24-pounder shell	1		
24-pounder grape	51		
32-pounder rifle cartridges	338		
32-pounder cartridges	250		
24-pounder cartridges	48		
Friction-primers	900		

	Company A, Milton Artillery.	Kilcrease Artillery.	Horse artillery.
12-pounder Napoleon	1	.....	.....
12-pounder howitzers	1	2	1
6-pounder Napoleons	.....	2	.....
3-inch rifle	.....	.....	1
12-pounder shell	.....	78	.....
12-pounder shot	34	.....	.....
12-pounder spherical case	115	126	.....
12-pounder canister	83	64	7
6-pounder shot	.....	131	.....
6-pounder spherical case	.....	125	.....
6-pounder canister	.....	74	.....
3-inch rifle shell	.....	.....	41

NOTE.—Company B, Milton Artillery, not inspected.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Charleston, July 23, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded.

The district ordnance officer is not responsible, but the officer in command of a battery or work, for the condition of a magazine; defects of construction or want of repair being chargeable to the engineers.

A. J. GONZALES,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery of the Department.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 13, 1864.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

The men of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry, who were ordered to Charleston during the late attack, leave for Atlanta to-morrow morning.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES CHESNUT, *Columbia, S. C.:*

Do not stop the troops already en route for this point. I intended to say that I did not need more troops than you had already ordered. My reply referred to the two additional battalions which you said you would send if necessary.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO, *Royall's:*

Send back at once to General Robertson and Colonel Colcock all the troops from their districts now with you, except the companies of the Thirty-second Georgia Regiment.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JOHN L. HARRIS,
Fourth Ga. Cav., John's Island Ferry, via Rantowles:

Proceed at once to Atlanta and report to General Joseph E. Johnston.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *July* 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. HOWELL COBB,
Macon, Ga.:

Order General H. R. Jackson, with his command, to report to General Samuel Jones for assignment to General McLaws for duty in Georgia.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Royall's:

Colonel Rhett, with the two companies of the First South Carolina Artillery and Captain Le Gardeur's battery, will proceed to Sullivan's Island this evening, via Hatch's Wharf.

By order:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., July 16, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor respectfully to request that Capt. John C. Mitchel, First South Carolina Artillery (enlisted), be appointed a major of artillery in the Provisional Army; also, that Capt. John Johnson, Engineers, be appointed a major of engineers in the same service.

Captain Mitchel has served with energy and fidelity since the war commenced. He is now and has been for some months commander of Fort Sumter, for which position his experience and qualifications peculiarly fit him, he having been on duty in that fort for most of the time since its capture, in April, 1861. He was second in command for most of the term of service of Lieutenant-Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Elliott as its commanding officer, and throughout his service has so conducted himself as to command the respect and commendation of every officer with whom he has been associated. It is proper that this important position should be commanded by a field officer, and I think that Captain Mitchel, by months of ceaseless vigilance and activity therein, as well as previous service, has fairly earned his promotion.

Captain Johnson has been the engineer officer of the fort since the 7th of April, 1863, and his activity, energy, and skill have principally contributed to the material preparation and repair which have thus far enabled the garrison to withstand the unprecedented cannonade and bombardment to which the work has been subjected.

His services in this position are eminently entitled to recognition, and his general qualifications are such as would enable him to perform the duties of a higher rank than that for which he is recommended.

The possession of Fort Sumter, besides its material necessity, has become a point of honor, and I think there can be no doubt of the propriety of fully recognizing the services of those who are engaged in its gallant defense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS.
Charleston, July 16, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded and most cordially recommended.

Whilst I fully indorse all that General Ripley has said of the merits of the two officers, I will add that their promotion will, in my opinion, be not only a reward of merit, but will stimulate others to emulate their example.

I have heretofore recommended Captain Johnson's promotion, and believing as I do that very much of the credit of the defense of Fort Sumter is due to the skill, zeal, and indomitable energy of Captain Johnson, I earnestly renew my former recommendation.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST MIL. DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Charleston, S. C., July 16, 1864.

Capt. J. R. TUCKER,
Flag-Officer Commanding Afloat, Charleston Harbor:

CAPTAIN: Brigadier-General Ripley directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to say that most of the troops which were drawn from Sullivan's Island a few days since have returned, and the necessity for the presence of the Confederate steamer Chicora off Sullivan's Island is not now so urgent. He thanks you for your prompt assistance.

The paroles and countersigns are inclosed. They will hereafter be sent you regularly. They were only omitted at the expiration of the last list, because it was supposed they were furnished you from the headquarters of the department.

Very respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

WM. F. NANCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST MIL. DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Charleston, S. C., July 17, 1864.

Col. ALFRED RHETT,
Commanding, Sullivan's Island:

COLONEL: Accompanying this, I hand you, by direction of the brigadier-general commanding, an order to send a small company from your command for duty at the Blakely gun battery in this city. It is desired that it be selected with regard to the morale of the men. It does not matter whether the company come from yours or Colonel Butler's regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. NANCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND AND SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICTS,
DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
July 18, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston, S. C.:

MAJOR: Time is all important in constructing the works at Field's Point and Chapman's Fort. At this season alone planters can spare their negroes without injury to their crops. The order for the impressment of labor, fixing ratio, &c., should come from department headquarters. I will require an experienced engineer to locate the work at Chapman's Fort on Ashepoo River, and 200 negroes to complete the two works within the next four or five weeks. The immediate attention of the major-general commanding is respectfully called to this subject.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CONFEDERATE SIGNAL MESSAGES.*

JULY 18, 1864.

Lieutenant YOUNG,
Engineer:

Remember, I am greatly in want of baskets and gabions. The barges failed last night; the excuse given was the weather, which was no obstacle at all. I think they should be reported; it was neither rough nor blowing, and the rain was not hard. Send the plank, but not the heavy timber.

J. JOHNSON,
Captain.

JULY 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. H. BACON,
Mount Pleasant:

Captain Mitchel says he will relieve Company B's men if there are others sent in their place.

A. PHILLIPS,
Comdg. Detach. Co. B, Twenty-second Georgia Regt.

* Intercepted by Union signal officers.

Fort Johnson to City.

JULY 18, 1864—3.45 p. m.

Captain NANCE:

Thirty-three Parrott shots (12 missed), and 42 mortar shells (21 missed) fired during the night. Private J. H. Phillips, Company B, Thirty-second Georgia, slightly wounded in the back. Firing this a. m. same as yesterday, at south and southwest angles. A small house built during the night about 150 yards from Battery Gregg.

J. C. MITCHEL,
Captain.

JULY 18, 1864.

Captain NANCE:

Large steam transport observed in the fleet to-day.

MITCHEL,
Captain.

City to 11.

JULY 18, 1864—7.20 p. m.

S. HUME:

With your boat and crew meet Colonel Harris to-morrow a. m. at 9 at east end Calhoun street. Report your arrival to him at his office.

W. M. TAYLOR.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. HDQRS. MILITARY DIST. OF GEORGIA, *Savannah, July* 18, 1864.

In accordance with orders from department and division headquarters, the undersigned assumes command of the Military District of Georgia.

For the present all communications on official business will be addressed to First Lieut. William B. Jackson, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general.

H. R. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA.
Charleston, S. C., July 19, 1864.

S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon-General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I received this morning your letter of the 13th instant. It was from no disposition whatever to question the correctness of your directions that infusions of indigenous barks should be used instead of quinine as a prophylactic, that I telegraphed you asking that the quinine should be used. It was because I was assured there was an immediate and pressing necessity for some prophylactic. We were provided with none, and there happened to be in this city some 400

ounces of quinine which could be bought at a comparatively low price. Soon after I entered on command here the medical director informed me that you had directed the issue of medicated whisky instead of quinine as a prophylactic, and I understood there was a full supply of the former, but it was a mistake; neither the medicated whisky nor the infusion of indigenous bark was furnished, and you informed the medical director that the whisky could not be furnished. In the mean time, whilst waiting for the preparation of the infusion of bark, the sick list was increasing daily, and the most sickly season had not commenced. I was assured by my proper officer that a prophylactic of some sort was urgently needed; that quinine was here in the city; that it was better than anything else for the purpose proposed, and was very much cheaper than the medicated whisky. I accordingly directed it to be purchased and issued. When any other prophylactic is supplied for the use of the troops in malarious districts of this department, the issue of quinine will be discontinued.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. 182. } *Charleston, S. C., July* 19, 1864.

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VI. Pursuant to orders from the War Department, Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson, Provisional Army, C. S., will proceed without delay to Savannah, Ga., and report to Major-General McLaws, commanding District of Georgia and Third Military District of South Carolina, for assignment to duty.

VII. Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley, commanding First Military District, in addition to his present duties, will assume command of Fourth Military District during the absence of Brigadier-General Trapier (on sick leave).

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Jones:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., July 20, 1864.

Capt. JOHN JOHNSON,
Engineer, Fort Sumter:

CAPTAIN: Huguenin will be over as soon as he can cross with safety. Keep the garrison in good spirits. There is no danger yet. If all do their duty as you and Mitchel have done, Huguenin will be equal to the emergency. Show this to Huguenin and tell him to report his arrival by telegraph. Give him all the necessary information when he arrives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. NANCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your telegram of yesterday stating that you had given the necessary orders for removing the iron from the Florida Railroad; that you would endeavor to satisfy the Governor of Florida, &c.

It is considered a matter of great importance to secure an early completion of the connection between the Georgia and Florida roads. Indeed the Government agrees with me fully that it is a military necessity. It is believed that a full and candid letter to His Excellency the Governor, setting forth the imperative wants of the Government, will remove all danger of a collision between the forces under your command and the civil authorities, and at the same time avoid all delay in the prosecution of the work.

I have conferred with the Secretary of War on the subject, and he relies fully upon [you] to accomplish the desired work. He wishes that steps be taken at once in the courts of Florida to secure a dissolution of the injunction; to this end he has directed the commissioners for the distribution and collection of iron to employ competent counsel to go to Florida to attend to the case. The lawyer employed will be requested to go by Charleston and confer with you. Please furnish him all the facts of the case, especially as to the basis on which the military necessity exists, as it will be necessary for him to go into the court fully prepared to meet all points. I am informed that the road will be completed without difficulty in September, if the necessary amount of iron be obtained. We cannot get it from any other road. The contractors employed on the road are known to me to be energetic men, and sure to do their work if supported by the Government.

Major-General Anderson being personally known in Florida, can, it is thought, do much to forward the work, and at the same time avoid conflict of authority.

I am, general, respectfully, &c.,

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. 68. } *Charleston, S. C., July 23, 1864.*

Officers of the personal and general staff of the major-general commanding, including the chief of artillery, chief engineer, chief quartermaster, chief ordnance officer, medical director, and inspector of the field and general hospitals of the department, and the chief commissary and chief engineer of the State of South Carolina, will communicate with and receive instructions from these headquarters direct. All other officers of the various staff departments, as well as of the line, will be under the control and supervision of the commanders of the several districts in which they are stationed, especially in all matters of military discipline and police.

This order will not be so construed as to interfere with the general orders from the War Department on similar subjects.

By command of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE SIGNAL MESSAGES.*

Battery Bee to Beach Inlet.

JULY 26, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Colonel BUTLER:

How many men in Company B? ———. Boats ——— to-night.

M. A. PRINGLE.

———

Fort Johnson to 11.

JULY 27, 1864—9.15 a. m.

There is a cluster of steamers outside. She may be amongst them. I cannot see her.

S.

———

Fort Johnson to 11.

JULY 27, 1864—9.25 a. m.

Cannot see her; will keep a lookout for her and let you know.

S.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 176. } *Richmond, July 27*, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XIII. Maj. H. R. Teasdale, quartermaster, &c., will relieve Maj. E. C. Simkins as chief quartermaster of the District of Florida. Major Simkins, on being relieved, is assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of Sub-District No. 1, Florida, and will report to Col. Caraway Smith, commanding, &c.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DIST. OF FLORIDA,
No. 32. } *Lake City, July 27*, 1864.

Ordered from this command as unexpectedly as he was ordered to it, the undersigned leaves this for a more active field of duty, and trusts that the recollections entertained of him by the troops of his late command may be as pleasant as those he entertains of them.

Fellow-citizens of by-gone days, fellow-soldiers of the present, I bid you farewell.

PATTON ANDERSON,
Major-General.

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* Intercepted by Union signal officers.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DIST. OF FLORIDA,
No. 33. } *Lake City, July 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson having been relieved from command of this district, the undersigned, by order of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, assumes command thereof.

JOHN K. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, *July* 29, 1864.
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

General S. COOPER:

Please inform me to what extent my authority extends over the reserve force of this State. Up to this time all of that force that has reported to me is, in aggregate present and absent, 652; aggregate present, 380.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 179. } *Richmond, July 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XXXII. Col. P. Turney, of the Invalid Corps, is relieved from duty as commandant of the post at Charlotte, N. C., and will report to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty in Florida.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Organization of artillery (heavy and light) serving in Second and Sixth Military Districts of South Carolina.

Command.	Present.		Absent.				Detached.		Batteries.	Guns.		Horses.
	Total effectives.	Aggregate.	With leave.		Without leave.		Officers.	Men.		Number.	Caliber.	
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.						
Washington Artillery (independent), Lieut. James Salvo.	100	108	1	7	....	.....	a 1	.....	Light..	1	Two 2.90, two 1.56.	67
Marion Artillery (independent), Capt. E. L. Parker.	90	99	1	8	....	.....	...	28	..do	4	Two 12-pounders, two 10-pounders.	....
Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery: Company A, Capt. W. E. Earle.	52	56	1	5	....	2	....	54	..do	1	Two 12-pounders, one 10-pounder, one 6-pounder.	72

a Detached by authority of Brigadier-General Robertson; on duty, commanding First Sub-District.

Organization of artillery (heavy and light), &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present.		Absent.				Detached.		Batteries.	Guns.		Horses.
	Total effectives.	Aggregate.	With leave.		Without leave.		Officers.	Men.		Number.	Caliber.	
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.						
Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery—Cont'd.												
Company D, Capt. C. E. Kanapaux.	86	123	1	2	1	.....	....	14	Light..	4	12-pounders	....
Company F, Capt. F. C. Schulz.	118	123	1	7	....	6	....	10	..do	4	3.81.	...
Second South Carolina Artillery:												
Company D, Capt. W. E. Charles.	77	81	....	7	....	7	*a*1	54	..do	5	Two 12-pounders, two 6-pounders, one Blakely.	64
Company C, Capt. M. Rickenbaker.	58	73	1	2	....	2	....	24	Heavy.	2	24 and 32 pounders.	4
Mathewes' battery (independent), Capt. J. R. Mathewes.	70	89	1	17	....	4	....	4	..do	5	.....	3
South Carolina Siege Train, Company A, Capt. B. C. Webb.	63	66	2	31	.. ..	.....	....	37	..do	2	3.67.....	67
Total	714	818	9	86	1	21	....	225	.....	34	.....	277

a Detached by authority of Brigadier-General Robertson; on duty, commanding John's Island.

B. H. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ADAMS' RUN, *July* 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DIST. OF FLORIDA,
No. 34. } *Lake City, July* 31, 1864.

I. Until further orders the headquarters of this district are established at Lake City.

II. The following officers compose the staff of the brigadier-general commanding:

Capt. William G. Barth, assistant adjutant-general.
Capt. S. A. Moreno, assistant adjutant-general.
Lieut. Col. W. K. Beard, assistant inspector-general.
Maj. H. Goldthwaite, assistant inspector-general.
Capt. W. B. Hundley, assistant inspector-general.
Col. J. W. Robertson, chief engineer.
Maj. H. R. Teasdale, chief quartermaster.
Maj. A. M. Bryan, quartermaster.
Maj. A. B. Noyes, chief of subsistence.
Maj. W. C. Sibley, commissary of subsistence.
First Lieut. J. G. Whitsitt, assistant commissary of subsistence.
Capt. T. E. Buckman, chief of ordnance.
Second Lieut. T. G. Barrett, ordnance officer.
Surg. C. B. Gamble, chief surgeon.
First Lieut. A. M. Jackson, aide-de-camp.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Brig. Gen. John K. Jackson:

WM. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones commanding, for July, 1864.a

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of light artillery.	Aggregate present last return.
	Officers.	Men.					
General staff	14	.....	.....	14	17	.....	17
Ripley's brigade	147	2,464	2,778	3,177	4,499	12	3,921
Taliaferro's brigade	181	2,948	3,215	3,742	5,133	8	5,374
Robertson's brigade	63	1,002	1,072	1,289	1,951	.....	1,776
McLaws' division	186	2,533	2,954	3,600	4,724	48	5,321
Jackson's brigade	118	1,565	1,771	2,157	3,238	8	3,238
Grand total	709	10,512	11,790	13,979	19,562	76	19,647

aBrigadier-General Trapier on sick leave. His command (Fourth Military District) consolidated temporarily with First Military District. Maj. Gen. P. Anderson ordered to the Army of Tennessee. Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson assigned to the command.

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Troops in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones commanding, July 31, 1864.

FIRST AND FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICTS.

RIPLEY'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. ROSWELL S. RIPLEY.

32d Georgia, Col. George P. Harrison, jr.
1st South Carolina [Regular] Infantry, Col. William Butler.
1st Battalion South Carolina Reserves (seven companies), Maj. Daniel Williams.
1st South Carolina Cavalry (one company), } Capt. Angus P. Brown.
2d South Carolina Cavalry (one company), }
Keitt's (South Carolina) Mounted Rifles, Capt. Ellison S. Keitt.
Kirk's (South Carolina) squadron (two companies), Capt. M. J. Kirk.
Ripley (South Carolina) Rangers, Capt. A. D. Sparks.
Steele's (South Carolina) cavalry (one company), Lieut. J. J. Steele.
1st South Carolina Artillery (six companies), Maj. Ormsby Blanding.
Bonaud's (Georgia) battalion, Maj. A. Bonaud.
German (South Carolina) Artillery, Company A, Capt. F. W. Wagener.
Orleans Guard (Louisiana) Battery, Capt. G. Le Gardeur, jr.
Waccamaw (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. Joshua Ward.

SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

TALIAFERRO'S BRIGADE.

Col. J. L. BLACK.

1st Georgia Regulars, Maj. R. A. Wayne.
5th Georgia, Lieut. Col. John F. Iverson.
47th Georgia, Maj. A. G. Cone.
1st South Carolina Cavalry, }
Pee Dee (South Carolina) Battery, } Lieut. Col. John D. Twiggs.
South Carolina Siege Train, Company D, }
1st South Carolina Artillery (three companies), Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Yates.
1st South Carolina Artillery, Company A (light battery), Capt. Francis D. Blake.
2d South Carolina Artillery (eight companies), Lieut. Col. A. D. Frederick.
Lucas' (South Carolina) battalion, Maj. J. Jonathan Lucas.
Chatham (Georgia) Artillery, Lieut. Thomas A. Askew.
South Carolina Siege Train, Company B, Maj. Edward Manigault.

DISTRICT OF GEORGIA AND THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

M'LAWS' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. LAFAYETTE McLAWS.

3d South Carolina Cavalry (two companies).
Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery, Company G,
Detachment heavy artillery,
— Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Johnson.

3d South Carolina Cavalry (two companies), Capt. W. B. Peeples.

1st Georgia Reserves (three companies), Capt. John Cunningham.

1st Georgia Reserves, Company F,
22d Georgia Battalion (one company),
— Maj. George W. Anderson.

22d Georgia Battalion (three companies),
Mercer (Georgia) Artillery,
— Maj. T. D. Bertody.

12th Georgia Battalion, Company C, Capt. George W. Johnson.

22d Georgia Battalion (one company), Maj. John Screven.

27th Georgia Battalion (one company),
Brooks' (Georgia) battery,
— Capt. John W. Brooks.

1st Georgia Reserves (two companies).
22d Georgia Battalion (one company).
27th Georgia Battalion (one company).
3d South Carolina Cavalry (three companies).
Bonaud's (Georgia) battalion (one company).
Clinch's (Georgia) battery.
— Maj. J. J. Pope.

3d South Carolina Cavalry (three companies).
South Carolina Artillery, Beaufort Battery.
German (South Carolina) Artillery (one battery).
Lafayette (South Carolina) Artillery (one battery).
— Col. Charles J. Colcock.

Barnwell's (Georgia) battery, Capt. A. Smith Barnwell.

Daniell's (Georgia) battery, Capt. Charles Daniell.

Guerard's (Georgia) battery, Capt. John M. Guerard.

27th Georgia Battalion (two companies),
Hanleiter's (Georgia) battery,
— Capt. Cornelius R. Hanleiter.

Cobb (Georgia) Guards (two companies), Maj. Alfred L. Hartridge.

Maxwell's (Georgia) battery, Capt. J. A. Maxwell.

2d Regiment Engineer Troops, Company D, Capt. James W. McAlpine.

DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

JACKSON'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN K. JACKSON.

2d Florida Cavalry, Maj. Robert Harrison.

5th Florida Battalion Cavalry, Maj. G. W. Scott.

2d Florida Cavalry (one company),
5th Florida Battalion Cavalry (three companies),
— Col. A. B. Montgomery.

29th Georgia (eight companies).
Echols (Georgia) Light Artillery.
Milton (Florida) Light Artillery, Company B.
Campbell's (Georgia) Siege Train.
— Lieut. Col. Arthur Hood.

Kilcrease (Florida) Light Artillery, Capt. F. L. Villepigue.

Milton (Florida) Light Artillery, Capt. J. L. Dunham.

Hawkins' (Florida) reserves, Capt. Thomas D. Hawkins.

Hodges' (Florida) reserves, Capt. B. G. Hodges.

Spencer's (Florida) reserves, Captain Spencer.

SECOND AND SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICTS

ROBERTSON'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.

2d South Carolina Cavalry, Col. T. J. Lipscomb.

Stono (South Carolina) Scouts, Capt. John B. L. Walpole.

Marion (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. Edward L. Parker.

Palmetto (South Carolina) Battalion Light Artillery (three companies).

Washington (South Carolina) Light Artillery, Lieut. James Salvo.

South Carolina Siege Train, Company A, Capt. Benjamin C. Webb.

HEADQUARTERS,
Savannah, Ga., August 1, 1864.

Major STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

I have received several letters from prominent persons in Augusta representing that it is the prevailing feeling among the people in that city another commanding officer should be sent to have charge of military operations. As the news from the front this evening is more favorable, I will leave for Augusta to-morrow, and after examination will report the result of my investigation.

To guard the Federal prisoners now here I have been compelled to stop the public works in order to obtain a sufficient force. The First Georgia Regulars were promised from Charleston, and relying upon their being here I sent two companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a section of artillery to guard commissary stores at Tennille, protect working parties at Oconee bridge, to protect Ogeechee bridge, and a quantity of bridge timber at No. 10, Central Railroad. The First Georgia not being heard from, although I have asked by telegraph three separate times concerning them, I have ordered back to this place the two companies of infantry to be followed by the other force in a day or two. But that will not relieve the reserve local force entirely. I have asked you to inform me how long it is probable the Federal prisoners will remain here, so that I might judge whether or not it is advisable to construct a secure work for their safe keeping, but no reply has been received. I judge that you did not get my communications, and therefore request to be informed if the First Georgia Regulars will be returned, and how long will the Federal prisoners remain here probably.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General, Commanding.

TALLAHASSEE, *August* 1, 1864.
(Via Columbus, 2d. Received 3d.)

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

I have just received a copy of the following telegram, viz:

LAKE CITY, *August* 1, 1864.

Maj. E. C. SIMKINS,
Quartermaster:

The enemy crossed the Saint Mary's River yesterday, 8 miles north of Colonel McCormick's camp at the trestle, at 12 o'clock. This information was communicated to this place at 1 o'clock this morning. Since then we hear firing. The report is, they were marching on Lake City. Most of the public property has been removed up the road. Communication by the wires with McCormick cut off.

H. R. TEASDALE,
Assistant Quartermaster.

We have comparatively no force to defend even this place from the enemy. If troops with an efficient commander are not sent here promptly all will be lost.

JOHN MILTON,
Governor of Florida.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 180. } *Richmond, August* 1, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XXX. Capt. C. L. C. Minor, artillery, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty as chief ordnance officer of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and will report to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding, &c.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Charleston, August 2, 1864.

Capt. H. WEMYSS FEILDEN,
Greenville, S. C.:

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo, relative to the defense of the upper districts of the State, which communication, together with a letter on the same subject from Major Perryman, post commandant, has been duly considered by him.

Maj. C. K. Huger, acting chief ordnance officer of the department, has been directed to send to Major Perryman whatever ammunition can be spared for the purposes indicated. He reports that 100 Austrian rifles, with accouterments, and 5,000 cartridges have been this day dispatched to Greenville.

The commanding general regrets that he is not able at this time to furnish any troops for the defense of this section of country. The number of troops at his disposal in this department is so small that it is impossible to detach any of them from their important duties on the coast. Major Perryman will have to depend upon the local troops under his command, and it is hoped that the arms and ammunition which have been sent him will render them efficient for the defense of their homes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 181. } *Richmond, August* 2, 1864.

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III. The organization known as Bonaud's battalion is hereby disbanded. The members liable to conscription will be at once assigned to companies of their selection from their State, in accordance with General Orders, No. 7, current series. Companies F and H will be distributed by the orders of General Lee. The remaining companies will be distributed by Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, who will take measures to insure the strict and prompt execution of these orders as to the companies in his department.

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V. Col. William Miller, of the First Regiment Florida Volunteers, is relieved from duty as commandant of conscripts in Florida, and will report for duty with his command.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., August 3, 1864.

His Honor CHARLES MACBETH,
Mayor of Charleston:

SIR: I am informed that a steamer arrived at this port this morning from Nassau. I also hear that the yellow fever prevails at Nassau to a considerable extent. May I ask you if the quarantine laws are strictly enforced, and if the quarantine station is in such a position as to insure as far as possible that the disease will not be introduced into this city. The name of the steamer is the General Whiting.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. 193. } *Charleston, S. C., August 4, 1864.*

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VI. Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner, Provisional Army, C. S., will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and there await further orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

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By command of Major-General Jones:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. K. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your two communications of the 29th and 31st ultimo were received last evening. The major-general commanding is not less concerned than yourself in regard to the condition of affairs in Florida. He sees fully your necessities, but unfortunately has no means of supplying them. Every man that he has in this State is imperatively needed, and though Major-General McLaws is calling for re-enforcements he has directed him to send you the rest of Hood's battalion, so soon as he can get back to Savannah some troops sent to Augusta to repel the raiders. The destruction of railroads, &c., and the capture of Tallahassee will be the main objects of the enemy. Use the force you have to the best advantage to defeat them. This is all you can do; all that can be expected of you.

The major-general commanding is encouraged to hope from a telegram received from Lieutenant-Colonel McCormick, dated yesterday, and saying that General Birney with 1,500 men had sailed for the coast of this State, that the pressure upon you will soon be over. Send the Parrott guns, captured by Captain Dickison, to the Savannah Arsenal to be mounted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 4, 1864.

His Honor CHARLES MACBETH,
Mayor of Charleston:

SIR: I received this morning your note of yesterday in reply to mine of the same date. My note was simply one of inquiry on a point very important not merely to the citizens of Charleston, but to the troops now in and near it for its defense and, incidentally, to the whole country. There is nothing in my note to warrant the inference you seem to have drawn that I intended to intimate any neglect of duty on your part in failing strictly to enforce the quarantine law, or that you had injudiciously selected the quarantine station. I am not very familiar with the quarantine laws of the State, or your duties in regard thereto, nor did I know what point you had selected as the quarantine station. I have since been informed that the station is in the Ashley River near the new bridge, and that the watchman or guard on board is not required to remain permanently on board, but is relieved and permitted to come to the city. I am further informed that there are cases of fever on board, but it is not yet known if they are of yellow fever. Under the circumstances, I do not think the station a judicious one for many reasons; it is too near the city; the prevailing winds are from that quarter, and its proximity to the city and the Savannah Railroad depot is a temptation to persons to smuggle goods ashore, and thus probably introduce yellow fever into the community. I think the mouth of the Wando a much more suitable quarantine station, and I have respectfully to ask that the steamer General Whiting be required to move to that point immediately, and that any other vessels arriving in the harbor be required to anchor at the same place. I would further suggest most respectfully that the guard on it be required to remain and not permitted to come to the city while the vessel is in quarantine.

May I ask an answer to this to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

AUGUST 6, 1864.

Col. D. B. HARRIS,
Engineer Corps
(Care of General Beauregard, Petersburg, Va.):

COLONEL: Major-General Gilmer requests that you will communicate with him at once the reasons for mounting the Blakely gun on White Point instead of at any other point in Charleston Harbor,

and especially to any point that might be selected on Sullivan's Island. Your views and reasons are asked in order that this bureau may present the matter in full to Major-General Jones, commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and if possible prevail on him to have the gun mounted as originally intended. An early reply is requested.

By order of Major-General Gilmer:

J. H. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND AND SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICTS,
DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
August 6, 1864.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

MAJOR: In accordance with verbal instructions from the commanding general, received through Major Jenkins, I have taken the necessary steps to attack the blockader in North Edisto River on Wednesday morning next, the tide being suitable. The only fear I have is a rear movement of the enemy in the direction of Legareville. I have directed two Napoleon guns to be posted at Aberpoolie Creek, at the point where the Legareville road crosses that stream, but an infantry support is needed. The bridge at Saxby's having been completed, this force might come over on Tuesday and return Wednesday evening. As it is of the utmost importance to protect this position, I hope that at least two companies of infantry may be sent. Cannot a sufficient number of artillerists be spared to man the 30-pounder Parrott?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 185. } *Richmond, August* 6, 1864.

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XVII. Col. William J. Magill, of the Invalid Corps, is assigned to duty as commandant of the post of Columbia, S. C., and will report accordingly.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Commanding, &c., Adams' Run:

GENERAL: I received this evening your letter of this date, with two from Major Jenkins to you inclosed. Under the altered state of affairs, as now reported by Major Jenkins, the expedition against

the gun-boat must be given up. The major does not seem to think it probable that the boat could be captured and secured; is not even very certain it could be very seriously damaged. The risk, too, of the loss of our guns is greatly increased by the presence of the troops at or near Legareville. I am reluctant to give it up, but it must not be undertaken unless the observations to be made by Major Jenkins disclose a more favorable state of affairs on John's Island. Retain the 30-pounder Parrott until further orders.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

AUGUST 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: On 18th July General McLaws' letter of 23d June to you was referred by the Adjutant and Inspector General to this office, and by me referred to Colonel Gorgas, to know if the columbiads and 32-pounders asked for the works proposed on Skidaway and Wilmington Islands could be supplied. Two 10-inch columbiads were ordered by the Chief of Ordnance to be sent at once to General McLaws, and four more as soon as they could be spared. Instructions were also given to the proper officers to inquire whether Colonel Cuyler, at Macon, Ga., could supply some 8-inch columbiads.

In your indorsement on General McLaws' letter you request my opinion as to the establishment of the more advanced lines at Savannah, and in reply I offer the following:

First. To supply the works of the more advanced lines will be difficult when we consider the deficiency of water transportation at Savannah.

Second. Very recent experience at Mobile demonstrates that the enemy's iron-clads when commanded by daring men can run the gauntlet past our batteries. When this happens our untried garrisons become demoralized, and think of safety only by evacuating the works. Thus your heavy guns are all lost and in the hands of the enemy. This demoralization is the more certain to take place when garrisons are on islands with which the communications are not easy or safe.

Third. As the line of defenses for Savannah is necessarily an extended one the facilities for concentration so as to get promptly our forces at the threatened point should be carefully considered. The new line proposed will place the troops in such a position as to render rapid concentration impossible. The enemy can, therefore, break through at any point before we are prepared to resist.

Fourth. Instead of changing the positions for the heavy guns as now established, I would propose to retain them as they are, adding strength to the batteries, and make the occupation of the more advanced line one of siege and field artillery, say 20-pounder Parrotts and good Napoleons, that can be drawn in when concentration becomes necessary, or moved along the line as circumstances may demand. In anticipation of establishing such batteries good crossings from the Isle of Hope to Skidaway, and from Whitemarsh to Wilmington, should be established by bridges or otherwise. This should be the first step toward the re-occupation of Skidaway or Wilmington, and in my judgment the heavy guns under no circum-

stances should be changed from their present positions before such communications are secured. The question which you present is not a new one, and it has received the careful study of the various officers who have been in command at Charleston and Savannah, and taking all the bearings of the subject and admitting all the objections to the existing line, I am of the opinion that it will be better to leave it as it is than to make one of greater development when your forces are so small. I advise, therefore, that the additional guns about to be sent to Savannah be added to the present armament of existing works, adding such strength to them as your means will enable you to do, and limit the occupation of the two islands in advance to field and siege artillery with proper supports, even this occupation to be made only when the crossings have been established.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Lake City, August 12, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

GENERAL: Having applied to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, for re-enforcements, which he informs me he is unable to furnish, I feel it my duty to lay before you the condition of affairs in this district, and to bring to your attention certain facts, which, in my judgment, show how eminently proper it is that these re-enforcements should be sent from some quarter. The most valuable portions of Florida are the middle counties of the peninsula, Alachua, Marion, and other counties in that vicinity. Its productive capacity is very great, and the character of its supplies of inestimable value to the Confederacy. The sugar and sirup there produced, cannot, I believe, be supplied from any other portion of the country in our possession. From official and other data, I learn that the product of army supplies will amount annually to 25,000 head of beeves, equal to 10,000,000 pounds; 1,000 hogsheads of sugar; 100,000 gallons of sirup, equal by exchange to 4,000,000 pounds bacon; 10,000 head of hogs, equal to 1,000,000 pounds of bacon; 50,000 sides of leather, equal to ——— pairs shoes; 100,000 barrels of fish (if labor afforded), equal to 20,000,000 pounds fish. Oranges (sweet and sour), lemons, limes, arrowroot, salt, blockade goods, iron, &c. Counting the bacon at one-third of a pound, and beef and fish at one pound to the ration, there are of meat rations, 45,000,000, equal to the supply of 250,000 men for 180 days (six months).

It must be borne in mind that by a proper system of exchanges, such as cloth for sugar and sirup, and these for bacon, meat can be secured at a much less cost to the Confederacy than in any other mode. The number of barrels of fish is a mere estimate of those that are acquainted with the fisheries. Old fisheries and new ones have been ordered to be opened by the Secretary of War, by indorsement, dated January 20, 1864, on a communication from Mr. John S. Wright, addressed to Maj. J. F. Cummings, and referred by him to the Chief of the Bureau of Subsistence. The protection of these fisheries by that order devolves upon myself,

The peninsula of Florida, presenting as it does quite one-half of the coast of the Confederate States, affords great opportunities for evading the enemy's blockaders, and bringing in supplies for the Government. Many deserters from the armies of Virginia and Northern Georgia, as well as from the troops of Florida, are collected in the swamps and fastnesses of Taylor, La Fayette, Levy, and other counties, and have organized, with runaway negroes, bands for the purpose of committing depredations upon the plantations and crops of loyal citizens and running off their slaves. These depredatory bands have even threatened the cities of Tallahassee, Madison, and Marianna.

It is very desirable to complete the railroad connection between Live Oak, in Florida, and Lawton, Ga., thus uniting the Florida system of railroads with that of Georgia. To procure the iron for that purpose it is absolutely necessary that we hold Baldwin, which is at the crossing of the road from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, and the road from Jacksonville to Tallahassee. The enemy now hold that position, which is fortified on all sides. The force of the enemy, as obtained from reliable sources, is about 2,000 at Baldwin and 1,500 at Jacksonville. All the troops that I have been able to concentrate amount to ———. These consist of reserves, dismounted cavalry, and artillery acting as infantry, with a few cavalry, and six pieces of artillery. There are other troops of all arms, amounting to about 180 men, under the command of Captain Dickison, in the neighborhood of Gainesville, acting as a corps of observation and for protection. In order to concentrate the force I now have, and which is stationed on the South Fork of the Saint Mary's River, I have been obliged to strip Middle and West Florida of all force, even for their defense against raids of deserters and negroes. I do not deem it prudent to attack the force at Baldwin, with the available mixed command now at my disposal, with all the odds of numbers and position against me. Yet I deem it all important that the enemy should be dislodged from Baldwin. To effect this desirable end, I think that a force of 5,000 men, of whom a considerable portion should be veterans, should be concentrated at or near the Saint Mary's trestle. I specially request that of this force the three regiments that were ordered to accompany me to the south, namely, the Fifth, Forty-seventh, and Sixty-fifth Georgia Regiments (the latter of which was styled in the order the Fifty-fifth Regiment), shall constitute a part. The Fifth and Forty-seventh Georgia Regiments are now at Charleston, S. C. The Sixty-fifth Georgia Regiment is in the Army of Northern Georgia. I also recommend that power be granted to me to extend pardon to deserters, and to organize them into a command, the officers of which shall be appointed by the President. They occupy the same portion of country which was held for so many years by the Seminole Indians, and without a force which cannot be spared from other quarters, they cannot be dislodged. I believe they are repentant and disposed to return to allegiance to their Government. As the policy of severity has been practiced toward them heretofore without success, I recommend this lenient course. I also recommend that the Governor of Florida be called upon to furnish all the militia at his disposal for the defense of the State, and that they be organized under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel McDonald, with appropriate rank, to report to me. With this force, these powers, and the proper disposition, I think the enemy can be driven back to Jacksonville, at least; the

coast of Florida and the interior protected against the destructive raids of the enemy; the fisheries and the productive lands of the interior made available to their utmost capacity; the railroad system, so far as it is valuable to us, preserved, and the inestimable resources of the peninsula, in meats and sweets, be rendered available to their utmost capacity.

I have taken the liberty of addressing you directly upon this subject, presuming, perhaps, upon my long acquaintance with you, personally and officially, feeling assured that you would place an estimate, not unworthy the importance of the subject, upon any suggestions or recommendations that I may make.

I send this communication directly to you by the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel McDonald, whom I have advised to visit Richmond, not only for that purpose, but to communicate in person with you upon the state of affairs in this military district. I, at the same time, send forward a duplicate of it through the regular channels.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN K. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
August 14, 1864.

Capt. N. SOULÉ,
Assistant Inspector-General:

CAPTAIN: You have asked me for my opinion in regard to the men belonging to the First South Carolina Artillery who refuse to do duty in that command and also touching the men who are under sentence of ball and chain for a term and are now in jail. In reply thereto, I would respectfully suggest:

First. That the men of the First South Carolina Artillery remain where they are until their cases can be disposed of by the military court to which charges against them have been referred for trial. These men have been offered every inducement consistent with good discipline to persuade them to return to their duty, and they still insist on what they consider to be their rights. Any compromise with them now or yielding to their demands will destroy the First South Carolina Artillery, as all the other men of that command are in the like position, and are only waiting the result of this contest with their comrades. I believe that when the court decides that they are wrong and inflicts severe punishment on one or two of them, the others will immediately and willingly return to duty.

Second. The sentences of courts-martial should be literally carried out, and when it is ordered that the convict should wear ball and chain at the camp of his company it is not lawful for him to be confined in jail. The design of punishment is not only to reform the offender, but by the example to deter others from the commission of the like offense. It seems to me neither is accomplished by leaving the convict in jail. The idle soldier would rather be there than exposed to the labors or dangers of the field, while his comrades are in utter ignorance of his fate. All these men should therefore be ordered to their companies, where the sentences pronounced against them should be rigidly enforced.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. GILCHRIST.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Lake City, August 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH,
Comdg. Federal Forces, Jacksonville, East Fla.:

SIR: I respectfully call your attention to a matter, submitted for your consideration some time since, by my predecessor, Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson. Mrs. Price and another lady who accompanied her were reported to these headquarters to have been greatly outraged by your troops in the first place, and to have been afterwards murdered to avoid detection. Major-General Anderson called your attention to this, and asked an investigation and report. Nothing has been heard of the case since, and I am constrained to believe that unavoidable circumstances have prevented your giving that consideration to the subject which its importance demands. I respectfully ask that you attend to it, and reply at the earliest practicable moment.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN K. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 192. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, August 15, 1864.

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XIX. The operation of paragraph III, Special Orders, No. 181, current series, disbanding Bonaud's battalion Georgia Volunteers, is hereby suspended until further orders.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &c.,
Savannah, Ga., August 17, 1864.

Major STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have directed Brig. Gen. A. R. Wright to assume command of Augusta, Ga., and the neighboring counties, as he reported by telegraph to me to-day that he was in Augusta subject to my orders. He was ordered to report to General Hood the day after I wrote you from Augusta, but has since returned. He telegraphed me a few minutes ago that Colonel Rains informed him that Lieutenant-Colonel Nesbitt had been ordered to Augusta to act as his (Colonel R.'s) adjutant and to command the post. Will you please inform me if such is the case, and if you have received authority to assign General Wright to command at Augusta? Being in want of an officer to send through the coast counties to organize the militia I have directed Lieut. Col. John F. Cameron, Third Confederate Infantry, who is a supernumerary officer awaiting orders, to perform that duty, he consenting to it.

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*For Hatch's reply see p. 246.

I have not received your instructions in relation to the militia alluded to in your telegram wherein you directed me to accept them on the terms offered by Governor Brown, and would be glad to have them in preparing orders for Colonel Cameron. You will recollect that some weeks ago I was authorized to send beyond our lines, via Port Royal, the families of all men who had deserted to the enemy. I accordingly communicated with the commanding officer at Port Royal and he consented to receive them. I commenced by sending three families, who got off without difficulty. Some forty or more families, women and children, had in the meanwhile sold their property and gotten ready to go, relying upon the promise of the Federal commander to let them pass. But I received notice by telegram from Colonel Colcock not to send any more, as he had been notified that no more would be received at Port Royal until further orders. The forty or more families having sold their property and relinquished their employment, in order to be prepared to start, are now in a very destitute condition. I have attempted to communicate on the subject, but all intercourse has been denied. I will send you a list of the families waiting permission to leave, and request that the Federal commander, General Foster, I believe, be requested through department headquarters to announce positively whether or not it is his intention to receive any more families, so that in the event of a refusal they can seek regular employment again for the support of themselves and children. As long as there is any hope of going they will not bind themselves to perform any continued labor, wishing to keep themselves free to go at a moment's warning.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Savannah, Ga., August 18, 1864.

Major STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following is a statement of the effective force at the different posts in the District of Georgia, viz:

Thunderbolt: Eighty-five effective total. This force pickets Greenwich and salt-works, and furnishes detail for Fort Bartow and pickets the river. The daily detail for guard is 40 men.

Bartow: Fifty-one effective total. The picket and guard duty there is so heavy that men are furnished from Whitemarsh and Thunderbolt daily to assist.

Whitemarsh Island: One company Twenty-second Georgia Battalion in charge of heavy battery; three companies Twenty-seventh Georgia Battalion; two companies reserves; one company Bonaud's battalion; one company light artillery. Effective total, 382. This command guards 3 miles of coast line and magazines of the works, and furnishes [detail] for Fort Bartow.

River batteries, viz, Forts Jackson and Lee, Battery Cheves, and Battery Lawton are guarded by three companies Twenty-second Georgia Battalion and the Mercer Artillery. Effective total, 253 men. Ninety-eight men are on guard and picket daily.

Isle of Hope: Three light batteries. Effective total, 176 men. In addition to their duties attending to their animals and batteries, this force has heavy picket duty to perform, and has charge of two heavy batteries.

Rose Dew: Two companies Cobb Guards (135 effective total) have charge of three heavy batteries, and pickets the coast, &c.

Beaulieu: Hanleiter's light artillery and two companies Twenty-seventh Georgia Battalion. Effective total, 218. This force pickets the coast, has charge of heavy batteries and light artillery company horses.

Fort McAllister: Brooks' light battery and Company A, Twenty-seventh Georgia Battalion. Effective total, 93 men. They have charge of heavy battery, and picket the Ogeechee bridge, 9 miles off, and the coast below the fort. First Georgia Regulars, 238 effective men, are in charge of the Federal officers.

Oglethorpe Barracks: Three companies reserves, 145. This force guards the city and barracks, store-houses; furnishes patrols and train guards.

White Bluff: Guerard's light artillery, 93 effective men. This force, in addition to its battery duties, pickets the river above and below the Water Witch, which it protects, the navy doing nothing toward it.

With this statement you can perceive the very mixed force under my orders guarding the approaches to Savannah and the impossibility of sending any portion away. To be relieved from guard duty for an entire day is an uncommon occurrence with any soldier in the command. In addition to the foregoing, there is Hood's battalion, five companies, 302 effective total, and three companies South Carolina Cavalry, 134 men, guarding the coast from the Ogeechee to the Saint Mary's.

The enemy are watching the Georgia coast very closely, but with what kind of force is not known. Those who escaped from the camp of Third South Carolina Cavalry, surprised last night, report that their camp was attacked by both cavalry and infantry. It is evident that the enemy receive prompt and reliable information of everything going on along the coast, and take advantage of every opportunity to strike an effective blow, as is shown by their capture of the militia force at their place of rendezvous and the surprise of the South Carolina cavalry. I have no doubt but that they will attempt to burn both the Altamaha and Ogeechee and other bridges should any of this cavalry force be withdrawn, of which prompt information will be given them.

Colonel Gaulding, the aide-de-camp of Governor Brown, reports that he can get 200 militia in the counties of Bryan, Liberty, and McIntosh, but according to his own statement he wishes to impress every one, the old and young and infirm and all. I do not suppose that much reliance can be placed on his organization, but I have officers engaged in arming them, and will try to make them useful. I have not heard from the organization in the lower counties, but understand that the people are assisting in picketing the coast. My inspector starts to-morrow to find out what force can be obtained to do duty. The engineer at Macon was never ordered away from there. He was notified that he was not permanently attached to that place, but was to return when the city was fortified and to bring his intrenching tools with him. I have not a particle of objection to his

being permanently assigned to duty away from Savannah, and will inform the chief engineer here that he is no longer under his control.

I inclose Colonel Hood's report* of the surprise and capture of the main portion of Company F, Third South Carolina Cavalry.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., August 19, 1864.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: You no doubt remember that when you were here I brought to your notice the fact that the city batteries in Charleston were not manned, the outer batteries and lines requiring all my force. I have not heretofore urged the Department to send me re-enforcements because I knew, to some extent at least, the pressing demand for troops in Virginia and North Georgia, and appreciated the importance of successfully resisting the two chief armies of the enemy. But I have constantly felt and still feel the greatest anxiety for the safety of this place and Savannah. By the gallantry and good conduct of the officers, this place, under Providence, was successfully defended in the first ten days of July against an attack much more formidable than is generally supposed. The enemy's plans were good, and if they had been carried out with more spirit and determination might well have resulted in serious disaster to us. The facilities for water transportation enabled the enemy, in a few hours, to concentrate his troops, without my knowledge, either to renew the attack on this place or attempt one on Savannah. I am, therefore, exceedingly anxious to have re-enforcements as soon as any can be sent.

I desire, however, at present to bring to your especial attention the great need for instructed artillerists to man the city batteries here. The recent success of the enemy's navy in Mobile Bay may encourage them to attempt to run past our outer batteries and take position in the Cooper or Ashley Rivers or both. They probably have information of the condition of our city batteries; and, if so, it will of course encourage them to make the attempt. I have, therefore, to ask if Major Basinger's battalion, the Eighteenth Georgia, now I believe stationed at Mattoax, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, can be sent to this place. That battalion is well instructed in the use of heavy guns, and has had much experience in that service both here and at Savannah. With it here to man the city batteries I do not think the enemy's vessels could pass those batteries. Can you not supply its place at Mattoax by a force capable of using the small guns there and guarding the bridge as well as the Eighteenth Georgia? When we have so few men well instructed in the use of heavy artillery it seems like an injudicious use of good and scarce material to keep that battalion where it is when it is so much needed

* See Part I, p. 440.

here. I hope it may be found consistent with the public interest to send me Basinger's battalion without delay, and if it cannot be sent now that it be sent as soon as it can be.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES,
August 23, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the honorable Secretary of War through the Adjutant and Inspector General.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 23, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of War.

The Eighteenth Georgia Battalion is in the Army of Northern Virginia and now at Petersburg.

By order, &c.:

JNO. BLAIR HOGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

AUGUST 25, 1864.

Noted; file.

I am at a loss to afford re-enforcements unless from the reserves. Major Basinger's battalion might, on need, be substituted.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

CHARLESTON, *August* 19, 1864.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

[Paragraph XIII], Special Orders, No. 192, 1864, leaves some doubt as to whether Augusta is in this or Hood's department. Has a commander been designated for that post? One is much needed. A raid has just started from Sherman's army. Please bring case of Jacob Lovell, sentenced to be shot, to notice. Forward my letter of 11th. Example much needed at Savannah. Can I get Lieutenant Swinton's men, of Company B, Twenty-third South Carolina, of whom I spoke to you?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to His Excellency the President for his information.

[Second indorsement.]

General BRAGG:

A proper commander for the post should be selected. As a large part of the force is composed of operatives under Colonel Rains it would be more convenient if the commander of the post were junior

to Colonel Rains. Augusta being a depot for supply of armies north and east of that place, there might be objections to putting in Hood's command, though for defense it would be better so to assign it. Which do you prefer?

J. D.

[Third indorsement.]

HDQRS. ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES,
August 29, 1864.

Respectfully returned to His Excellency the President.

General Hood has been called on to designate an officer for command. There ought to be no conflict, whatever his rank, as the regulations make the ordnance depot entirely independent of local commanders.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Fourth indorsement.]

The Secretary of War has given notice that the order was intended to transfer the post to Hood's department.

B. B.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., August 20, 1864

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I feel very much the need of a bold and energetic officer to command the whole or a greater portion of the cavalry in Florida. Upon two occasions the cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel McCormick (Second Florida Cavalry), has been surprised under circumstances, as reported to me, reflecting no credit on the commander. I am informed that the failure to follow up and profit by our successes at the battle of Olustee, or Ocean Pond, was mainly to be attributed to the inefficiency of the officer commanding, Col. Caraway Smith, Second Florida Cavalry, who, at his own request, was relieved from duty with his regiment, and a court of inquiry ordered, which court assembled, but owing to the sudden removal of troops to Virginia, failed to conclude its labors. Major Harrison, of the Second Florida Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, of the Fifth Battalion Florida Cavalry, are both reported as good officers, but the repeated instances of successful gallantry which I have had occasion heretofore to report in detail, by Capt. J. J. Dickison, Company H, Second Florida Cavalry, with the small force at his command, have given me such evidence of his capacity for the position I desire for him that I am induced to ask for him such promotion, even if with temporary rank, as may enable me to place him in command. I have reason to believe that the name of Captain Dickison is held in great terror by the enemy. A surgeon who was captured at Baldwin—and who has since been exchanged—reports that the forces of Birney were kept in a constant state of dread lest Dickison should come upon them.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., August 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. GORGAS:

COLONEL: It is extremely probable that the fleet now attacking Mobile under Admiral Farragut may, during the fall, be brought to operate against the fortifications and city of Charleston combined with the fleet now here under the command of Admiral Dahlgren. I am led to this supposition from two reasons: If the enemy fails in his present operations against Mobile, Farragut's fleet would be uselessly employed in the harbor of that place; now that the Tennessee and others of our vessels are destroyed, three or four monitors and a few light-draught gun-boats will effectually blockade the city of Mobile. If, on the other hand, Mobile falls, Farragut's fleet would be set at liberty for operations on the eastern coast, and there can be little doubt that Charleston would be the first place assailed. My conviction is that an iron-clad fleet, as numerous as these combined ones would be, could under resolute commander pass between our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumter with more or less loss. If the interior harbor of Charleston was properly armed with guns of heavy caliber I should have no fear of the ultimate result; as it is, our interior defenses are very inadequately armed. In consequence of the enemy's daily increase of fire on our outworks, I have had from time to time to remove guns from the inner to the outer defenses, and their places have not been refilled. I do sincerely hope you will use every exertion to supply me with more heavy guns. With twenty more 10-inch and rifle guns I believe Charleston could resist any fleet that the Federal Government might send against it; in our present position, I feel deeply apprehensive as to the result of a grand naval attack.

H. W. FEILDEN,
For General Jones.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., August 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. MCLAWS,
Commanding, &c.:

Your letter of the 18th has been laid before the major-general commanding, who directs me to say that no troops will be ordered from your command at present. He regrets that he cannot afford you assistance, but the requirements of other districts render it impossible.

I inclose a copy of the letter * you refer to in regard to the militia. The major-general commanding leaves the details of the organization, &c., entirely to you, as he supposes that the laws of Georgia must govern the matter entirely. The navy has been co-operating most cheerfully with us, and been of very material assistance. Can you not, on application to the officer commanding at Savannah, get a detail to assist in guard duties, especially in guarding the Water Witch? The major-general commanding desires you to make the effort, and to let him know its result.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found as an inclosure.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., August 20, 1864.

Major-General McLAWS:

GENERAL: General Foster's reply to your communication in regard to the families of deserters from our army was forwarded to you a day or two since. I did not see the communication, but learn that he decided in substance to receive the families of those only who had deserted and gone into the department which he commands, at the same time inclosing a list of such as he was satisfied to receive. Should this letter not reach you, any information desired can be readily furnished by Maj. J. F. Lay, assistant inspector-general, who has been intrusted with the management of this business. Communications to General Foster, if forwarded under cover to Major Lay, will be delivered by the first flag of truce. Meanwhile the major-general commanding directs me to say that whilst he will not interfere with those who have already sold their property or given up their employments under his previous promise, he is satisfied that sound policy requires that hereafter no more permits be granted. When men know that their families will be sent to them the discontented or disloyal will risk the danger of being caught in the attempt and be the more ready to desert to the enemy. To allow their families to follow deserters through our lines is in many cases to induce desertions which family ties would otherwise prevent.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 200. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, August 24, 1864.

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XXIV. Maj. J. L. Cross, assistant adjutant-general, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved from duty in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and assigned to duty with Maj. Gen. R. F. Hoke's division. He will report to General G. T. Beauregard, commanding, &c.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH FLORIDA FORCES,
Wall's Farm, August 25, 1864.

Capt. S. A. MORENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this place, Wall's farm, on the Etoniah Creek, in Putnam County, on yesterday afternoon, the 24th instant. From the best information I have been enabled to derive the enemy is stationed at Magnolia, in numbers reported to be between 2,000 and 3,000 strong. This is said to be an infantry force, a majority of whom are negroes. It is likewise reported to me that the enemy has a cavalry force of about 100 or 150

men stationed at or near Magnolia. I have this morning sent a scouting party to Black Creek, and one to the neighborhood of Magnolia, charged with the duty of ascertaining, if possible, the precise locality and strength of the enemy. This post is about 26 miles from the river Saint John's and about the same distance from Black Creek. There was no enemy at Palatka on yesterday.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

J. J. DICKISON,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH FLORIDA FORCES,
Wall's Farm, August 27, 1864.

Capt. S. A. MORENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the scouting party sent by me on the morning of the 25th in the direction of Magnolia, with a view to ascertaining the precise locality and strength of the enemy, returned on last night, the 26th instant. The officer in command of the expedition states that he proceeded to a point about 3 miles distant from Magnolia, where he was informed by parties who have visited that place since its occupation by the enemy that 5,000 troops, a large proportion of whom are negroes, are stationed at Magnolia, and are constantly engaged in fortifying the town. The officer in command of the scouting party sent two of his men some distance in advance of the main body. They state that they saw a large number of men congregated upon the bridge and upon the banks of the river. I can but believe that the force of the enemy at Magnolia is overestimated, although there is no doubt but that the number of troops stationed at that point is very large. The enemy has at Magnolia eight pieces of artillery, together with about 150 cavalry, 60 of whom compose the entire party who made their escape from Gainesville on the morning of the 17th instant.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

J. J. DICKISON,
Commanding Forces.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., *August 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Department, Charleston, S. C.:

Renew rope obstructions near Sumter, and put down new ones near mouths of Ashley and Cooper Rivers, with proper pilings. Farragut may soon pay you a visit.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS,
Savannah, August 30, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston, S. C.:

MAJOR: I regret to state that the amount of sickness in this command has been and still is deplorable, and being aware of the great benefit of quinine as a prophylactic, strenuous efforts were made in

the commencement of the season by my predecessor, Major-General Gilmer, and since his departure by the medical officer in this district, through the proper channels, for a supply of quinine for the District of Georgia, all of which have been totally unsuccessful. In the District of Georgia the medical officers have been unable to procure quinine even as a medicine, and officers and soldiers have been sick and suffering for the want of it, at times being entirely without any at all. Under such circumstances it is needless to add that it could not be used as a prophylactic. On the other hand the Third Military District of South Carolina has been superabundantly supplied, insomuch that within the past week, to alleviate the sufferings of officers and men in this district, I have ordered a transfer of 100 ounces to the District of Georgia. This last I bring to the attention of the major-general commanding to show that while one part of the command has had the benefit of this all-important preventative, another portion has, from some unexplained cause, suffered extremely for the want of it, even as a remedial. The requisitions for the quinine will again be made without delay, and should it be procured in sufficient quantities to be used as a prophylactic, I have little doubt that the health of the command will be much benefited.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
September 1, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Surgeon Ogier, medical director, &c., who will please take immediate steps to have quinine furnished to Surgeon Cumming and return paper.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. Jones:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Charleston, September 2, 1864.

Respectfully returned to department headquarters.

As the quinine at the medical purveyor's is retained by him by orders from General S. Jones, and not by the Surgeon-General, I would respectfully suggest that Surgeon Cumming's requisition be acted on by the general commanding.

T. L. OGIER,
Medical Director.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE,
August 17, 1864.

Capt. R. W. B. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Savannah, Ga.:

SIR: I have learned that there is no quinine in Macon, and that our purveyor can obtain none. I know that at Grahamville, on the 27th of July, the medical officer in charge at Camp Fripp informed

me that he had at that time 120 ounces of quinine, 50 ounces being the remnant of a quantity furnished to him last year as a prophylactic, and 70 ounces having been that very day received from Charleston, to be used in the same way. The public necessity in this military district requires that this quinine be used, and I recommend that an order be issued directing Asst. Surg. J. B. Holmes, at Grahamville, to send without delay 100 ounces to Assistant Surgeon Stacey, the field purveyor here, to be distributed to the three general hospitals and to the medical officers in the field. Assistant Surgeon Stacey will, of course, give receipts for the same to Assistant Surgeon Holmes, and I will forward to the medical director and the Surgeon-General a narrative of the transaction. This is one of the clear cases of a military necessity demanding extraordinary measures.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. HENRY CUMMING,
Chief Surgeon.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE,
Savannah, Ga., July 28, 1864.

Surg. T. L. OGIER, Provisional Army, C. S.,
Medical Director, Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: Yesterday, being at Grahamville on a visit of inspection, Assistant Surgeon Kirkland showed me an invoice just received from Surgeon Lining, medical purveyor, which stated that 70 ounces sulphate of quinine and four barrels of medicated whisky had been sent to him. It was specially stated concerning the quinine that it was sent as a prophylactic. Have new orders been received from Richmond on this subject? How may our surgeons and other medical officers obtain such quantities of previously prohibited medicines? I shall await with anxiety your reply, for so far from being able to use quinine as a prophylactic, we are scarcely able to obtain a sufficient quantity to relieve those already suffering from malarial diseases.

* * * * * * *

Yours, respectfully,

WM. HENRY CUMMING,
Chief Surgeon.

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MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Charleston, July 31, 1864.

Chief Surg. WILLIAM HENRY CUMMING,
Savannah, Ga.:

SIR: Your letter of the 28th instant is at hand, relative to the issue of quinine as a prophylactic by the medical purveyor, and also that you are in want of medical officers to attend prisoners expected to arrive. In reference to the issue of quinine as a prophylactic I have received no instructions from the Surgeon-General, but the commanding general, Samuel Jones, has written to the Surgeon-General to be allowed to have quinine issued to the troops in malarious districts, particularly exposed to malaria, and he has ordered the purveyor to have it issued for that purpose, some having been recently

brought in here by the Nassau steamers, but it has nearly all been exhausted, and I fear the supply cannot be kept up; there is certainly enough, however, for use in the treatment of the sick, and perhaps as a prophylactic used with discretion.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. OGIER,
Medical Director.

CHARLESTON, *August* 31, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

Brig. Gen. William Miller has reported to me for duty in Florida. No orders have been received ordering him to report to me, but from the President's letter of the 9th instant to Governor Milton, it seems the President intends General Miller shall command District of Florida. Is that his instruction? If so, I can relieve Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson and assign him to other duty.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., ORDNANCE BUREAU,
Richmond, September 2, 1864.

Captain FEILDEN,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of S. C., &c., Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: I am instructed by the chief of ordnance to say that General Jones' telegram of the 1st instant, asking if certain ordnance stores could be supplied, was received yesterday. The demand upon the arsenals in this vicinity, caused by the presence of the army, precludes almost the possibility of being able to supply calls from Charleston for material needed. The arsenals in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida must be relied upon for the supplies required, and to this end calls should be made upon the different establishments south. After supplying the wants of the army here assistance will be rendered to the extent possible.

I am, sir, respectfully,

J. A. DE LAGNEL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
September 3, 1864.

GENERAL: Under instructions from the War Department, the major-general commanding directs me to forward to you a number of copies of General Orders, No. 65, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, printed in German, which you will please take all measures in your power to have distributed within the lines of the enemy. Of course this should be done as secretly and expeditiously as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Send this to Major-General McLaws, Brigadier-General Jackson, Brigadier-General Robertson, Brigadier-General Ripley, Col. J. L. Black, Col. C. J. Colcock, Brigadier-General Trapier.)

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 65. } *Richmond, Va., August* 15, 1864.

I. It having been represented to the War Department that there are numbers of foreigners, entrapped by artifice and fraud into the military and naval service of the United States, who would gladly withdraw from further participation in the inhuman warfare waged against a people who have never given them a pretext for hostility, and that there are many inhabitants of the United States now retained in that service against their will who are adverse to aiding in the unjust war now being prosecuted against the Confederate States, and it being also known that these men are prevented from abandoning such compulsory service by the difficulty they experience in escaping therefrom, it is ordered that all such persons, coming within the lines of the Confederate armies, shall be received, protected, and supplied with means of subsistence until such of them as desire it can be forwarded to the most convenient points on the border, when all facilities will be afforded them to return to their homes.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 213. } *Richmond, September* 8, 1864.

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XXIV. Brig. Gen. William Miller, Provisional Army, C. S., will take immediate command of the reserve forces of the State of Florida. He will complete their organization and place them at once in service. To this end he is authorized to employ all enrolling officers, who are hereby directed to obey his instructions. He will establish his headquarters at such place as he may deem best. Officers of the quartermaster's, commissary, ordnance, and medical departments are required to furnish all necessary facilities. All officers from the State of Florida, of the Invalid Corps, and such of the regular forces as are for any reason unassigned, will immediately report to General Miller, who is authorized to assign them temporarily to duty with the reserves.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROYALL'S HOUSE, *September* 9, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Major STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant-Colonel Yates reports that many of the shells from Sullivan's Island are bursting over the stockade, between Gregg and Wagner, on Morris Island. Lieutenant-Colonel Yates thinks he will be able to fire on both Gregg and Wagner without endangering the lives of our prisoners in the stockade. Shall he fire?

J. L. BLACK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, September 12, 1864.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c. :

MAJOR : I inclose herewith copies of dispatches received in reference to movements of the enemy about Dewees and Long Islands. Whatever may have been the object of the party their presence and the reconnaissance made by gun-boats on Saturday look somewhat suspicious, and I recommend as heretofore that Battery Marshall be finished up without delay. I shall direct Captain Seabrook to furnish the gun as recommended by Colonel Butler, if a proper one can be obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, *September* 11, 1864—6 p. m.

Captain NANCE :

Two of enemy's barges landed about noon on the points of Long and Dewees Islands ; were followed by small steamer which come in to a few hundred yards off the inlet, where it remained for a short while until barges returned, then all went out. I send written report by courier this evening.

ALFRED RHETT,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUBDIVISION,
Sullivan's Island, September 11, 1864.

Lieut. S. C. BOYLSTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General :

SIR : I have the honor to make the following report of movements of enemy about noon to-day :

The enemy sent a barge to the extreme east point of Long Island and landed, at same time sending one to the opposite side of the inlet on Dewees Island. These barges were soon followed by a small river steamer which came in a few hundred yards off the inlet and remained until the men in the boats returned from ashore. These men did not remain long on shore ; and the sergeant of the pickets, who is a very reliable man, and saw all as above reported, says he thinks they came up for the purpose of getting water or taking on some negro or negroes, as he saw one on one of the boats on its return. The steamer has since gone out, and lies some distance out, about a mile from shore.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. PRESS SMITH, JR.,
Captain, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON :

GENERAL : The engineers are just about commencing the erection of a work on John's Island opposite Battery Pringle. The force on James Island has been very much reduced, and if the enemy at-

tempt to drive away the working parties, as they probably will, they may succeed, unless assistance is given by you.

The major-general commanding, therefore, directs you to send to this point as large a cavalry force as you can to protect the working parties and keep up a picket-line as near Legareville as practicable to guard against any sudden advance of the enemy, and prevent the escape of the negroes employed. If you can do so, send also a section of artillery with orders to retire into the new works; if forced back the cavalry to retire by the river road on John's Island.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. 230. } *Charleston, September* 19, 1864.

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II. Col. G. P. Harrison, jr., Thirty-second Georgia Regiment, will proceed without delay to Florence, S. C., and assume temporary command at that post, taking charge of all Federal prisoners confined at that place, relieving Maj. F. F. Warley. Colonel Harrison is authorized to make impressments in all cases where, in his opinion, the interests of the service demand it.

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By command of Major-General Jones:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 20, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: In connection with my telegram of the 18th instant, to the President, I respectfully recommend and ask that a general officer who is well instructed in engineering and the use and management of heavy artillery, be assigned to the immediate command of all the works and troops for the defense of this harbor, under the general direction of the commander of this department. The works, though so widely separated, are yet so dependent on each other, and the proper and efficient management of the whole so essential to the defense of this harbor and city, that it is, in my opinion, extremely important that they should be under one head. The duties pertaining thereto are so varied and numerous, and the importance of the points to be defended so great, that the performance of them would furnish ample occupation for an officer of a high order of ability. Since I have been in command here the works in the city and harbor, and on Sullivan's Island, and Christ Church Parish, have been under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Ripley; those on James Island, under Brigadier-General Taliaferro, whilst I, as commander of this department, have, of course, commanded the whole. But the attention I have been obliged to give to this city and its defenses has prevented me in some measure from giving all the personal attention

I desire to other portions of the department. I am convinced that the arrangement I propose would conduce much to the benefit of the service in this department, particularly in view of a probable combined attack in great force this autumn. The reasons for it I think are so obvious that I need not state them more minutely.

May I ask that you will bring this to the notice of the President, with as little delay as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SAVANNAH, *September* 21, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I kept the guards from General Winder by order of General Jones. He was informed of your order. A threatened attack of the enemy made it necessary to keep them at the time. General Winder is here. He tells me to keep the guard for the present.

L. McLAWS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 21, 1864.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report:

There are now in Charleston Harbor and under my control the following steam-boats, viz:

Celt: Built in Charleston Harbor and recently fitted up as a blockade-runner. It was loaded and ready to sail when I ordered it to be impressed for the use of the Government; in good condition, and capable of carrying 1,500 men at a trip.

Randolph: A good boat, but wanting a boiler; now undergoing repairs; capacity, 500 men.

Mary Francis: Doing duty, but wants a new steam-drum; capacity, 500 men.

Boston: Wants a new boiler; capacity, 1,000 men.

De Kalb: In wretched condition; thought nearly worthless; capacity, 600 men.

Rebel: In good order; capacity, 350 men.

Caldwell: Small boat, undergoing repairs; capacity, 250 men.

Chesterfield: Undergoing repairs; will be fit for service in two or three weeks; capacity, 1,200 men.

Coffee: Taken to pieces for the purpose, I believe, of being fitted up as a blockade-runner. Cannot be ready for service in less than four months; capacity, 600 men.

Torch: Will be ready for service in about three weeks; capacity, 500 men.

Hibben: In good order; capacity, 400 men.

Clinch: Was discharged on account of being sunk in harbor; has been raised by her owner, Mr. McCormick, and is now undergoing repairs. The owner desires to run the blockade with this vessel and

proposes to replace her with a new transport with good machinery in every way suited for harbor transportation. She will be ready for service in about one month; capacity, 1,000 men. I shall not permit the Clinch to run the blockade unless overruled by higher authority, if when completed it is needed for harbor transportation.

The capacity of the different steamers herein given is what is reported to me as the registered maximum capacity. For actual service practically a deduction of at least one-third should be made.

When the Randolph and Mary Francis are repaired, no further transportation will be needed for Fort Sumter. There are in the engineer department here 100 pontoons, 22 by 8 feet, with oars, which may be used for transporting troops and material. When the other boats herein named are thoroughly repaired, they will suffice for ordinary harbor transportation. But nearly all of them are now and have for some time been in such wretched condition that they could not be relied on. In my opinion, the efficient defensive operations here demand that there should be five or six thoroughly good and reliable steam-boats capable of transporting from 700 to 1,000 men, in addition to those now here. I have made no mention of a few small boats and barges employed in the harbor. I will add that blockade steamers are frequently in this harbor, and in a pressing emergency I am sure the owners of any that may be here would not hesitate to permit me to use them; if they should refuse, I would not hesitate to impress them. I know of no means in the harbor "belonging to other departments" which might be made available for harbor transportation. I suggest that the Navy Department be asked to give information on that point. Nor do I know of any "means which may have existed" here for that purpose that have been diverted by running the blockade. I know of no boat used as a Government transport in this harbor that has been allowed to run the blockade.

One serious obstacle in the way of the efficient working of the transportation department results from the fact that the steamers used are owned and run by private parties, who, from cupidity and timidity, are reluctant to carry them where they are exposed to fire. The transports now in use are generally so defective that an engineer or any employé who knows anything of machinery may damage, and it is believed frequently have damaged, the boiler or machinery just enough to prevent the use of the boat when most needed. This may be remedied by placing picked men, under competent officers, to work the boats. Many such men were taken from that duty here and sent to Virginia with their regiments in May last, which seriously embarrassed the transportation service. I have asked that they be relieved, but my application has not been granted.

In reply to the last inquiry of your letter, I cannot give the specific information which I understand you to desire. It is unquestionably true that rumor has to a very great extent attributed to officers in position here an interest incompatible with their official positions in speculations connected with blockade-running. These rumors have been recently investigated by Lieutenant-Colonel McLean, on special inspection duty for the Quartermaster's Department, so far as that department is concerned, aided by inspector-general of this department and all papers in my office for which he thought proper to call. I refer to his report for information on that point.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, *September* 24, 1864.
(Received 25th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

A returned prisoner reports that the enemy have read all our signals. This was learned from a Yankee operator in Florida by an intelligent sergeant, who is now a prisoner.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to chief of signal corps.

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

SIGNAL BUREAU,
September 27, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. The within statement had been anticipated by Major Milligan and myself. The officers of the corps are instructed to change daily the "key letter" in signaling important messages. The inclosed letter will show how, for strategic purposes, we sometimes allow the enemy to read our dispatches while we read his.

WM. N. BARKER,
Captain and Chief of Signal Bureau.

[Inclosure.]

CONFIDENTIAL.] SIGNAL OFFICE,
Petersburg, Va., August 27, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM N. BARKER, *Chief of Signals, C. S. Army:*

CAPTAIN: For strategic purposes we permit the enemy to read our signals by order of General Beauregard. We read theirs with ease and facility, having discovered their system of contracting, which is the omission of vowels in short words—for example, crs for cars, ws for was, and the first and last letters of short words, thus—tn for train, me for message, the context always developing the word.

I have been working on an alphabet, and can safely say I have at last succeeded in making up one which will defy their most rigid scrutiny. When the proper time comes I will introduce it. On the James River all important messages are sent by key, letter changed daily. Come over, you can spare the time, and under present circumstances I cannot, or I would come to you. Signals for strategy work to perfection, thanks to the mighty brain of the matchless Beauregard.

Yours, respectfully,

JAS. F. MILLIGAN,
Major and Signal Officer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 24, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: A very intelligent private of our service, an exchanged prisoner, who arrived here yesterday from Hilton Head, informs me

that Major-General Foster has recently received comparatively large re-enforcements of white troops; that 2,500 arrived from New York on one day, and others, he does not know how many, had previously arrived. He states that the enemy is now constructing a railroad from Beaufort to Port Royal Ferry, and they speak very freely of their purpose of making an attack, at no distant day, by land on this city. I do not, I think, give any undue weight to such conversations, but I have no doubt the enemy has received re-enforcements, and I anticipate that they will soon commence active offensive operations on this place or Savannah or both. I communicate the information to you for such action as may be thought proper. You know how small my force is, and how greatly re-enforcements are needed in this department.

I again respectfully urge that all U. S. prisoners be removed from Charleston and Savannah; their presence here is most embarrassing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
October 11, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War.

On the 29th ultimo, General Jones telegraphed that he had sent all enlisted men (prisoners) to Florence and had sent an officer to Columbia to select a place of confinement for the officers. He was answered that his action was approved. General Winder was ordered on the 1st instant to send no more prisoners to Charleston or Savannah, and to withdraw from the latter place to Millen as many as possible. He answers this morning that he has given instructions accordingly.

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 12, 1864.

The prisoners have all been ordered to be removed and no more sent. The resources of the Department do not allow re-enforcements at this time. The design of the enemy to attack is doubted, but if entertained may, it is hoped, be successfully repelled by the force at Charleston and such reserves as may be summoned to aid.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

His Excellency M. L. BONHAM,
Governor of South Carolina, Columbia:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 19th instant, and regret exceedingly your inability to give me the desired aid. I think it proper to inform you that I have information, deemed entirely reliable, that Major-General Foster has recently received large re-enforcements of white troops. It is also reported to me that

he is constructing a railroad from Beaufort to Port Royal Ferry, and it is generally reported and believed at Hilton Head that active offensive operations will soon commence against this city and Savannah. If you could furnish troops to guard the large number of prisoners now in this city at some other point than this it would render available for defense the troops now guarding them, and would relieve me of a serious embarrassment.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, September 25, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request a decision on a point which has caused some little difficulty in order to prevent a recurrence:

On the 17th instant Major-General Jones left Charleston for a temporary absence in Summerville. Soon after telegrams arrived at his headquarters informing of the necessity of re-enforcing Major Warley in command of the prisoner's camp at Florence. Maj. John F. Lay, assistant adjutant-general, called upon me with the information, and by my advice ordered certain troops to report to that officer. Other telegrams came soon after, and Major Lay caused an order to be sent to me signed by Captain Feilden, assistant adjutant-general, stating that the major-general commanding directed certain dispositions, of which I believed some to be injudicious and others impracticable. I caused such dispositions to be made as I thought would best meet the case with the means at my disposal, and told Captain Feilden not to send me orders in the name of the commanding general which were unauthorized. Other telegrams came from Major Warley, and Major Lay sent me another letter commencing in the same style. This was when the commanding general was absent, and there was no way of communicating with him to receive his instructions for such action as could be taken.

It is proper to remark that Major Lay had been reported to Major-General Jones once in writing and several times orally for taking unauthorized and irregular action as a staff officer. I also told Major Lay that he must not send me such unauthorized directions. Major-General Jones returned the next morning, and I reported orally to him what I had done, and the conduct of his staff officers. On the 18th, Major Lay addressed a communication complaining of my rebuke to General Jones, on which I placed a strong indorsement, objecting to being ordered by staff officers upon an unforeseen and unprovided-for contingency in the absence of the commanding general. This indorsement was referred to Major Lay, who rejoined, and I reindorsed, sustaining my objections. The major-general commanding has caused a reply to be sent to me, but I do not see the answer to a question which I wish to submit. I am fully aware of the custom of service by which every direction provided for by regulations or standing orders can be given by staff officers in the temporary absence of the commanding general, but I have never heard before that it was right for a staff officer to take original

action on an unforeseen event which was unprovided for, and I therefore respectfully ask, whether in the absence of the commander his staff officers have any right to issue orders upon an unforeseen and unprovided-for contingency, in his name, and to order dispositions which he can know nothing of until they are carried out, irrespective of the officer next in rank present in the vicinity?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., October 1, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

This letter has been delayed at my headquarters because General Beauregard, who was ordered by the President to investigate the whole matter referred to by Brigadier-General Ripley, desired to examine this with other documents. Before leaving Charleston on the morning of the 17th, I had conferred fully with my senior assistant adjutant and inspector general, Major Lay, who was fully informed of my views, and to whom I had given such directions as I thought would obviate all difficulties, and provide for any contingency likely to arise during the few hours I expected to be absent. I was but 21 miles from Charleston, at Summerville, on the South Carolina Railroad, and had directed that I be sent for immediately if any emergency arose requiring it. During my brief absence General Ripley advised Major Lay to issue orders to other district commanders for movement of troops, which was done, and did not intimate any unwillingness to obey similar orders himself. When perfectly proper orders, in accordance with my instructions and such as I would have given had I been present, were sent him he not only refused to receive and obey them, but came in person to my headquarters, very much excited, and in violent, rude, and insulting manner and language, accompanied with threats to Major Lay, refused to obey or receive orders from my headquarters.

As General Beauregard has, by order of the President, investigated the whole matter and is now on his way with a record of the whole correspondence to lay before His Excellency the result of his investigation, I will not comment further on this letter than to add that if General Ripley's views are correct, the officer commanding this department can never leave his permanent headquarters to visit other portions of the department without danger of confusion and conflict of orders, and can feel no assurance that his orders will be obeyed.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 7, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War in connection with the report* of General Beauregard on the same subject.

According to long practice in the army, no person in the military service has a right to go behind the order of a staff officer who

*See p. 632.

quotes the authority of the commanding general to ascertain whether the order was authorized by the commanding general before obeying it. Major-General Jones, though temporarily absent from his habitual headquarters in Charleston, was still within the geographical limits of his command (the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida), and Brigadier-General Ripley was not the next ranking officer in that command even had General Jones been without its limits, and it was an assumption of authority on the part of General Ripley to claim to command in such absence, which he appears to have done in this instance. The insubordination manifested by General Ripley on this occasion, and the violence displayed by him in seeking to control the action of the staff officers of General Jones, leaves, in my judgment, no other action in the case than at once to relieve General Ripley from his present assignment in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Third indorsement.]

OCTOBER 7, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the President.
I concur in the opinions of the Adjutant-General on this letter.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

[Fourth indorsement.]

OCTOBER 25, 1864.

The case does not appear to me quite clear. If General Ripley had learned from the staff officer before the order was issued that it did not emanate from General Jones, he was not bound to obey it. A commanding general may give instructions to a staff officer which include a certain discretion, but cannot authorize him generally to issue orders according to the staff officer's judgment, unless his rank be such that the command devolves upon him when his chief is absent. If the conclusion, that because of his insubordination General Ripley should be removed, be warranted by the facts, then he should be arrested and brought before a court, not relieved for or by assignment to another command.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *September* 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla., Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: The President has ordered me (verbally) to repair to Charleston and await further orders, meanwhile to inquire into the difficulty between yourself and Brigadier-General Ripley, and to examine the condition of the defenses and troops at and about Charleston, assisted by my chief engineer, Col. D. B. Harris, and chief inspector, Lieut. Col. A. Roman. The former is then to remain on duty with you until further orders as inspector of fortifications and adviser in that branch of the service. You will please issue, accordingly, all necessary orders to carry out the views of the President.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

CHARLESTON, *September* 27, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Matters here all very unsatisfactory, and requiring prompt attention on part of Government. This State should be one district, under a major-general, and the whole department under a lieutenant-general or general. I will telegraph changes required soon.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 27, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, C. S. Army,
Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: In obedience to your letter of this date inquiring whether I know from my own personal knowledge "that Brigadier-General Ripley has been intoxicated or allowed himself to be excited or influenced by liquor, so as at any time to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties," I have the honor to reply:

On or about the 2d day of July, 1864, when the enemy were effecting a landing on the south end of James Island, being directed by the major-general commanding to notify Brigadier-General Ripley of the fact, and to give the necessary orders to transfer a portion of the troops under General Ripley's command to James Island, and to call out the local troops in the city, I went to the headquarters of General Ripley. He was not there. Captain Feilden, assistant adjutant-general, sent twice to his residence, and I sent once by courier. He could not be found. Later in the morning (I think it was between the hours of 7 and 8 a. m., so far as I can remember) I met him just as he arrived in his office. There was no one present but ourselves. From his looks I was satisfied he had been up all night, and from his manner and general appearance, I judged that he had been freely indulging in the use of intoxicating liquors, and considered him in no condition properly to discharge his duties as a commander, or to decide any questions upon which judgment was to be displayed. He told me to tell General Jones that he intended to go over to Sullivan's Island, where he would remain. Captain Feilden, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. James L. Fraser, aide-de-camp, met me in the early morning, making the same remarks in regard to Brigadier-General Ripley, without my having referred to his condition. All the necessary orders, I believe, were given directly from department headquarters, instead of being regularly transmitted through the headquarters of the First Military District of South Carolina, on account of General Ripley not being able to be found and no one knowing where he was.

There is one other occasion to which I would respectfully refer. On the 17th day of September, 1864, late in the afternoon, I was at department headquarters when Brigadier-General Ripley passed through and went up stairs with Major Pringle, quartermaster. I overheard the conversation between him and Major Lay, and his manner and appearance were such that I was convinced in my own mind that Brigadier-General Ripley was then under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Maj. M. A. Pringle, quartermaster, Messrs. Corry and Toutant (clerks), and myself all witnessed the interview between General Ripley and Major Lay.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. C. WARWICK,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA.
Charleston, S. C., September 27, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date making certain inquiries as to my personal knowledge of Brigadier-General Ripley having been intoxicated or under the influence of liquor since June 30, 1863.

In reply I must say, that on the morning of the 2d of July, to the best of my knowledge, I believe Brigadier-General Ripley to have been so much under the influence of liquor as to materially interfere with his capacity for command. The circumstances under which I saw Brigadier-General Ripley were these: At an early hour on the morning of the 2d of July last, the alarm was given that the enemy were advancing on James Island. As soon as made known to the major-general commanding, he sent me immediately with important orders to General Ripley. I hastened to General Ripley's house in Rutledge street, and was told by a servant that the general was not at home. I then returned to the quarters of the major-general commanding and reported to him that General Ripley could not be found. A few moments after I went to the headquarters of the First Military District, and there I met Brigadier-General Ripley. I spoke to him, gave him the orders from Major-General Jones, and it was during this interview that I came to the conclusion that General Ripley was under the influence of liquor. I am unable to give any other evidence that he (General Ripley) was drunk, except that I believe him to have been so from his boisterous manner, excited tone, and general appearance. After leaving General Ripley I came into this office where I met Captain Warwick, aide-de-camp, and I then mentioned to him that I thought General Ripley to be unfit to command. He (Captain Warwick) said to me that he had also seen General Ripley and that that was his impression also.

In conclusion I state that after leaving these headquarters I returned to Major-General Jones' quarters, corner of Vanderhorst and Pitt streets, and there met Major John F. Lay, inspector-general of this department, and then and there mentioned to him my belief as to General Ripley being drunk. Major Lay said to me, "I will report it to the major-general commanding," which he afterward did.

I am, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. FRASER,
Aide-de-Camp.

[First indorsement.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., *September 29, 1864.*

Respectfully submitted to His Excellency President Jefferson Davis for his information.

It is evident from the within communications that Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley cannot be intrusted at this critical time with so im-

portant a command as the First Military District of this department (comprising the city and harbor of Charleston), which offers such great temptations and facilities for indulging in his irregular habits. The past efficient services of Brigadier-General Ripley may entitle him still to some consideration at your hands. I therefore respectfully recommend that he may be ordered to active service in the field, where time, reflection, and a stricter discipline may have their favorable influences over him. Should this course be approved, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that a temporary commander is much needed at present for Elliott's brigade, of Johnson's division, at Petersburg, Va. Brigadier-General Ripley might be assigned to that brigade until the return of either of its former gallant commanders, Brig. Gen. W. S. Walker or Stephen Elliott, jr.

To supply the place of Brigadier-General Ripley in the command of the First District (after consultation with General Lee before leaving Petersburg, Va., and after mature reflection since my arrival here) the only officer I can safely recommend for so important a position is Col. D. B. Harris, of the Provisional Engineers, a distinguished graduate of West Point of the year 1832, and a gallant, zealous, and faithful officer, who has taken an active part in this war from the first Manassas to the present day. He is thoroughly acquainted with the defenses not only of this harbor, but of the whole department, and cannot but be an intelligent and reliable adviser to Major-General Jones whenever his services in that respect might be required. I therefore earnestly recommend him for the position referred to with the rank of brigadier or even major-general, so as to enable him to have the command over any brigadier who might be sent with re-enforcements to the First District.

Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, to whom I have shown the letters from Lieutenants Fraser and Warwick, remembers the fact that it was reported to him at the time stated that, in the opinion of those officers, Brigadier-General Ripley was too much excited by liquor to be relied on, but from his conversation with them as to the particulars of General R.'s manner and conduct, his knowledge of the general, and his experience as judge-advocate of the difficulty of convicting officers of intoxication, he was satisfied that a charge to that effect could not have been sustained before a court, and therefore thought it best not to prefer the charge.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 7, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

In connection with the report of General Beauregard on the state of affairs at Charleston.

J. D.

[Third indorsement.]

OCTOBER 17, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the President.

Taking into consideration the report of General Beauregard, and the subsequent report relating to Mrs. Mason, which exhibit in the first instance an arrogant insubordination on the part of General Rip-

ley to the authority of his commanding general, and in the second a looseness of morals, and which in both instances are calculated to bring the military service into discredit, I feel myself compelled, for the reputation of the army, to recommend that General Ripley be removed from his present assignment, and that no other assignment be accorded to him. I would further recommend that if he be continued in service he be required to remove his residence from the city and harbor of Charleston.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 24, 1863.

Lieut. Col. ALFRED ROMAN,
Inspector-General, Dept. of S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

COLONEL: The commanding general having been informed that a portion of this community are much concerned at the conduct of the brigadier-general commanding the First Military District on the occasion recently, as it is represented, of a drinking frolic, either in the city or on a vessel in the harbor, it has become his painful duty to direct you to inquire into the facts of the case, and to report the same for his consideration and action.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CHARLESTON, *June 30, 1863.*

General BEAUREGARD:

DEAR SIR: We take pleasure in giving you the assurance, which we feel that we are able to do after an interview with General Ripley, that he will not be intoxicated, nor allow himself, in your opinion as his commanding general, to be excited or influenced by liquor so as at any time to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties. We venture to hope that with this assurance, which will be equally gratifying and satisfactory to you, that the confidence and regard which have been mutually cherished will be restored, if they have been disturbed, and those relations renewed and strengthened in which our city and State found such assurances of security.

With great respect, your obedient servants,

A. G. MAGRATH.
R. B. RHETT, JR.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, July 1, 1863.

Lieut. Col. ALFRED ROMAN,
Inspector-General, Dept. of S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

COLONEL: I am directed to say that you will stop further investigations into the matters referred to in my communication of the 24th ultimo, proper and satisfactory assurances having been made to the commanding general in the premises.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

CHARLESTON, *September* 28, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

I ordered General J. K. Jackson to command District of Florida, under instructions from General Bragg, to order a brigadier there to relieve Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson. I can assign General Miller to command in Florida and order General Jackson back to Savannah. Shall I do so?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF TENN. AND GA.,
No. 5. } *In the Field, September* 28, 1864.

I. By direction of the President, Lieut. Gen. W. J. Hardee is relieved from duty in the Army of Tennessee, and will proceed at once to Charleston, S. C., and assume command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Hood:

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Lake City, September 28, 1864.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston, S. C.:

CAPTAIN: I have just received telegrams, copies of which are inclosed.* Colonels Turney and Smith, commanding sub-districts, are both sick and not on duty. I have accepted the services of Brigadier-General Miller, so promptly tendered by him. I have ordered all the troops in Colonel Smith's district to report to him, and have ordered four companies of Fifth Florida Battalion Cavalry, with Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, from Colonel Turney's district, to report to him. Will probably send over Dunham's light battery as soon as transportation can be procured, as there is no light battery in Sub-District No. 1.

Press dispatches to-day report a concentration by the enemy of a force at Hilton Head. My impression is, that this is with a view to an invasion of Florida from the east, according to threats made by them. The enemy's force about Mobile and Pensacola will surely not remain idle. I think there is great danger of an attack from the west coast, of which the present raid is the precursor. My force is entirely inadequate to meet these different attacks; too small when concentrated, it is weak, indeed, when divided. The telegraph wire has been taken down from Baldwin to Doctor Town, and is being put up from Doctor Town to Lawton, and thence to Live Oak. Cannot the major-general commanding department aid me in putting up this new line as rapidly as possible? If the enemy have possession of Marianna, our communications by telegraph are completely cut.

I am, captain, &c.,

JOHN K. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* Inclosures not found.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 231. } *Richmond, September 29, 1864.*

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VII. Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson is relieved from the command of the District of Florida, and will report for duty to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding, &c., Charleston, S. C.

VIII. In addition to his other duties, Brig. Gen. William Miller, Provisional Army C. S., is assigned to the command of the District of Florida, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
October 1, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor respectfully to forward the inclosed inspection reports.* It will be perceived that there is a great improvement in the same, as they are much more full, and show the efforts being made to correct deficiencies in the several commands. The inspectors seem to have taken pains to follow the instructions given them after the receipt of the preceding reports. The health of the whole command in this department has been unusually bad this season. It is believed that it would have been much worse had it not been for the use of quinine as a prophylactic, for the sanitary condition of the troops improved materially after its issue.

There is a general complaint about the clothing, and a large portion of the command is in want of shoes. The chief quartermaster has been addressed on this subject, but he pleads as an excuse that there are none to issue. Great exertion should be made to supply the want of the department in this respect, for with the approach of winter the efficiency of this command will be much diminished. Your attention is respectfully called to the within letter* of Major Pringle, quartermaster, which suggests a remedy for an evil which is increasing in this State. I have again to forward reports incomplete in number, owing to the absence of that of the District of Florida. The attention of the district commander has been frequently called to these reports, and so far not one has been rendered.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., October 4, 1864.

Hon. W. P. MILES,
Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: Your letter asking that some Brooke guns be sent to Charleston to dismount the enemy's guns, which are shelling the city, and suggesting that the Navy Department might permit the use of those

* Not found as inclosures.

now at Charleston awaiting the completion of gun-boats, was referred for the consideration of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, who replies that "there are at this time no navy rifles available for the purpose specified, and as the enemy's guns now employed in shelling Charleston are fired at considerable distance, they are probably covered by heavy parapets, and the chance of dismounting them by direct fire would be very slight."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Lake City, October 5, 1864.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith certain reports* of officers in relation to the recent raid of the enemy in West Florida. Colonels Turney and Smith, commanders of sub-districts, are both sick and not on duty. Colonel Montgomery has been captured. The sub-districts are now commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel McCormick and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, being the officers highest in rank who are on duty.†

I am, captain, &c.,

JOHN K. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *October* 6, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the orders of His Excellency the President, I, on the 5th instant, assumed command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. 249. } *Charleston, S. C., October* 12, 1864.

I. Major-General Samuel Jones is assigned to the command of a district to be known as the District of South Carolina, which will comprise all of that State except the Third Military District. He will establish his headquarters for the present at Mount Pleasant.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

† For report of Union commander (Asboth) see Part I, p. 444.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
No. 250. } *Charleston, S. C., October* 13, 1864.

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III. Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson, Provisional Army, C. S., will report to Maj. Gen. L. McLaws, commanding District of Georgia and Third Military District of South Carolina, for assignment to duty.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., October 15, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE,
Commanding, &c., Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: As the port of Charleston, through which a good deal of blockade-running has lately been done, is within the limits of the department to which you have been assigned, I inclose for your information a copy of the act of Congress imposing regulations upon the foreigh commerce of the Confederate States, and annexed thereto a copy of the regulations established by the President under the said act.

The administration of the regulations is in the hands of the collector of the port, jointly with Mr. J. D. Aiken, agent of the Department, and you will please afford them every facility in your power in the discharge of their functions. If they, or either of them, should at any time invoke your assistance to detain a vessel that may not in their or his estimation have complied with the requirements of these regulations, you will please give promptly such assistance. Nor will you ever detain a vessel except upon their request, unless, in your judgment, there be good military reasons therefor. Of this you alone must of course be the judge. It is impossible to calculate the good that has resulted to the armies of the Confederacy from the successful blockade-running vessels. The importations of blankets, shoes, arms, and supplies of every description, have been of the utmost service, and it is difficult to say how we should have done without the material aid thus rendered. The restriction of details and exemptions to a minimum must necessarily reduce the aggregate of domestic manufactured products; especially will the reduction be felt in the ordnance and quartermaster's department of the army, and this new state of things must be met, if possible, by increased importations through the blockade. You will see how important, therefore, it is to encourage in every way under the law this trade of blockade-running.

It is sufficient, I feel assured, to thus call your earnest attention to the matter to secure your entire co-operation with me in supplying, as largely as possible, from abroad the wants of our armies. Charleston is at present the only port in your department through which any blockade-running is being done, but I have had my attention directed to Savannah, through Wassaw Inlet, and I would be glad to have you investigate the subject, as adverse reports were made by your predecessors; but the Messrs. Lamar, of Savannah, reiterate the practicability of that entrance, and it is so important in view of

a possible early attack on Wilmington to open some other channel of communication with the islands adjacent to our Atlantic coast, that I would be glad to have you report on the soundness of the suggestion of the Messrs. Lamar. To a very limited extent, the ports of the Florida coast have been used.

Very respectfully,

JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *October* 19, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: General Beauregard recommended, after a careful investigation into affairs here, that Brigadier-General Ripley should be relieved from duty in this department, and that Col. D. B. Harris, of the Engineers, should be promoted and assigned to duty in his place. When I reached here Colonel Harris was ill with yellow fever, and has since died. On the 6th instant I received from General Beauregard the inclosed telegram * recommending, in the event any misfortune should happen to Colonel Harris, the promotion of Colonel Rhett or Colonel Butler to the command of the First Military District. I know so little of these officers that I am unable to decide on their respective merits, or whether either be fit for promotion. Colonel Rhett is the senior. The Department will recognize the necessity of my having for so important a command an officer of experience, energy, and ability. I concur with General Beauregard in recommending that General Ripley be relieved.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *October* 19, 1864.

General W. J. HARDEE,
Charleston, S. C.:

Your telegram to the President on the 5th received. You have since reported the death of Colonel Harris. Do you still desire postponement of action contemplated in regard to the commander of Charleston Harbor? And if so, your reasons therefor are requested.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CHARLESTON, *October* 19, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

I desire no further postponement in regard to the commander of Charleston Harbor. I had written you on the subject before your telegram was received, and inclosed you telegram from General Beauregard recommending Colonel Butler or Colonel Rhett.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

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* Not found.

CHARLESTON, *October* 19, 1864.
(Received 20th.)

General S. COOPER:

I have offered 500 foreigners to General Beauregard to fill up Irish regiments in the Army of Tennessee, which he has accepted and will send for them.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
October 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I am greatly in need of shoes, clothing, and blankets for the use of this command. I understand that you have prohibited the issue of blankets for the present. Very many of my men are absolutely barefooted. As winter is approaching it becomes important that I should call your attention to providing clothing in time to meet the wants of the men.

I desire respectfully to call your attention to the inclosed paper* on this subject from Major Lee, chief quartermaster.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
October 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Comdg. Second Sub-Dist. S. Carolina, Charleston, S. C.

GENERAL: Commodore Tucker has received a telegraphic order from Richmond which compels him to withdraw the naval force now serving at the Half-Moon and Calhoun street batteries. This will be done to-morrow morning. I have the honor to inform you of the fact that you may make other arrangements.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. GILCHRIST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDA.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT,
Charleston, October 25, 1864.

To recapture and occupy Morris Island the operation must take the nature of a surprise. The mechanical appliances of the enemy, his means of transportation, and vigilance, as well as the nature of the position, forbid any attempt at regular attack. The latter would certainly involve a greater loss of life and expenditure of material, even if successful, than a surprise would risk, and the chances of success are much in favor of the latter method. I would propose that

* Not found.

in a period when high water is, at about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, after the setting of the moon, the attempt should be made. A few days previous to it a demonstration of collecting troops at Bluffton should take place and strong reconnaissance of the vicinity of Hilton Head and Port Royal should be made by boats and any means in our power. The effect of this movement could be ascertained by watching the enemy's fleet off Charleston; probably by his signals and the movements of the garrison of Morris Island. It would probably attract his attention, for the passage of Scull Creek from the main is quite easy, and the positions at Hilton Head and Beaufort, under present circumstances, are quite weakly garrisoned, and must remain so until the main operations in the field are over, or their localities changed.

Morris Island and Folly Island now have some 4,000 men, and if a portion are withdrawn from the guard of our prisoners, lately there, and to guard those soon expected at Fort Pulaski, it will be fair to presume that the garrison of the island will not much exceed 2,500, a portion of them being on Black Island. The general camp of the enemy is at the south end near Fort Shaw, represented to be a strong work with bomb-proofs, &c., now mounting only two guns. From this camp troops are sent to re-enforce the works at the northwestern extremity of the island at Cumming's Point each night in different strengths, according to circumstances.

The first preparation for the attempt would be to obtain three light-draught and tolerably swift-running steamers from the blockade-runners, each capable of carrying at least 1,000 men. These steamers should be stripped of all works, which would encumber free movement or make them more conspicuous, and be provided with two wide and strong gang-planks which could be speedily launched or let go over the bows. They should also have other gang-planks as wide and strong to be launched or let fall from the broadside if necessary, all to be as long as it would be possible to have them consistently with speedy handling and the character of the vessels. This equipment should be specially prepared and supervised by experts and got in readiness as secretly as possible. The boats, being prepared, should go by night through the creeks behind Sullivan's Island to Battery Marshall and lie behind that work or the woods of Long Island out of sight of the enemy, having on board each the force of men which the vessel could carry, supplied with from four to six days' rations, full ammunition, and a few boat howitzers if they can be procured. The commanding officer should be careful to let no person leave the command, and, if time permitted, the boats could be run stem on to the shore of the island at low tide and the men practiced in debarking by the gang-planks. On each boat there should be a naval detachment of sailors, under competent and cool officers, for handling the rigging of the planks and other duties of seamanship, and the captains, and engineers and pilots should be selected for their skill, coolness, and intrepidity.

A number of boats should be provided, and collected at Secessionville and Battery Haskell out of sight of the enemy. These, to prevent being discovered, had best be hauled overland and launched at night. At each point there should be enough to carry a force of, say, from 100 to 150, the boats not being crowded. A number of boats sufficient to carry 500 men should be in readiness in Charleston, the men not crowded, to be taken on board at Hatch's Wharf or Fort John-

son after nightfall. A telegraph wire should be stretched from Battery Marshall to the cove, and connections made to Battery Haskell, and every other point whence the expedition is to operate, operators to be ready at each point, the commander of the expedition to be at Battery Marshall. The navy to co-operate with all the ironclads, barges, and as many transports in the harbor as necessary to make a show of force. Flag officer to be alongside the wharf at Fort Johnson. All the batteries on Sullivan's Island, Fort Johnson, Simkins, Cheves, Haskell, Secessionville, to be manned and in readiness. All being arranged during the afternoon, let a demonstration be made by a body of cavalry and light artillery from John's Island as if threatening the anchorage of the Stono, and to make a descent upon Folly Island, this to draw the troops on Folly Island to the southern end. The commander of the expedition being at Battery Marshall, steam being up on the transports to the extent of safety, and learning by telegraph that all is in readiness, say two hours before he starts from Beach Inlet, directs a dash to be made by the boats from Secessionville and Haskell at Black Island. This attack should be persisted in without running much risk for at least one hour and a half if possible, to draw infantry support from Morris to Black Island. Learning that this is made he directs, one hour before he starts, the advance of boats against Cumming's Point, under the cover of a heavy fire from every battery which will play upon it, supported by the gun-boats, and with transports in rear, in order to make the demonstration of a heavy force. The object of this will be to draw infantry supports from Fort Shaw and Battery Wagner to Cumming's Point, and the inner blockading fleet in that direction, so as to leave a wide channel between the outer and inner blockading fleets. So soon as the demonstration commences the commander starts with his three vessels, each body of troops under special commanders, with the bearings carefully taken, compasses arranged, and each pilot knowing his point of landing. The two first steamers to run nearly together and to make with all speed for the southern extremity of Morris Island and run stem on shore, high and dry if possible. Gang-planks to be dropped at once and the men, rushing ashore over the bows, deploy forward advancing and move at a charging pace against Fort Shaw, which is about 100 yards from the shore and easily accessible. Axes and hatchets must be carried to cut away chevaux-de-frise if met with, but it is believed that this fort is unprovided. This fact can easily be ascertained. The fort being once occupied the boat howitzers must be brought in to increase the armament, cover taken against Folly Island, fire opened upon transports in the inlet, and a party sent down to drive the guard from the battery at Oyster Point. These duties will occupy at least half the force. The garrison of Fort Shaw is not very large, the main body being encamped to its north. The remainder of the troops must form across the island and advance at once toward Wagner, driving any troops which may be in the camp before them or taking them prisoners. While this progresses the commander of the third steamer diverges from the two first and runs his vessel on shore at Battery Wagner, striving to strike at the southeast angle, lands as at Battery Shaw, and storms the work while attention of the enemy is directed to Gregg. The party from Shaw re-enforces him, the guns of Wagner are opened upon the fleet and on the middle battery and Gregg. Our fleet and boats retire while all our batteries keep up their fire on Gregg, the middle battery and Black Island.

If these movements are successful, the enemy's fleet must retire from the harbor and inside the bar, the force at the lower end of the island and Black Island must surrender, and we can immediately throw over troops to re-enforce the party, secure the position and repair damages. This appears somewhat complicated as a measure of attack, but after a full consideration, I do not think any other promises so well. It depends upon secrecy and boldness of execution as well as careful judgment on such information as we can obtain. It ruins three steam-boats certainly, and if it fails, loses some 3,000 men. The advantages of success it is hardly necessary to speak of. We have often risked more on quite as hazardous expeditions, where less was to have been gained.

The above is the general outline. In arranging the details modifications may be made and every step carefully considered. As an outline of the project it is respectfully submitted.

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 257. } *Richmond, October 28*, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XII. Lieutenant-General Hardee is relieved from duty in the Army of Tennessee, and will assume command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, to take effect from the time of his assuming command.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, Lieut. Gen. W. J. Hardee, C. S. Army, commanding, October 31, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General staff	19	.....	.....	19	20	.....
McLaws' division[a]	204	2,551	2,946	3,858	6,125	48
Ripley's brigade	98	1,528	1,838	2,066	3,239	4
Trapier's brigade	22	339	389	491	842	8
Robertson's brigade	68	1,100	1,185	1,424	2,130	.....
Miller's brigade	94	1,220	1,310	1,613	2,951	14
Taliaferro's brigade	132	2,442	2,654	3,033	4,210	8
Colonel Harrison's command (post)	99	1,397	1,482	1,787	3,141	.....
Major Green's command (post)	35	235	237	280	437	.....
Lieutenant-Colonel Means' command (prison)	16	389	405	464	510	.....
Total	787	11,201	12,446	15,035	23,605	82

[a] Prisoners of war not reported.

Troops in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, Lieut. Gen. W. J. Hardee, C. S. Army, commanding, October 31, 1864.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA AND FIFTH SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

M'LAWS' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. LAFAYETTE MCLAWS.

1st Georgia Regulars, 2d Georgia Battalion (six companies), Barnwell's (Georgia) battery, } Col. R. A. Wayne.
South Carolina Reserves (ten companies), Maj. John Cunningham.
27th Georgia Battalion, Capt. Charles Daniell.
29th Georgia Battalion Cavalry (six companies), Capt. A. W. Hunter.
3d South Carolina Cavalry (ten companies), Capt. A. M. Lowry.
Beaufort (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. H. M. Stuart.
Bonaud's (Georgia) battalion artillery (two companies), Capt. M. T. McGregor.
Brooks' (Georgia) battery, Capt. John W. Brooks.
Cobb (Georgia) Guards (two companies), Maj. Alfred L. Hartridge.
Daniell's (Georgia) battery, Guerard's (Georgia) battery, Maxwell's (Georgia) battery, } Capt. J. A. Maxwell.
German (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. W. K. Bachman.
German (South Carolina) Artillery, Lieut. C. Wulbern.
Hanleiter's (Georgia) battery, Capt. Cornelius R. Hanleiter.
Horse artillery (South Carolina) (one section), Lieut. Richard Johnson.
Lafayette (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. J. T. Kanapaux.
Mercer (Georgia) Artillery, Maj. T. D. Bertody.
Palmetto (South Carolina) Battalion Light Artillery (one company), Lieut. Allen A. Gilbert.
2d Regiment Engineer Troops (Company D), Capt. James W. McAlpine.

SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

RIPLEY'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. ROSWELL S. RIPLEY.

1st South Carolina Artillery (four companies), Maj. Ormsby Blanding.
1st South Carolina [Regular] Infantry (eight companies), Gist Guard (South Carolina) Artillery, } Col. William Butler.
32d Georgia (three companies), Maj. W. T. Holland.
32d Georgia (one company), Capt. W. R. Hall.
1st South Carolina Artillery (Company A), Capt. Francis D. Blake.
Keitt's (South Carolina) Mounted Rifles, Capt. Ellison S. Keitt.
Ripley (South Carolina) Rangers, Capt. A. D. Sparks.
1st South Carolina Artillery (one company), Capt. J. Gadsden King.
32d Georgia Infantry (detachment), 1st South Carolina [Regular] Infantry (detachment), } Capt. Thomas A. Huguenin.
1st South Carolina [Regular] Infantry (one company), Capt. K. G. Billings.
Detachment (three companies), South Carolina Reserves, Capt. William H. Bartless.
Detachment (one company) South Carolina Reserves, Sergt. A. G. Peterson.
1st South Carolina Cavalry (one company), Capt. Angus P. Brown.

FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

TRAPIER'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. TRAPIER.

2d South Carolina Cavalry, Company G, Capt. J. W. Gary.
Kirk's (South Carolina) squadron cavalry, Capt. M. J. Kirk.
Steele's (South Carolina) company cavalry, Capt. J. J. Steele.
German (South Carolina) Artillery, Company B, Capt. F. Melchers.
Santee (South Carolina) Light Artillery, Capt. Christopher Gaillard.
Waccamaw (South Carolina) Light Artillery, Capt. Mayham Ward.

FOURTH SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ROBERTSON'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.

2d South Carolina Cavalry (five companies), Col. T. J. Lipscomb.
2d South Carolina Cavalry (one company), Capt. Andrew J. Hydrick.
2d South Carolina Cavalry (one company), Capt. John Meighan.
2d South Carolina Cavalry (one company), Capt. George B. Dean.
2d South Carolina Cavalry (one company), Capt. Tillman H. Clark.
2d South Carolina Artillery, Company C, Capt. Medicus Rickenbaker.
2d South Carolina Artillery, Company D, Capt. William E. Charles.
Marion (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. Edward L. Parker.
Mathewes' (South Carolina) battery, Capt. J. Raven Mathewes.
Palmetto (South Carolina) Battalion Light Artillery, Company A, Capt. William E. Earle.
Palmetto (South Carolina) Battalion Light Artillery, Company D, Capt. Charles E. Kanapaux.
Palmetto (South Carolina) Battalion Light Artillery, Company F, Capt. Frederick C. Schulz.
Washington (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. G. H. Walter.
South Carolina Siege Train, Company A, Capt. B. C. Webb.

THIRD SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

TALIAFERRO'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO.

1st South Carolina Artillery (three companies),
2d South Carolina Artillery (two companies).
Bonaud's (Georgia) battalion artillery (five companies), } Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Yates.
Palmetto (South Carolina) Battalion Light Artillery (one company),
Pe Dee (South Carolina) Artillery,
Siege Train (one company),
1st South Carolina Cavalry (five companies). } Lieut. Col. William H. Campbell.
47th Georgia (six companies),
2d South Carolina Artillery (two companies). } Lieut. Col. J. Welsman Brown.
47th Georgia (four companies), Capt. E. W. Hazzard.
2d South Carolina Artillery (four companies), Capt. Thomas K. Legaré.
Lucas' (South Carolina) battalion, Maj. J. Jonathan Lucas.
Chatham (Georgia) Artillery, Lieut. Thomas A. Askew.
Orleans Guard (Louisiana) Battery, Capt. G. Le Gardeur, jr.
Field and staff, and Company B, Siege Train. } Maj. Edward Manigault.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MILLER.

5th Florida Battalion (four companies), Capt. W. H. Milton.
2d Florida Cavalry (nine companies), Capt. D. B. Maxwell.
Independent company cavalry, Capt. R. J. Chisholm.
29th Georgia Battalion (two companies), Capt. F. L. Pepper.
Reserve (Florida) battalion, Capt. Isaac B. Nichols.
Reserve battalion (five companies), Capt. W. W. Poe.
Artillery battalion, Capt. Henry F. Abell.
Detachment Florida Light Artillery, Lieut. T. J. Bruton.
Kilcrease (Florida) Light Artillery, Capt. F. L. Villepigue.
Siege artillery (one company), Capt. Charles G. Campbell.

POST OF FLORENCE, S. C.

Col. GEORGE P. HARRISON, Jr.

5th Georgia, Col. Charles P. Daniel.
Brown's South Carolina Reserves, Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Brown.
Gill's battalion of reserves.
Merriwether's battalion of reserves.
Ward's battalion of reserves.
Williams' battalion of reserves.
1st South Carolina Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. J. H. Copeland.

POST OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

Maj. ALLEN J. GREEN.

Camp of instruction, Captain Lorick.
Post guard, Captain Senn.
Provost guard, Capt. D. H. Hamilton, jr.

C. S. MILITARY PRISON, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Lieut. Col. S. R. MEANS.

32d Georgia (three companies), Capt. J. F. McElmurray.
State Reserves (four companies), Capt. Edward Powell.
Williams' battalion (one company), Lieut. John McCarley.
Artillery detachment, Lieut. J. Furman Dargan.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 264. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., November 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XV. Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, Provisional Army, C. S., is hereby assigned to duty in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. He will proceed to Charleston and report to Lieutenant-General Hardee commanding, &c., for assignment to the First District in South Carolina.

* * * * * * *

By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *November* —, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned representatives-elect of the city of Charleston, and of the adjoining parishes of Christ Church, Saint Thomas, and Saint Denis, together with their constituents, respectfully represent that they have understood with no small anxiety that it is contemplated to relieve Brigadier-General Ripley from command of the district comprising the defenses of Charleston and the adjacent parishes. The undersigned have been and are in a position to know the military events and to have learned something of the special requirements of this locality, and they desire respectfully to place the controlling military authorities in possession of the intelligent opinion of the citizens and property holders of this community in a matter which vitally concerns them. They believe that Gen-

eral Ripley in his services for the defense of Charleston has evinced marked military capacity, knowledge, energy, sagacity, and judgment. They think their faith as to his present and future usefulness, if in command of the defenses of Charleston, justified by his past conduct and military views, and because he is thoroughly acquainted with all the difficulties of the situation, with the character of the officers and men, and the resources upon which depends the retention of Fort Sumter and of Charleston, and because he has the confidence of the troops under his command.

For these reasons, among others, the undersigned respectfully say that they would regard his removal as a public calamity, and they respectfully ask the attention of the Secretary of War, and through him of the President, to a consideration of the opinions they have with a full knowledge and sense of their responsibility ventured respectfully to express.

RICHARD YEADON,
J. HARLESTON READ,
Representatives.
JNO. HANKEL,
Representative.
T. P. MIKELL,
And others.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, November 28, 1864.

Upon reading the within memorial and the signatures attached I recommend the application to the favorable consideration of the President.

M. L. BONHAM.

[Second indorsement.]

DECEMBER 2, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Secretary of War.

This paper was presented by Senators Orr and Barnwell; the former stating that Brigadier-General Ripley had been placed on furlough, &c.

JEFF. DAVIS.

[Third indorsement.]

DECEMBER 2, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Has General Ripley been relieved or furloughed? I am not aware that any orders affecting his position have been entered. Was General Ransom ordered to Charleston to relieve General Jones or any one else, or any for general assignment?

J. A. SEDDON.

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 7, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War, with a copy of the order assigning Major-General Ransom to duty in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.*

See p. 646.

His assignment to the First District did not relieve General Ripley nor give him a furlough, nor did the order allude to him; neither did it relieve Major-General Jones, though when it was issued it was understood he was upon sick leave and absent from the department.

By order of the Adjutant and Inspector General:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

DECEMBER 13, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Inquire if General Ripley has been furloughed, and if so by whom. If not, if he remains on duty as heretofore at Charleston.

J. A. SEDDON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, November 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Chief of Engineer Bureau:

GENERAL: I am very desirous of making use of the torpedo-boats, finished and being constructed by the Engineer Department on the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, for co-operation with the forces under my command. It is better for many peculiar local reasons, that this new branch of the service should in this department report directly to me, though I should desire that naval officers of experience and ability should command the flotilla. In organizing the corps, I propose to select one officer to control the whole service, who should make his headquarters in this city; one to command the flotilla on the coast of South Carolina, and one to command the Georgia fleet. A number of officers are anxious to serve if the organization is perfected in the manner indicated. As the boats are being constructed under your orders, I have thought proper to address this letter to you and ask, if it meets with your approbation, that you will call on the honorable Secretary of War and through him secure the action of the President in this matter.

Inclosed I will forward you a list of officers suggested by Commander Brown as proper men, most of whom have expressed a desire for this service, and whom I should be glad to have transferred to my orders for assignment and organization.

In closing this letter, allow me to add that I think arrangements should be made to secure to the crews of the boats the prize money usual for the destruction of the vessels of the enemy on the high seas, particularly as the service is new and is considered dangerous by many. Unless some action is taken soon by our Government in this matter, I fear the enemy will beat us with our own weapons.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure.]

List of officers desired for special service to report to Lieutenant-General Hardee, commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida: Commander I. N. Brown, C. S. Navy; Commander W. T. Glassell, C. S. Navy; First Lieut. W. E. Evans, C. S. Navy; First Lieut. J. W. Alexander, C. S. Navy; First Lieut. S. W. Ave-

rett, C. S. Navy; Second Lieut. Charles W. Read, C. S. Navy; Lieut. A. Barbot, C. S. Navy; Master Lee Moses, C. S. Navy; Master W. P. Hamilton, C. S. Navy; Master G. W. Sparks, C. S. Navy; Master Samuel Milliken, C. S. Navy; Boatswain Robert McCalla, C. S. Navy; Midshipman H. T. Minor, C. S. Navy; Chief Engineer E. W. Waring, C. S. Navy.

CHARLESTON, *November* 10, 1864.

General S. COOPER,

There are ten war vessels and seventy-eight transports at Hilton Head, and a larger number than is usual at that point.

W. J. HARDEE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Savannah, November 11, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Captain Hatch informed me confidentially to-day that he was told by undoubted authority, General Foster, in conversation with an officer of rank, remarked on yesterday that "He was now satisfied he could take either Charleston or Savannah whenever he thought proper, or the time came to do so." Captain Hatch was further informed that General Foster's forces had been considerably increased of late. Because of the source from which the information is derived, Captain Hatch does not wish it known that it came from the flag-of-truce boat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Charleston, November 15, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to General Cooper.

I attach but little importance to the assertion made by Major-General Foster that he can take Charleston or Savannah whenever he chooses. I have no information further than what is contained herein, that Foster's forces have been considerably increased of late. A transport with men left Morris Island a few nights ago, going south.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 21, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, *November* 12, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

If Major-General Ransom be competent (I don't know him) I recommend that he be ordered to command the District of South

Carolina vice Major-General Jones, who is absent sick and in wretched health. This is more important than the immediate removal of Ripley.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., November 15, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: In compliance with your instructions to report on the practicability of opening Wassaw Sound for the use of our blockade trade, contained in your letter of October 15, I respectfully submit the following statements and accompanying map* for your information:

Some 2 miles from the shore, off Wassaw Island, is a bar which admits the passage of vessels, drawing 12 feet water, at low tide into Wassaw Sound; after passing this bar two channels present themselves for navigation up Wassaw River to Savannah, one hugging the shore of Wassaw Island (which is the best), and one passing around the sand bar. From this last a branch channel turns up Tybee River toward Wilmington Narrows, all of which courses are shown in the chart. Tybee River may also be entered by vessels of 7 or 8 feet draught from a northern bar, practicable on high water only, by hugging Beach Hammock shore, the exact location of which cannot be obtained with sufficient accuracy to be shown on the map. To control these channels it is necessary to hold Wassaw Island, Beach Hammock, and to control the channels through Romerly Marsh and of Lazaretto Creek. This can be done by establishing batteries on both ends of Wassaw Island, on the south end of Beach Hammock, on Decent Island, to control Lazaretto Creek, and on Green and Skidaway Islands, to control Romerly Marsh. With an addition of some 3,000 men and about 20 heavy guns I think this occupation could be effected, but I deem it unadvisable with the present force under my command.

It may be urged that this inlet can be cleared by torpedo-boats, but the blockading vessel lying off Cabbage Island has only to put out nettings, similar to those used by the enemy in this harbor, to protect herself from an attack. It is true that these nettings cannot be used while the ship is in motion or in rough water, but the river at this point is calm, and there is no necessity for motion, the river being sufficiently narrow to be completely closed by two or three vessels. If, however, we could hold possession of the chain of islands indicated, I think torpedo-boats could effectually keep clear the entrance to the sound.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

W. J. HARDEE.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

The force to hold this inlet cannot at present be spared.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

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*Not found.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abell's (Henry F.) **Artillery.** See *Milton Artillery, post, Battery B.*
Adams' (Warren) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Aiken's (Hugh K.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Anderson's (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Armstrong's (Samuel C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 9th Regiment.*
Ashcroft's (James E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery B.*
Askew's (Thomas A.) **Artillery.** See *Chatham Artillery, post.*
Bachman's (William K.) **Artillery.** See *German Artillery, post.*
Bailey's (James E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Bailey's (Romanzo C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th Regiment.*
Baird's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 32d Regiment.*
Bardwell's (Frederick W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*
Barker's (John M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Barkuloo's (William) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Barnwell's (A. Smith) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Bartless' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 8th Battalion, Reserves.*
Basinger's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 18th Battalion.*
Bateman's (J. M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Beaufort Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Beecher's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 35th Regiment.*
Ben. Hill Artillery. See *McLeod Artillery, post.*
Benjamin's (David C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 102d Regiment.*
Bennett's (Augustus G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 21st Regiment.*
Bertody's (T. D.) **Artillery.**† See *Mercer Artillery, post.*
Billings' (K. G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery I.*
Bischoff's (N.) **Artillery.** See *German Artillery, post, Battery A.*
Black's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Blake's (Francis D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Blanding's (Ormsby) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bomar's (Thomas H.) **Artillery.** See *Chestatee Artillery, post.*
Bonaud's (A.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 28th Battalion.*
Bonneau's (Peter) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 19th Regiment, Militia.*
Boykin's (Edward M.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
Breck's (George C.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery B.*
Brevard's (Theodore W.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion;* also *Georgia Troops, 64th Regiment.*†
Bridges' (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
Brooks' (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Terrell Artillery, post.*
Brown's (Angus P.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.
† Temporarily commanding.

Brown's (J. Welsman) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Brown's (Philip P., jr.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 157th Regiment.*
Brown's (Thomas R.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 5th Battalion, Reserves.*
Brown's (Vincent W. M.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bruton's (T. J.) **Artillery.** (Official designation not of record.) See *T. J. Bruton.*
Buist's (George L.) **Heavy Artillery.*** See *Georgia Troops, 12th Battalion.*
Buist's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Bullard's (Edgar N.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Bureau Battalion. See *Confederate Troops.*
Burnet's (B. S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Butler's (William) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Cameron's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps.*
Campbell's (Archibald L.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Campbell's (Charles G.) **Siege Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Campbell's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery, post.*
Capers' (Henry D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 12th Battalion.*
Carmichael's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 157th Regiment.*
Charles' (William E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Chatham Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Chesnut Light Artillery. See *Palmetto Artillery, post, Battery F.*
Chestatee Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Chichester's (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *Gist Guard, Artillery, post.*
Chipman's (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 102d Regiment.*
Chisholm's (R. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Citadel Cadets, Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Clark's (Jeremiah S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Clark's (Tillman H.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Clarke's (M. J.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Clinch's (Duncan L.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Clinch's (N. B.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Cobb Guards, Heavy Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Colcock's Artillery. See *Richard Johnson's Artillery, post.*
Colcock's (Charles J.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Conant's (Sherman) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*
Cone's (A. G.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Cone's (W. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Cook's (William) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 9th Regiment.*
Copeland's (J. H.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Copeland's (J. J.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Crawford's (Charles P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 28th Battalion, Battery C.*
Croff's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Culbreath's (H. C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*
Cullens' Infantry. See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Cunningham's (John) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Reserves.*
Cunningham's (John) **South Carolina Reserves.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Major John Cunningham.*
Daniel's (Charles P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Daniell's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Daniell's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 27th Battalion.*
Dargan's (J. Furman) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*

*Temporarily commanding.

Davis' (George F.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Davis' (Mahlon E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 21st Regiment.*
Davis' (Zimmerman) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Day's (Samuel C.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery F.*
Dean's (George B.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Dennett's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 9th Regiment.*
De Pass' (W. L.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery, post, Battery G.*
Dickison's (J. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Doubleday's (Ulysses) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*
Dunham's (Joseph L.) **Artillery.** See *Milton Artillery, post, Battery A.*
Dunovant's (John) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Dutton's (Salmon) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Dyke's (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *Leon Artillery, post.*
Earle's (William E.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery, post, Battery A.*
Echols Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Edwards' (George) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Edwards' (Nathaniel M.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Eichelberger's (Jacob C.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Einsiedel's (Detleo von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Elder's (Samuel S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Fire Battalion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Fleming's (David G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Floyd's (Gabriel J.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 4th Battalion.*
Fox's (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 55th Regiment, Colored.*
Fox's (George B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Frederick's (A. D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Gaillard's (Christopher) **Artillery.** See *Santee Artillery, post.*
Gamble's (Robert H.) **Artillery.** See *Leon Artillery, post.*
Gantt's (F. H.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Gary's (J. W.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Geary's (Edward C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 32d Regiment.*
Gee's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 4th Battalion.*
Georgia Siege Train, Heavy Artillery. See *Georgia Troops, 12th Battalion.*
German Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Gibbs' (John S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Gilbert's (Allen A.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery, post, Battery G.*
Gill's (W. P.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Battalion, Reserves.*
Gilsa's (Leopold von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Gist Guard, Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Gordon's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Gray's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Graybill's (Tully) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Greene's (George W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery B.*
Gregg's (Thomas E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 18th Battalion, Battery C.*
Guerard's (John M.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Gurney's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Hall's (W. R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Hallowell's (Edward N.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 54th Regiment, Colored.*
Hamilton's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (John) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery E.*
Hamner's (William H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery A.*

Hanleiter's (Cornelius R.) **Artillery.** See *Jo. Thompson Artillery, post.*
Hanvey's (George M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 12th Battalion.*
Harris' (Andrew L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Harrison's (George P., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Harrison's (Randolph) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Harrison's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Hart's (Thompson D.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Hartridge's (Alfred L.) **Artillery.*** See *Cobb Guards, Artillery, ante.*
Hartung's (Adolph von) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Hartwell's (Alfred S.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 55th Regiment, Colored.*
Haskell's (Llewellyn F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th Regiment.*
Haughton's (Nathaniel) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Hawkins' (Thomas D.) **Reserves.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Hawley's (Joseph R.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Hayne's (Theodore B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Battalion, Battery C.*
Haynes' (Milton) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 5th Battalion.*
Hazzard's (E. W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Higdon's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *McLeod Artillery, post.*
Higginson's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 33d Regiment.*
Hitchcock's (Frederick L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 25th Regiment.*
Hodges' (B. G.) **Reserves.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Holcombe Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Holland's (W. T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Hood's (Arthur) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 29th Battalion.*
Hooper's (H. Northy) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 54th Regiment, Colored.*
Hopkins' (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 1st Special Battalion.*
Howard's (William A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Hoyt's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Huggins' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Huguenin's (Thomas A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hunter's (A. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 29th Battalion.*
Hurlbut's (George R.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hydrick's (Andrew J.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Inglis Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment (Heavy), Battery D.*
Iverson's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
James' (Martin S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery C.*
Jayne's (Thomas B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Jenkins' (John) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Jeter's (B. A.) **Artillery.** See *Macbeth Artillery, post.*
Johnson's (George W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 12th Battalion, Battery C.*
Johnson's (Richard) **Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
Johnson's (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Jo. Thompson Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Kanapaux's (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery, post, Battery D.*
Kanapaux's (J. T.) **Artillery.** See *Lafayette Artillery, post.*
Keeley's (John) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Keith's (Charles E.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Keith's (David B.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Keitt's (Ellison S.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
Keitt's (Lawrence M.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 20th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Kielmansegge's (Engene von) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Kilcrease Artillery. See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
King's (J. Gadsden) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Kirk's (M. J.) **Partisan Rangers.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
Kovacs' (Stephen) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Kozlay's (Eugene A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Lafayette Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Lancaster's (J. W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Langdon's (Loomis L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Le Gardeur's (G., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Orleans Guard, Artillery, post, Battery A.*
Legaré's (Thomas K.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Leon Artillery. See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 144th Regiment.*
Lipscomb's (T. J.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Little's (Edward H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Lofton's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Lowry's (A. M.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Lucas' (J. Jonathan) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Battalion.*
McAlpine's (James W.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Macbeth Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
McCarley's (John) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 4th Battalion, Reserves.*
McClellan's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 4th Battalion.*
McDaniel's (J. O.) **Artillery.** See *Chestatee Artillery, ante.*
McElmurray's (J. F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 32d Regiment.*
McGregor's (M. T.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 28th Battalion.*
McKenna's (Charles P.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
McLeod Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
McNeill's (John) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Magee's (J. J.) **Artillery.** See *Rutledge Mounted Rifles, post, Battery B.*
Magill's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regulars.*
Manigault's (Edward) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 18th Battalion.*
Marion Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Marple's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 34th Regiment.*
Martin's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 6th Battalion.*
Mathewes' (J. Raven) **Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
Maury's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment.*
Maxwell's (D. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Maxwell's (J. A.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Mayer's (Edelmiro) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th Regiment.*
Mays' (S. W.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Meighan's (John) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Melchers' (F.) **Artillery.** See *German Artillery, ante, Battery B.*
Mercer Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Merriwether's Reserves. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Merriwether.*
Mesereau's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery B.*
Metcalf's (George) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Meyer's (Edward S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Michigan First Colored Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 102d Regiment.*
Mickler's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Millen's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 20th Battalion.*
Milton Artillery. See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Milton's (Henry F.) **Artillery.** See *Milton Artillery, ante, Battery B.*

Milton's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 5th Battalion.*
Mitzel's (Alexander von) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Montgomery's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 34th Regiment.*
Morton's (Joseph W.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Naval Battalion. See *Confederate Troops.*
Neal's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Nelson's (P. H.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Battalion.*
Nichols' (Isaac B.) **Reserves.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Noble's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 17th Regiment.*
North Carolina First Colored Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 35th Regiment.*
Ochus' (A. A.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Olmstead's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Volunteer Regiment.*
Orleans Guard, Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Page's (Powhatan R.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Palmetto Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Parker's (Edward L.) **Artillery.** See *Marion Artillery, ante.*
Pearson's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 6th Battalion.*
Pee Dee Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Peeples' (W. B.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Pennsylvania Sixth Colored Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment.*
Pennsylvania Eighth Colored Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th Regiment.*
Pepper's (F. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 29th Battalion.*
Peterson's (A. G.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 4th Battalion, Reserves.*
Place's (James E.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Plumly's (M. Wilson) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 86th Regiment.*
Poe's (Wilson W.) **Reserves.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Post's (Edwin) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 9th Regiment.*
Powell's (Edward) **Reserves.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Edward Powell.*
Powers' (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Pritchard's (William R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 22d Battalion.*
Pruden's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Rand's (Arnold A.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Randall's (Carrington E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Ransone's (Julien) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 28th Battalion, Battery C.*
Read's (J. H.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Rebel Troop, Cavalry. See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Reisinger's (James W. H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 25th Regiment*
Reynolds' (Benjamin L.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Rhett's (Alfred) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Rickenbaker's (Medicus) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Ripley Rangers, Cavalry. See *A. D. Sparks' Cavalry, post.*
Rivers' (C. H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Robinson's (W. J.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Rocket Battery. (Improvised battery. See pp. 91, 141, 172, 187, 241.)
Ross' (George) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Rutledge Mounted Rifles, Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Rutledge's (B. Huger) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Salvo's (James) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery, post.*
Santee Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Schmidt's (Adolph) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Schulz's (Frederick C.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery, ante, Battery F.*
Scott's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 5th Battalion.*
Seabrook's (J. L.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Sharp's (John J. A.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Shaw's (James, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th Regiment.*
Silliman's (William) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 26th Regiment.*
Singleton's (R. R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Slidell's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 144th Regiment.*
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* A mistake; the 56th and 58th (white) were at this date in the Army of the Potomac.
† A mistake; there was no such regiment in the Union Army.

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